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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
CONVENTION
OF THE
ASSOCIATION
OF
Directors of the Poor and
Charities and Corrections
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

HELD AT
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA
October 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1914

The Leader Press, Johnstown, Pa.

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A Group of the Members of the Convention at Carlisle, Pa., taken at the Indian School in front of Dining Hall, October 7, 1914.

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MR. D. A. MACKIN.

Superintendent of County Home, Central Poor District, Luzerne County
and President of the Association.

Fortieth Annual Convention
OF THE
Association of
Directors of the Poor and Charities
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
Held at Carlisle, Pennsylvania
October 5th to 8th, 1914

The Fortieth Annual Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of the State of Pennsylvania convened in the Court House at Carlisle, Pa., on Monday evening at 7:30, when a half hour was spent in greeting the members and citizens of Carlisle, after which the meeting was called to order by the President, Andrew S. Miller, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Devotional Exercises were conducted by Rev. A. N. Hagerty, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Carlisle, who read the 13th Chapter of Ephesians, and offered prayer as follows:

Almighty and ever blessed God, we come to Thee at the beginning of the sessions of this Association, which has for its purpose the great mission upon which our Lord has sent us his people, and we seek Thy blessing, Thy direction in all its affairs by right and by truth, through both Thy Love and Thy help. Oh, Lord, we pray for the work of this Association, which has so long ministered in Thy name to the help of the people of our Commonwealth, and we pray that its ministry may be continued and multiplied, that its friends may gather about it until it shall accomplish the great work year by year which Thou hast intended it to do.

Our Father, we ask Thee that the evil in our Commonwealth that produce the conditions requiring this great Organization may be abated. We pray, Almighty God, for the destruction of the powers of evil, the great curse of drink that it may be put away, the great curse of sin in all forms, that comes upon our state and upon our land, and upon the world, as the result of this great evil. We pray, Oh, Lord, that Thy people in this state may arise in their might to do away with all forms of iniquity, and that this may be a Commonwealth in which Thy name will be honored and glorified and in which Thy people may be able to live in prosperity, in quietness and peace, in contentment and comfort.

Lord, as we bow before Thee, we would this moment remember the nations that are at war. We lift our hearts again to Thee, Oh, God, that Thou wilt stretch forth Thy hand that Thou wilt quiet the passions, the bitterness and the malice of the men, that peace may come. We lift our hearts to Thee, dear Lord, situated as we are in this blessed land of peace and plenty, for those who have been deprived of all the comforts of life and this night are wandering in poverty and weariness and suffering and death. God be merciful unto the men who are in authority and power, that this great war, this awful tragedy may cease.

Come, Lord, and abide with us all and accept us in Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

At this time Hon. Francis J. Torrence approached the platform and asked permission to interrupt the session for a moment and made the following presentation remarks:

Mr. President, may I interrupt these proceedings a few minutes? I would like to say first, to all those who are interested in this work, and I presume all of you are, that it is a pleasant duty to be here, after attending these meetings for over twenty years, to see with us the faces of the Commissioners of the various Counties, and Directors of the Poor; of those interested in charitable work, year after year, until now this Fortieth Anniversary of the existence of this Association.

Mr. President, to you I present in behalf of your Association, the use of this gavel, which has been prepared for this occasion with the hope that your successor in office will conduct himself in the affairs of the Association as honorably, as successfully and as pleasantly as you have yourself. (Applause.)

President Miller responded to the presentation of the gavel in a very able manner as follows:

I thank the Association through your Mr. Torrence for this delicate reminder bestowed (for temporary use) on your helpless and inoffensive victim.

I like to know the history of men and things, and not long ago I had occasion to look up the origin and history of the gavel. This innocent looking instrument, which you see, in its early days was not used to call to order such splendid assemblages as this. The gavel was originally no aristocrat. It is of Pagan origin. It has been the weapon of cannibals and head-hunters, and typefied the law of the jungle. Introduced into civilization in early times, it has an ancient and distinguished ancestry. It was carried among the trappings of the gallant Knights errant of the days of Chivalry.

In the Crusades many an infidel's head was cracked under its righteous stroke. In later times it was often most effective as a drugless anesthetic for obstreperous prisoners. A tap on the head with it usually compelled obedience.

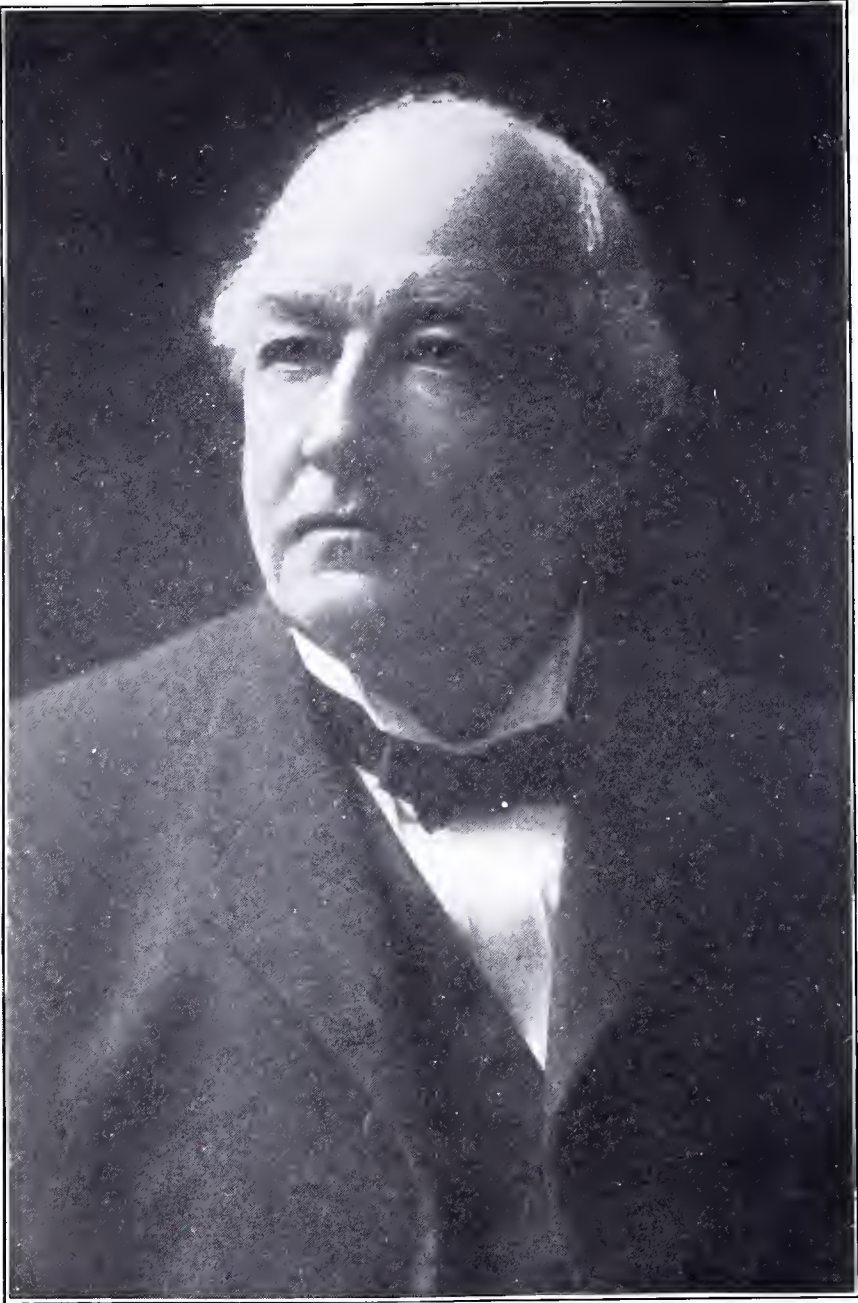
The Gavel for official occasions dates back to Roman times. It was used when Cateline addressed the Roman Senate, and requested the Honorable Senators to gather up their togas and lend him their ears.

In the early English Parliaments the gavel was a very ornate instrument. It was bound in bands of gold and beautifully chased. It was carried before officials and laid on the table of a legislative body as a symbol of authority when the House was in session. But the ornate gavel of medieval times has gone to the curio corner, with the Roman spear, the cross bow, the spinning wheel and the split skirt, and we have now the chaste and simple exponent of the presiding officer.

Is not this gavel a fitting symbol of the work of this Association, and especially that department of it which comes under the care of the work of the Children's Aid Societies and kindred organizations?

This wood is ebony, dark as night. It was taken out of the depths of a dense forest in Africa, where the sunlight never penetrates, or out of the jungles of the Soudan, where pythons kiss and creep and noxious vapors poison the air, and all the surroundings are deadly. It was brought out into the sunlight, cut and chiseled and polished, bound with bands of silver, and fashioned into the beautiful instrument which you see before you.

You ladies go into darkened homes and take the children, with evil environments, of ill starred birth or tainted heredity, with no star of hope to shine into their young lives, you bring them into the sunshine of love and affection, care for them, educate them and put happiness into their lives, bind them with the silver cords of love, polish them into the similitude of a palace, and build them as stones into the great temple of human endeavor and usefulness. Eternity alone will reveal the far-



HON. W. F. SADDLER.

President Judge of the Courts of Cumberland County, Penna., who in a very gracious manner welcomed the members to the City of Carlisle, and delivered a very able address on Probation and First Offenders and added much to the interest of the Convention and entertainment of the members.

reaching beneficent influences which will flow from your work of faith and labor of love. I thank the Association again for this artistic gavel. Applause.

Music was rendered by the Misses Lena Wenger and Eugenia Mapes, and Messrs. Chas. A. Goodyear, who sang "The Miller's Wooing," by Faning, very beautifully.

Greetings and Freedom of the City were to have been given by Peter S. Morris, Mayor of Carlisle, but in his absence, John D. Faller, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Arrangements and Entertainment, bade the Association welcome in the following words:

JOHN D. FALLER'S GREETING.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am not the Mayor of the City and I regret to announce that because of a slight indisposition on the part of Mr. Morris, our Mayor, he will not be with you tonight. He has asked me to extend to you his official greetings, and to say that you are more than welcome to Carlisle.

I might add that this ceremony on the part of the Mayor is commonly called extending or giving the keys of the City. Carlisle has no keys, it needs none. When you come into Carlisle on our railroad, they bring you up the principal street and land you in the heart of the town, the very act seems to say, Here is our town, help yourselves.

The Mayor thinks that there will be no trouble with any of your getting out of the town, but in case any of you should get into difficulty with the police, to put it in the common terms, "get pinched" call him up, he said any hour of the day or night, and he will gladly be on hand to see that you are promptly released. (Applause.)

President Miller next introduced Hon. W. F. Sadler, Judge of the Cumberland County Courts, of Carlisle, who delivered the Address of Welcome.

Address of Welcome by Hon. W. F. Sadler. Carlisle, Pa.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am gratified to have the opportunity to welcome to our town those who have been delegated to attend this Annual Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the Commonwealth.

Our citizens are pleased, and feel complimented that this ancient borough was chosen as the place for your convocation, and for them, I assure you that every hospitality within their power will be extended with alacrity. The keys of the municipality are placed in your hands; its homes are open to you for rest and refreshment, and all our inhabitants hope that your visit may be a pleasant one, as well as a profitable one for the causes you represent.

It is by comparison of experience and suggestions that progress is made in all departments of life. In those altruistic in character, as well as in business lines.

We can all rejoice that we have been permitted to live in this 20th century of the Christian era. That we are surrounded by influences and institutions and active organizations which have for their aims, the care of the worthy poor, the unfortunate, those who are feeble in body and mind, as well as concern for the youth. The generations who

are soon to take the places of the mature of today and who will compose the community of the future and upon whom the weal or woe of the nation, hereafter will depend.

We no longer permit our worthy fellows to perish by the wayside or act on the presumption that they are criminals and so treat them; nor the penniless widow and children to perish for want of sustenance; no longer chain the insane member of a family in the garret as was not infrequently done in this county in the former times even as late as in my own day and generation.

We live in a human age, one in which mankind are more keenly realizing their common brotherhood than in any era of the world's history and one in which the example set by the Great Master nearly two thousand years ago, in healing the leper and the victims of other diseases, and ailments, is being followed as never hitherto and when his injunctions to his disciples to go out into the world on errands of mercy to the inhabitants of the earth is having its influence on the conduct of all worthy men and women of this day and generation.

And I here may be pardoned for the suggestion, that it has been wisely said that "Charity begins at Home," and while I would not say anything or do anything to promote selfishness in our people or from which the same might be inferred yet for years I have not been oblivious of the fact that while there may not have been too great concern about the social, moral and religious welfare of those who reside beyond our borders, yet observation and experience have deeply impressed me with the fact that too little attention has been paid to those of our land; to those immediately about us. The command of the Master to "Go and preach the Gospel to all Nations" was not intended and should not be regarded as a command and must not be regarded even as an implication that we should be indifferent to those residing in the neighborhoods and nations where we dwell.

I therefore beg of these organizations and this audience generally that when efforts are made to secure betterment and relief, and benevolence is dispensed, to have first concern for those who live in the boroughs, wards and townships in which you reside; that the native population should have first regard—as our own households should have preference to that of our neighbors. That we should not forget that there are more homicides committed in the United States in proportion to its population than in any other civilized or semi-civilized nation on the globe, while other crimes against persons and property are by no means on the decrease. Indeed, I fear that if an investigation were had, that, in many cases, conditions will be found to be no better than they are in Tokio or Hong Kong.

Now while it is not only laudable to make such provision as is done by poor boards and charitable associations and the benevolently disposed is most praiseworthy, yet the duty is as high to employ all reasonable effort to limit the number in our own midst, who will require such aid and relief, to the greatest extent possible.

This involves the care, supervision and training and treatment of our own youth.

We live in a period where much is written and spoken about the coversion of our natural resources. Thoughtful men and women have come to realize the grave importance of limiting and is preventing as far as possible the waste of our natural resources. Timber and coal have lately and probably first engaged serious public attention in this respect. We are told that deposits of coal, (this necessity for our comfort and largely so for manufacturing operations), is not inexhaustible and that, while it will last for these purposes for some generations

to come, yet the supply is not unlimited and cannot be everlasting and that as an increased amount annually mined, that eventually the supply will be so reduced, that its cost will be well nigh prohibitive to those who would heat their houses and generate power therewith.

That our wooded territory is rapidly becoming deforested; the supply of needed timber is rapidly diminishing, while incidentally the hills made barren are seriously affecting the supply of moisture and the fall of rain necessary for successful agricultural operations.

We also should not fail to take heed that we have a national resource, not only of important concern, but more important than those referred to, that if not wholly disregarded, has not claimed in our opinion, that serious concern which its importance demands.

We want to make provision that the continuance of the supply of men and women, of the character of those of their descendants we have as a nation obtained unexampled prosperity, opportunities and enviable happiness of its inhabitants, and who have demonstrated that, a government by those who are governed, is the form best suited to promote the happiness and welfare of all the inhabitants.

The several states, realizing that if they would have citizens capable of discharging their duties and responsibilities as free citizens, they must provide means for their education, and as a result the common school systems were established in all of them so that poverty should be no hindrance to the acquirement of elemental knowledge, and to those whose unselfish labors and untiring zeal made this possible, no praise is too great for bestowal.

When this was provided, it was believed and declared by many that the state had discharged its full duty to our youth. In my boyhood days, when the school system of Pennsylvania was comparatively new, I then read and heard it stated that crime would be practically eliminated thereby. Statistics were compiled showing that those confined in prisons were illiterate to the extent at least 75 or 80 per cent, and it was insisted that if men were all educated, violations of our criminal codes would be a negligible number.

But the experience of three quarters of a century has taught us otherwise, and demonstrated that the mere acquisition of the knowledge taught at our public schools alone does not of itself insure universal moral conduct or good citizenship. Our recollection calls to mind the fact that many of the sturdy men and women of our early worthy settlers could neither read nor write. It too common that more is expected from a change in our laws than is ever realized.

So, when one professes to having discovered a panacea for all human ills, be they physical or social, while the adoption of his remedy or plans may work some benefit and often result in vast improvement, yet it seldom fulfils expectations. While progress invokes the adoption of novelties it does not follow that there should be a neglect or an abandonment of those well tried schemes which have in the past worked for the benefit of our social organization.

Men are apt to generalize on too slender a basis of facts or experience.

A most worthy man called on me some days ago and said that a jurist of one of the counties of this state had certified that 75 per cent. of all crimes were due to the use of intoxicating drinks and asked me if I would give a similar statement. I told him that no one could be much more deeply impressed with the ruin and suffering wrought by intoxicating drinks than myself and that I was willing to use every effort in my power by vote or otherwise to wipe out the evil of in-

temperance, but that such a statement made to him, I feared was hasty or ill-considered. That in our county we had just tried a man for homicide; that during the last twenty-five years three others had been convicted and executed for the like offense, and two others tried, both of whom deserved conviction, and that in not one of these cases was the party intoxicated when the fatal wounds were inflicted by them nor had the use of whiskey anything to do with the commission of the offenses. That we have at present a considerable number of men in the penitentiary sent from this county, more than a score, and that a very large proportion of them were not under the influence of liquor when the offenses were committed for which they are imprisoned, and not in a single case where the crime was a very heinous one! The lately published statement signed by a large proportion of the inmates of that institution that they were there because of the use of whiskey, ought to be taken with great allowance and needs other verification before acceptance.

The bank robber, the safe breaker, the counterfeiter and many others do not, as a rule, commit such offenses while intoxicated. I have no disposition to minimize the evils of rum, but while the prohibition of the use of intoxicants will, I am sure, limit crime it will not abolish it altogether. It will be only one laudable step to insure human betterment. So, in fitting children for manhood and womanhood, you need more than a common school education. Their environment must have concern, their mentality reckoned with, temptations removed or limited, a cherry word or helping hand extended, as well as care.

We should keep in mind that some children will go wrong in spite of the best training and some will go right even when their surroundings are most unfortunate!

What is demanded is the employment of every agency, moral, religious and social, which will tend to the proper training and education of our youth if we would insure that the generation following us may not only be worthy, but as a whole be composed of citizens who will be an improvement on the present one, and the burdens on poor boards and charitable organizations lessened.

I have been requested to say a word about the system of parole for those who commit breaches of our criminal statutes.

Paroles in this state may be made of those confined in our penitentiaries upon the recommendation of the Inspectors of these Institutions, and also by the district courts! With the legislation providing for the latter I am in hearty accord and my experience in our own court has impressed me with its wisdom.

No one who has lived an observant life; no one who has watched sin and crime and punishment, but must have come to realize the enormous amount of misbehavior that is the result of men's ignorance and want of mental scope, heredity, environment, temptation and the impulsiveness of youth. These should have due consideration. First offences surely may well be intelligently inquired into by the lower courts, who try offenders and who are usually residents of the same neighborhood. We have in this town a number who have been probated for first offences and who have never since been guilty or even charged again with criminal offences. If put under the care and supervision of a probation officer, to whom they must make report, reform can be expected in my opinion in a large percentage of cases, not all, but in many! This policy is not a novel one. The Christ, you will remember, said to the erring woman, "Go and sin no more," rather than deliver her over for punishment.

' This is in my opinion more to be hoped for and expected from the paroling of first offenders, especially if guilty of minor misdemeanors and felonies, by the said district courts, than in cases of those confined in penitentiaries who have been sentenced for heinous offences, often old and habitual criminals and of whose career those who grant paroles have little if any knowledge.

We have not as yet devised any system for the treatment of crime that seems effectual to generally deter its commission or ensure the reform of offenders, but I feel justified in asserting that as a rule no youth should be sent to prison for his first offence and be subjected to the demoralizing association and influence by which he will be necessarily surrounded, unless it clearly appears to the court that he is a degenerate whose character will not likely be modified by influence, good or bad.

Indeed in England, the country which always has been foremost in devising and rendering effective measures and movements, for the welfare of the race have lately introduced into parliament a statute forbidding the sentencing to prison of anyone under the age of twenty-one years.

Now while the common school, prohibition laws, reformatories and parole systems are all beneficial in reducing the need for poor houses and assistance from charitable organizations, yet other organized efforts and influence must be devised and brought into requisition if ideal social conditions are ever to be realized. We must not depend too much upon legal enactments to enforce morality or to assure good citizenship.

In conclusion we would earnestly urge the co-operation and continuation of all agencies which have for their aim the relief and care of the distressed, the impoverished, the old and the feeble in body and mind and the mitigation of the ills and misfortunes of our fellow men and women and make efforts to surround them with such conditions as will give them comfort and happiness, and also join in contributing efforts to grow a sturdy and worthy citizenship from the young. In this service of doing good you will deserve and win the approbation of the humane and patriotic for all time to come. Our nation cannot be too paternal in its solicitude and care for its youth.

The address of Judge Sadler was received with applause.

Mrs. Reed B. Teitrick, of Carlisle was then introduced by the President. Mrs. Teitrick gave the Address of Welcome to the Ladies and Children's Aid Societies, which was as follows:

ADDRESS OF MRS. REED B. TEITRICK.

This part of the evening's exercises is called on the official program "Welcome to the Ladies' and Children's Aid Societies." Ladies, I wish to believe that the gentlemen who arranged this program were actuated not merely by a feeling of courtesy in providing a special welcome to the ladies, but I would rather believe and would rather impress you with the feeling that they recognize that this is a phase of work wherein women are pre-eminently useful and a sphere outside the home in which no one could wish to restrict her. From the broad platform of social service men and women reach down **together** to sustain the weak and to lift the unfortunate to a firmer footing. The hand that rocks the cradle most often ministers unto the infirm and desolate and the Madonna heart most often beats in pity and love for suffering little ones.

Social sympathy and service form the keynote of our age. The era of selfishness and ease is passing. Men no longer take pride in shutting themselves off from their fellow men to live either in fast-ing or feasting. The sentiment of **social obligation** is becoming so strong that we cannot enjoy our banquets so peacefully when we know that others live on the refuse from garbage or gnaw crusts and starve. Stately mansions **lose** some of their attractiveness when we know of so many who are crowded into dark disease-breeding hovels and tene-ments. Lives of leisure do not appeal so strongly to men and women since they shudder at the horrors of the sweat shop and hear the wail of wasted childhood forced to toil for food.

Christ's followers are using more widely than ever before as their text for daily living, "Not to be ministered unto but to minister." Of the thousands and thousands of Christians who pray every day, Thy kingdom come, on earth as it is in heaven," an increasing number are suiting their lives and work to that petition. So it should be for God does not hire laborers, he expects his sons and daughters to do his work.

Men are recognizing by their manner of living as never before that "No man liveth to himself and no man dieth to himself." Yesterday witnessed the impressive sight of a whole nation bowed in prayer for peace among their warring brothers.

We in welcoming you, and you in welcoming each other to this conference are stirred by the sentiment of human helpfulness which is common to all engaged in philanthropic work. Earnest living, personal sacrifice and mutual service weld **social** workers most closely together. Just as houses are of many styles of architecture but the prevailing spirit of all home is love, so although the forms of social service are many and varied, through all must sound the universal note of sym-
pathy.

A conference such as yours to be most useful should yield help in at least three definite directions. (1) In giving working details for more efficient administration, (2) in forming practical plans for enlarging the scope of **preventive** charity, (3) in giving clearer vision and greater inspiration to all who take part therein.

Let us keep clearly before us the truth that there are two kinds of charity, (1) remedial, such as alms-giving pure and simple; (2) pre-ventive, such as providing work. The former, while often absolutely necessary, may in some cases be injurious, while the latter is always beneficial. Just as we are now asking of the medical profession to **keep** us in **health** as well as **cure** our bodily ills, so the world is de-manding of philanthropy to employ preventive measures as well as to **dispense** charity. I am strongly led to present this view to you ladies tonight because of the certainty that there will be much work this winter calling for the help of clear-thinking, efficient sympathetic women. Business depression if it continues throughout the winter can but cause unusual suffering. The **present** situation on account of **enforced** idleness is already serious but it threatens before the win-ter is over to become tragic.

The improvident poor whom we have always with us must be saved from suffering as in other winters. But the great problem is how to sustain and direct without loss of self-respect, the many **thrifty** fam-ilies who see with despair their small savings melting away while they prosecute a fruitless search for work. To furnish relief to these worthy people without pauperizing them and to preserve their integ-
rity and independence **work** must be distributed rather than **alms**. It seems that no effort should be spared by the authorities of the state



HON. JOHN K. TENER.

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who extended to the members the greetings of the State and in a very delightful and entertaining manner gave a Blast of Cheer to the Members.

and of the different municipalities to carry on at this time all reasonable work on public parks, roads and buildings in order to provide employment for some of these needy ones.

This situation demands careful consideration for it calls for efficient management as well as for much practical **personal** work.

Efficiency is the watchword of present day progress, and it is no more needed in the industrial world than in **social** work. While believing heartily in efficiency methods in social work, I wish to urge also the need for **personal** interest and service. For—

"Tis the personal touch in this world that counts,

The touch of your hand and mine;

That means much more to the fainting heart

Than shelter or bread or wine

For shelter is gone when the night is o'er

And bread lasts but for a day

But the touch of the hand and the sound of the voice,

Live on in the heart always.

Thinking of those women who have been friends and protectors of the poor in all ages, thinking of those devoted women who during our own great Civil war nursed and comforted friend and foe, thinking of the noble women who are now ministering amid death and ruin across the seas, thinking of the great band of devoted women in many lands who are continually giving of themselves and their possessions to earth's unfortunate ones, Carlisle cordially welcomes the women who have come to take part in this Conference on Charities.

Mrs. Teitrick's address was received with applause:

President Miller: We are honored now by having present with us The Honorable John K. Tener, Governor of Pennsylvania, who will speak to us at this time.

Governor Tener was received with great applause.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR TENER.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Naturally I am very much interested in the object and purpose of this meeting, and I find a distinct pleasure and a very agreeable duty in coming here tonight to participate with you, even in a small way, in your considerations, in all that you are doing tonight and through this conference for the poor. Naturally the problem of the care of our poor is ever with us. The State has its obligations and the individual has his obligations, or hers, and the societies, theirs, and to the same end. I was particularly taken with the point the last speaker made of the potentialities of giving—how to give, what to give, and how much more you give when you give opportunity than when you give the money or the bread, which lasts just for the day, and I know that you men and you women who are considering, and who are administering practically to the Board in a practical way, you are serving offices that you today have the very best knowledge and the very best viewpoints of the whole situation

It was my very great pleasure during the past sessions of Legislature, both that of 1911 and 1913, to meet in my official capacity and in a most pleasant way, many of your members, here in Harrisburg, interested as you were in your several forms of charities and in the administration of your work, whatever it might be, and I endeavored with each visitation to ascertain just what was in the mind of those

who were interested and who came soliciting. I am glad to say that I found in nearly all of them a real, practical, genuine, well thought-out viewpoint on just what they wanted, and what they wanted to do. With some others, I found but vacant theories and idealisms that never could be attained. I found some who thought they could go into the poor districts, and by shorter hours and by different environment, that little girl would be dressed in a fine dress, and with her curly hair, she would be out in the sunshine and she would be happy, little realizing the enormous work to be done before those ideals could be attained.

If the past four years have meant anything in the affairs of this state they have meant a forward movement for the betterment of every man, woman and child in Pennsylvania, and especially with regard to our dependants, criminal, insane, the poor, the indigent, the sick in body as well as in mind, and to that end advanced steps, great advanced steps and much progress has been made. Perhaps the most noticeable one, not to you, but generally speaking, to our citizenship, is the new idea of caring for our criminals. Those who are sent to the penitentiary—thieves, those who kill, etc.,—today, instead of housing them between four walls with little light and sunshine, and little occupation, many of them, and preparation is being made for all, that they be out in the open under the sky, in the sunshine, working with their hands at honest toil, so that when night comes they are honestly, physically tired, and it was, following my duty as I found it, I visited the new Western Penitentiary only recently and there interrogated some of the prisoners, and while they really did not say, 'this is the life,' still they said 'if we must be in jail, here is the place to be, because when we get out of here we will be able to work, and we know how to do it.' And so, they go out of our splendid institutions strong, physically, and ready to take up the real work. I claim that that is one hundred, yes, a thousand times better than to sit with them and talk with them and have them read tracts and books and all that sort of thing. Today they can go out and roam those thousands of acres that we have there, they can till the soil, harvest the crops, prune the trees, and gather the fruits and when they leave, if they still feel like hiding their heads from society, they can go to the foot or a mountain, and with the money they earn in a penitentiary, take up some of the land and cultivate it, and the crops they gather and the fruits they raise will be just as sweet as those garnered and raised by any Christian.

So, I am delighted, indeed, to note this great interest in what is being done by the State, because you are an arm of the State Government, as it works through you into the most remote sections of the State. I am glad to know that we have now on our books some legislative laws which will provide for the care of the feeble-minded, the women of child-bearing age, and this past session we have been particularly attentive to the appeals brought us. Provision is also made for the erection of an Industrial Home for Girls, something the State has never had before. Then there is a great mission, the centre of such work as you are doing, and where all that can be said on the problem that you are considering here can be centered in that connection, for its recommendation to the next Legislature, and I refer to the one which is to consider the broad subject of Our Dependants—whether or not the State in itself or through the municipality, the community and the county shall take care of the indigent and the insane. The problem is a great one. I feel that since the state is contributing to the education of every boy and girl in the state, giving them

the free use of text books, and so on, and under this great school code we have today not only the best schools, but the very best school system in all of the United States. I feel, also, that a higher education should be offered to every boy and girl, free, if they demand it, and if they ask for it. The great question is—to what extent should the state commit itself, and to what extent is the expectation of the citizenship of the state to the care and maintenance of our poor and our insane? It is quite a problem, and I sincerely trust that the recommendation brought in by the Commission will meet the hearty approval of all of you.

But there is that definite idea now, not the idealism and theorizing, that I spoke of, because that is all past and gone, and the State of Pennsylvania is down to the facts. Those working in these interests are finding out what to do, and committing themselves to the doing of it, and providing for the maintenance of these people, and I hope that your society will be as successful with the incoming Governor and the incoming Legislature as you have been with the present one, because I feel in going out of office not a single conscientious scruple in having denied the Board of Public Charities or any society connected therewith, anything in my power, which would tend to further the accomplishment of their aims. I have rested my faith absolutely in the splendid State Board of Charities. (Applause.) They gave of their time, their brains, and their patience, to the consideration of every problem that came before us—every state institution, every semi-state institution—and while the prodigal legislators, believing that they could some way appropriate and pay out almost twice the revenue of the state, gave to the semi-state institutions and others more than \$21,000,000.00. In order that the appropriation might not exceed the revenue, it was necessary, therefore, for the executor to pare them down within the revenue, and in doing so, it was necessary to take more than \$5,000,000.00 from the appropriation to the charities, and just to show the feeling I had for our Board of Charities; I realized that they, having gone into every subject, every proposition, and every item, knew much more than I did about it, the ultimate result was that when the sum was added up the appropriation came within \$27,000 of the appropriation recommended by this splendid Board of Charities. I know of no greater tribute to an administrative board than that, and I would like to take this occasion, since I may not have another, to thank them for the splendid service they have always rendered, and are rendering now, and voice the belief that our charities are better served in the hands of a Board of Charities rather than a Department of Charities.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given me to be here tonight.

Governor Tener's address was received with great applause.

President Miller: We thank the Governor for taking his time, (I know he is a very busy man) in coming over here tonight. I know he has always been a friend of this Association and every Association for the betterment of humanity.

Archie Ruggles, of Carlisle, very delightfully entertained the audience with a Tenor Solo entitled "Drink to Me Only with Thine Eyes," accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan.

L. C. Colborn: I want to announce that Governor Tener, who has so generously and graciously come here and given this Association this

blast of cheer and encouragement, is required to leave to go back to Harrisburg, and it was announced on this program that he would hold a Reception, together with Judge Sadler and others, to meet the citizens of Carlisle, and shake hands with the Governor. Now the Governor would be pleased to meet any or all of the members of this Association, and I would suggest before he goes that we have a recess before we continue our program, of about five minutes, that we may all have the pleasure of greeting Governor Tener before he departs from us.

I make this as a motion.

The motion was seconded and a recess was ordered, but on account of the Governor's being in consultation with the Board just at this moment, the next speaker was called, and the recess was deferred until the end of Mr. Colborn's address, which follows:

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME. CARLISLE, PENNA., L. C. COLBORN.

Mr. Mayor, Judge Sadler, Governor Tener, Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of the members of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Correction of Pennsylvania, we return our most grateful and sincere thanks to you, Mr. Mayor, for the greetings you have extended to us from your city, to you, Judge Sadler, for the very cordial welcome and hospitality extended us on behalf of your citizens, as well as the very wise and interesting solution and suggestions in regard to those who are first overtaken in crime, and to you, Governor Tener, for the blast of cheer from the grand old Commonwealth. Brethren of this Association, I feel that we are most singularly honored on this occasion in being so cordially, hospitably and royally received, greeted by the chief officer of the City, the President Judge of the County and Chief Executive of the State, representing the Ministerial, the Judicial and Executive Departments of the State. Should we be found guilty of committing any trespass or any high crime or misdemeanor, by the Mayor, we can appeal to His Honor, Judge Sadler, and after being weighed in the balance and found wanting, and are denied a Probationary sentence, we can petition His Excellency, Governor Tener, to extend to us Executive Clemency and grant a pardon to us!

I trust however there will be no occasion for the exercise of either the Ministerial, Judicial or Executive enforcement of the law upon us, while we sojourn in your city. Yea, we would not be true to the Association we represent if we were not grateful for this generous welcome.

We could, with much propriety, cease our labors, without hearing more and feel repaid for coming, for the nice things said, and words of wisdom uttered, which will be food for investigation and practice for days to come. This very cordial and generous welcome reminds me of a very amusing occurrence that happened in my home town which expresses in a measure our gratitude to you. Messrs. Cook & Beerits were very successful grocerymen in Somerset, both genial, pleasant and successful. A Mr. Brubaker, a farmer, and what we would term a Pennsylvania Dutchman, was a patron of the store. On one occasion, he came to the store when Mr. Beerits was in, and after the salutations of the day, weather, crops, etc., were gone through, Mr. Beerits asked: "Well, Levi, vas willen so hoben?" Levi replied, "Harry, eich will hoben for finfth cent worth segar." Mr. Beerits, as his custom was, went to the cigar case, took out nearly a box of cigars and set them down for Mr. Brubaker to select three from! When Mr.

Brubaker saw him set the box down, his eyes fairly danced, when he laid down his nickel, and exclaimed "yei! Yei! so fell for fifth cent," and appropriated the box of cigars. The joke was so good that Mr. Beerits never demurred.

In this instance, I feel as we have received so much for so little return. I was not to make this response, and so informed Mr. Miller, our worthy President, and Mr. Solenberger, our Assistant Secretary, and asked them to suggest some one to do this. They both wrote me that it was agreed by all that I would have to respond to the address of welcome. Well, I feel that neither of them are Washingtons, and lack that one virtue. It reminds me of an incident that happened when, as Henry Houck says, I kept school. There was a good old Deacon living in our town who brought up his children as the divine book authorized him—"in the fear and admonition of the Lord." His son escaped a task in school by telling what was not exactly the truth. It came to his father's ears and he took his son to task about it, and asked him what a lie was. When he replied, "A lie is an abomination unto the Lord, but a very present help in time of trouble," so Mr. Miller and Solenberger found it when they charged me with this duty. I will admit it is a very pleasant duty, and as my genial friend, Mr. Thuerer, in Pittsburgh, a few weeks ago, in response to my telling him that I thought this would be the largest and most interesting of any convention we have ever held, replied "that the best was good enough for him." From the number present, the interest I see manifested in their faces, my prediction of the 40th Anniversary of the Association will be fully verified, and Mr. Thuerer fully satisfied.

Now, that you have extended to us such a royal welcome, described to us the merits, advantages and interesting historical sketch of your city, as well as hurling at us chunks of useful information, and wise suggestions which will enrich us all, let me tell you in turn, what we represent, who we are, and what we are here for: Officially, we represent the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Correction of Pennsylvania, and literally, we represent every phase of Charitable work in the Commonwealth as well as the correction and training work of the defectives and delinquents who have become wards of the State by reason of being physically defective in mind or body and unable to care for themselves, and degenerates who require trainings.

We are here from all parts of the Commonwealth. There is scarcely a county that is not represented by some one, some who have been engaged in some phase of the work of the charities of the State for years. We are here in the interest of humanity, fulfilling the divine injunction to care for the poor, and to provide ways and means of more perfectly carrying out the divine command, to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and love our neighbor as ourselves, and forever proclaim that we are, "our brother's keeper." This Association was organized in 1875, in the City of Pittsburg and the first Convention was held in the City of Altoona in the same year. We are now convened to hold our 40th Convention. The good she has accomplished cannot be estimated.

The finely equipped Almshouses throughout the State, our splendid and magnificent institutions for the caring of our afflicted and the training of our delinquents has been the work of this Association. Every law enacted by our Legislature in the interest of the poor and afflicted citizens, are monuments of wisdom, love and philanthropy of the State to her dependent, afflicted and delinquent wards—all of which had their inception advocacy and support in this Association.

May I recall a few of the more important of these laws.

FIRST: The law prohibiting children to remain in our Almshouses

SECOND: The establishing of the hospital at Wernersville for the chronic insane.

THIRD: The establishing of the feeble minded institution at Polk.

FOURTH: The County care Act, permitting counties to care for their chronic and quiet insane.

These are but a few, yet the most important Acts of Assembly, which were the direct out growth of the Association. The history of these is most interesting indeed Time will not permit more than referring to them, yet I cannot refrain from speaking of one. Prior to 1882 our Almshouses were filled with children. In fact, it was the dumping ground for lazy and indolent parents to send their children to the poor house to be raised until a certain age. The influence of the poor houses and the inmates in them was most baneful, on the minds of these children—it educated them to be paupers. Many of the paupers of today in our County Homes, are the children that were raised in the homes when young. In our poor house, there were some 43 children at this time.

In 1882, this Association held its convention in Somerset. There appeared at this convention a very sweet and dear little woman, an Angel of Mercy who who traveled from Philadelphia, Mrs. E. A. Punchion, whose sole mission was to get this Association interested in behalf of the children at the County Homes in the State. They took up the question and unanimously passed a resolution asking that an Act of Assembly be enacted prohibiting children to be retained in poor houses, and appointed a committee to see after this legislation.

The result was that the Act of 25th May, 1883, was passed, and stands today as a memorial to Mrs. Punchion and a blessing to the children. Since then, our Childrens' Aid Societies have taken up the work of caring for the dependent children. Their work will be rehearsed to you during the convention. Therefore, I will refrain from saying anything in regard to their work, much as I would like to.

We are here holding our 40th Convention, the object and purpose is to devise ways to more perfectly ameliorate dependency, stop the increase of the mentally and physically afflicted, and release the ravages of diseases and provide a system that may ultimately wipe out much of the dependency of the State.

Charity in its broadest sense is defined as "That disposition of heart which inclines men to think favorably of their fellowmen and to do them good, love, benevolence; good will." Wadsworth says "The charities that soothe, and heal and bless are scattered at the feet of man like flowers." Buckwater says: "The highest exercise of charity is charity toward the uncharitable." Truth, that imperial virtue upon which the foundation of the Christian world rests, and beyond this, Christ in his teachings places charity as first of all virtues, God is love, the very source of power, dominion and hope.

"Faith, Hope and Charity, these three, but the greatest of these is Charity." I have defined these that we may have a deeper conception of what charity stands for, both from a temperal and spiritual standpoint. As we have asserted, our dear old Commonwealth stands first, of all her sister states in her Charities, for the care of the poor, afflicted, dependent and delinquent classes. Her magnificent and finely equipped institutions for these classes is a glory to her benevolence and love to them. Is this charity. Up to the present, this has been a necessity, and we all point with pride to the splendid provisions the State has made for them and is doing for them, but we have reached an age in which a broader meaning of Charity is being interpreted and

which ultimately will be for the benefit of our fellow man and the race. We are fast realizing that charity is the product of injustice done the human race which make many the object of our care, help and protection. Our charities, of which we are justly proud of, only give temporary relief, but if we can work out a system to prevent pauperism, it will be better than caring for them. When we can work out a system of Christian justice, we will have solved the question. The Christian churches are discarding the idea of it being a doctrinal age. It is not a theological age, it is a practical age, in which the practical things of life are looked on through a Christian spirit. Never before in the history of the world have there been so many men taking part in the work of the Christian religion and churches as at the present, and their efforts are directed toward the benefitting of their fellow man, mainly through and by the teachings of Jesus, the Christ.

The causes of poverty results from, First: booze, disease and sickness, and in this class is included the feeble minded, idiotic, insane, deaf and dumb. The other causes are industrial accidents, mismanagement, dishonesty and oppression of others.

The booze question is being fast eliminated, as one of the great causes. God grant that the manufacture and sale of intoxicants may be forever suppressed in our Country. State by State is ridding itself of this accursed evil. Our very efficient Board of Public Charities and Department of Health are making great inroads upon many of the diseases such as diptheria, hydrophobia, consumption, smallpox, and other dreaded diseases that impoverish our citizens, and had the law been passed that was recommended by this Association at Erie, in regards to Marriage Licenses, the transmittable diseases would be reduced. Ten years ago, through the efforts of this Association, a law was enacted empowering certain of the chronic insane, feeble minded and idiotic to be sexualized, which law was vetoed by the Governor. Had this law been approved, together with our present movement, to segregate certain classes would soon reduce these in our State. Had we a law requiring all employees to take out accidental insurance to safe guard their families against accident and death, much distress and poverty would be prevented. True, we have humane laws safe guarding the workman from accidents, from machinery, yet accidents do happen and employees are mamed, some killed and their families impoverished, and many become objects of charity. The greatest stain upon our boasted civilization and human laws, and that which will greatly reduce the future citizen to a feeble and stunted race of men, is child labor. While our Commonwealth is in advance of our sister states, in regard to laws regulating child labor, yet according to our best authority it is inadequate for the good of our future welfare. Hon. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education of New York, says Child Labor tends to ignorance. Do we realize how many illiterate people there are in the United States. In America, there are more people who cannot read or write in any language than there are in any other constitutional country in the world. He says in Chicago and New York there is a much larger percentage of people from ten to fifteen years old who can neither read or write than there is in London, Paris, Berlin, Zurich or Copenhagen or Tokio. Richard K. Conant, Chairman of Massachusetts Child Labor Commission, says "Child Labor increases crime and immorality." Much of the labor on the streets, especially among boys, is night work. This turns night into day, boys into older men, and innocence into evil. Our civilization is developing evil faster than philanthropy can remedy it. Parents should be paid enough so that they will not need to live by the labor of their children.

A Massachusetts manufacturer said "That child labor was the key

to dividends." This frank, even brutal, statement, expresses a definite economic fact. Why are women and children in our industries? Simply to furnish cheap labor, cheap labor means a larger output; and that means larger dividends. 18.2 per cent of the children of this country between 10 and 15 years are at work for wages, so says Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, a most pitiable state of affairs in our enlightened and Christian country. Our Secretary of State Wm. Jennings Bryan, asserted in an address delivered at the Star Spangled celebration a few weeks ago at Baltimore, that the dynasty of Kings, Emperors and Crown Heads was passing never to be reestablished, and at the end of this struggle, universal peace would be established. He might have added with equal emphasis and justice, the multi-million heirs. And I predict that after this struggle there will be a bargain counter for second-class crowns.

Yesterday, by proclamation of our Chief Executive, President Wilson, the Christian people of our land assembled in their various places of worship to offer up supplications and prayer to the "All Wise Father" to restore peace between the warring countries of Europe, a most cruel and inexcusable conflict, beggaring and devastating not only the countries engaged, but the people as well, and in addition sacrificing thousands of lives, maiming as many more and leaving thousands of widows and orphans to the mercy and help of the people. God grant that the prayers may be heard and may be answered. While we in our own beloved country are at peace with the world and enjoying the richest blessings that could come to a people, yet we in our rejoicing and enjoyment of God's mercies and blessings, we should not forget the purpose we have assembled, and that we are our brother's keeper.

To you my fellow members and associates in the work of this Association, I have briefly touched upon a few, but the leading things that should have your careful consideration and action, and to you who have so graciously welcomed us to your City I have enumerated some of the duties that this Association represents and what we have convened for.

In this Association now holding its 40th Anniversary, let me say, in it we have a noble, marvelous, virtuous, merciful and charitable organization, representing every phase of the Charities of the State. An Association dedicated to the highest virtue, the greatest benevolence and the richest charity. An Association formed for the benefit of humanity, cemented with mercy and whose watchword is love for our afflicted Brothers, the doors of our Convention Hall are open to all, and a welcome is extended to all to enter and participate in the proceedings.

Again, in behalf of the members of the Association, I most sincerely thank you.

Mr. Colborn's address was received with applause.

The "Sextette from Lucia de Lammermoor" was rendered by The Misses Lena Wenger, Eugenia Mapes, and Messrs. Charles A. Goodyear, Archie Ruggles, Reed W. Mower and Hugh R. Miller, all of Carlisle. So great was the appreciation by the audience of this music that the singers were forced to repeat the Sextette.

President Miller: The next on the program is a Response from the Ladies, by Mrs. Mattie E. Sowers, of Ridgway, Pa. On account of Mrs. Sowers' inability to be present, Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, of Warren, will take her place.

Mrs. Lindsay was received with applause, and made the following introductory remarks:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I cannot understand why it is impossible for this Convention ever to escape my presence, but tonight you will recognize that I am not personally to blame. My good friend, Mrs. Sowers, asked me to represent her. It is quite honorable to have the reputation of being a minute woman. I want to call your attention to one fact in defense of Mrs. Sowers' paper: this paper lacks the charming personality and elegant grace of Mrs. Sowers. I am reminded here of a story of a Jew who was very anxious to have the picture of his son who had passed on to his happy resting place, and he went to a distinguished artist and requested him to paint a picture of his son. The artist said to him, "it would be impossible for me to paint your little Yawcub without a picture." "Oh," said the Jew, "you painted the pictures of the apostles years after they were dead and gone, and you never saw them, you must paint my Yawcub." The artist consented and about five months later he called the loving father to see the result of his efforts. As the curtain was drawn to the side, the father looked for the lineaments of the beloved Yawcub and exclaimed, "My God, how my little Yawcub has changed."

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME, BY MRS. MATTIE E. SOWERS, RIDGWAY, PA.

(Read by Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, of Warren.)

Mr. President, Mrs. Teitrick, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We greatly rejoice that we have been permitted to enter your kindly, friendly gates to celebrate the 40th Anniversary of our existence as an organization; and I consider that the lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places on this evening, in the "Orchard of the Year," when fragrant, weighed boughs bend to the earth glowing with redolent, sun-kissed fruit; when ripened seeds shake in their pods; when Autumn gales sweep through the trees; when the year's work is done and drowsy Nature walking forth in gorgeous apparel, folds her weary hands, gazes upon her long labor, closes her tired eyes and cries, "All is well, Good Night."

I deem it an exceedingly high honor to stand in your splendid, distinguished presence and, in behalf of the women of The Associated Charities of Pennsylvania, to be privileged to respond to the most cordial welcome accorded by you, the ever hospitable citizens of this charming city, dear old historic Carlisle, so lovingly cradled in the purple heart of the beautiful Cumberland Valley and so tenderly sheltered by the moss-capped and leaf crowned mountains.

There is no greater grace than the grace of hospitality. It signifies the open door, the open hand and the open heart. It also implies, on this occasion, the most careful attention to every detail which will promote the highest interests of this convention assembled to plan for the future care, protection, uplift and reformation of unfortunate humanity and for the decrease and prevention of crime. Our every want and comfort has apparently been happily anticipated by your gracious committee.

We are glad, yes very glad, to be your guests. Your greetings, warm and sincere, have brought a heart-glow which creates a determination to work while here, and a resolution to strive, as we shall disperse to our dear homes in various sections of our beloved Keystone State, to more earnestly endeavor for the advancement of benighted and afflicted fellow-man.

May the inspiration received in your midst incite to increased and strenuous effort to raise an unfortunate Brotherhood from the lowlands of darkness and misery to the sunlit highlands of happiness and betterment.

Again we have gathered to bind the sheaves of a whitened harvest, to trace the furrows and scatter the seed for another gleanings.

The tiny seed which we shall drop will scarce be missed from our garner, but it will burst and grow and with the Master's smile will blossom for us and for others, casting its ambient fragrance adown the coming years.

May the deliberations of this meeting be productive of a rich fruition and may the sweet roses of success be strewn along our way until we shall convene again. In the Mountains of the Tyrol the women and children frequently call to their husbands, fathers and brothers who are at work in the forest. An answering call or cheer comes back from the distant woodland!

On the shores of the Adriatic, at Eventide, the wives and sweet-hearts of the fishermen descend to the beach and sing a vesper song. As they listen in the twilight, a response of sweet melody floats over the waves. Thus is it with us; a call of encouragement on the mounts of difficulty, or a burst of melody on the troubled sea of life, heartens the toiler and makes the work a joy.

Good efforts are never lost. This is illustrated in manifold ways in nature.

As an example we will take the River Jordan. A friend who has followed her tortuous course, winding down through the deep declivities and defiles of Samaria and Judea to the Dead Sea, speaks of the dismay with which he saw her deep waters lost in that stagnant basin. But this is not the end! A tropical Sun breathes over the dead River and distills the vapor, day by day. Winds from the Egyptian Desert sweep Northward and carry the water 100 miles to the Winter peaks of Lebanon and Hermon. The cold air of the heights congeals it into snow which the Spring warmth melts. Then the little brooks and rivulets go rippling through the mountains and singing on their journey to the River Jordan. The traveller says the Jordan refills her banks with the waters recovered from the Dead Sea.

Thus it is with human lives. Many of our best deeds and acts of loving service appear to be lost in the dreary morasses of indifference or opposition. But The Sun of Righteousness shines bright in the heavens, the winds of God blow free and strong.

What we cast upon the living waters shall, surely, after many days, return to us, and we and many shall be benefitted. May this 40th Annual Convention of The Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, prove to be one of the benignant winds of heaven wafting the tonic of clearer atmosphere into our own souls until myriads of restless human wayfarers, through us, shall be refreshed by the gentle zephyrs and shall be restored by the revivifying influences.

Somebody near you is struggling alone
Over life's Desert sand:
Faith, Hope and Courage together are gone;
Reach him a helping hand.
Turn on his darkness a beam of your light;
Kindle to guide him a beacon-fire bright;
Share his discouragement, sooth his affright,
Lovingly help him to stand.

Dear ones be busy for the time flieth fast
 Soon it will all be gone:
 Soon will our season of service be past;
 Soon will our day be done.
 Somebody near you needs now a kind word:
 Someone needs help such as you can afford
 Haste to assist in the name of the Lord,
 There may be a soul to be won.

Dear friends of Carlisle, we thank you for your welcome, we thank you for the freedom of your delightful city, we thank you for the generous hospitality of its palatial homes and full content of profit and enjoyment.

We wish you God Speed in your noble undertakings and trust that we may be permitted to meet again.

God bless you all,
 May each new sunlit morning
 Love's gladness bring to glorify the day;
 And when night comes, with stars the sky adorning,
 May love's bright star shine on your heads always
 God bless you all.

God bless you all,
 May every cloud of sorrow
 Be arched o'er with love's all radiant bow;
 And if grief's tears rain on some dark tomorrow,
 May love's sweet garden all the richer grow
 God bless you all.

God bless you all.
 O'er pathways seen or hidden,
 May love's sure hand forever guide your way,
 And when to separate ways our lives be hidden,
 Our love be yours for ever and for aye
 God bless you all.
 (Applause)

The President's address was as follows, President Miller being greeted with applause.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania:

I thank you again for the high honor of being called to preside over such a splendid Organization as this, in this beautiful little City of happy homes, of contented and thrifty people, situated in this historic Valley, dwelling amidst the aesthetic surroundings that nature has spread all about, and enveloped in the classic atmosphere of Dickinson College and the Government Indian Industrial School.

I am sure that I voice the sense of this Association when I say we are glad to meet with the good people of this historic town. Fifty years ago, up and down this beautiful valley tramped the van guards of the mighty armies of Meade and Lee. These hills echoed to the sound of martial music as the tattered ensigns of a mighty host were flung to the breeze on the march northward, to meet in mortal combat among the peaceful wheatfields and ripening orchards of Gettysburg to decide by wage of battle once for all, whether this Nation or any Nation could long endure half slave and half free, and whether the feudalism of Medieval times was to be transplanted and set upon American soil.

I congratulate you, my friends, that tonight you are living in peace and contentment in this fair land of ours, under the aegis of the most glorious banner in the world. "In the blessed land of room enough beyond the ocean bars, where the air is full of sunshine and the flag is full of stars."

We are the greatest and most important Nation at peace in all the world tonight, and the only one of the great Powers which does not lie down bleeding and suffering in the horrid wake of war's fearful carnage.

What means awful cataclysm that has come to pass in the old world since we met one year ago? I hear, borne across the ocean, louder than the surging billows, the roar of battle. Nation has arisen against Nation, and Kingdom against Kingdom, engaged in a mighty struggle to the death. I hear the cry of ten thousand Rachels weeping for their children, their splendid boys, who lie tonight stark and cold in the pale moonlight, on the blood sodden steppes of Russia, and all along the far flung battle line, in the sunlit valleys of fair France, on the vine covered slopes of historic Belgium, and on the blood red plains of Champagne. What does it all mean? No finite mind can comprehend why this awful thing has come upon the world, or what the result of it all will be, but we still believe that Christian civilization is not a failure and that good will result from it. I believe we will agree with Lincoln when he said in his second inaugural address, delivered during the darkest days of this Republic

"As was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether,'"

and with that we leave the issue.

And so we are all glad tonight because we live in this most contented, prosperous and peaceful Nation in the world.

Friends, they say that we, that is this Association, is forty years old tonight. Forty years! Nearly two generations of men, and what mighty changes have taken place in the world in that time! There has been a great improvement all along the line of matters which concern this Association—matters which make for the betterment of mankind, the comfort of human life and the social uplift of the race. We are living today in an age of progress; an age of refinement and culture in which the humanities of life are far in advance of any past age. We have made great strides forward socially, intellectually, scientifically and ethically, in medicine and surgery, in hygienics, in our treatment of the poor and insane, and in the development of almost every line of human endeavor.

It is not my purpose tonight to speak upon any of the subjects embraced in the splendid program, which has been prepared by the Program Committee, because experts have been selected, who will enlighten us on the manifold phases of our work among the lowly and unfortunate. I propose rather to refer to a few of the advancements which have been made both in the Nation and State during the last forty years, tending to the mitigation of suffering and distress, the prevention and cure of disease, and the growth of the spirit of altruism and higher regard for the humanities of life.

And first of all, this Nation of ours has made more progress in the last forty years than any Nation in the world, in arts, in science, in commerce, in material wealth, in sterling manhood and womanhood, and in industrial enterprises. It leads the world in peace and prosperity, in liberty, in freedom of religious worship and in everything that makes a Nation great. In the fine sense of justice, in the con-

science of humanity, and in the things which make for lasting peace in the federations of the world, no Nation or Kingdom on earth has ever approached ours. She has put into practical application a new rule, the Golden Rule, in her dealing with other Nations, and set a pace for the world to follow.

It is not the advancement of our Country in material wealth and civic greatness, which concerns us as co-workers for the betterment of society, so much as her progress in National righteousness and the humanities of life.

Seventeen years ago, on a beautiful May morning in 1898, was enacted a drama which changed the status of this Nation in the eyes of the world. At 5:00 o'clock in the morning, as the grey dawn was lifting, Dewey's fleet steamed into Manila Harbor, and a dramatic scene of unequaled grandeur was witnessed. As in some colossal amphitheatre, encircled by the forts and surrounding hills, with the Nations of the world as spectators looking on in astonishment and wonder, the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet in Southern waters by a half dozen of our battleships, without the loss of a single man, was witnessed. They saw the Spanish flag, the emblem of tyranny and oppression in that island, hauled down and the Stars and Stripes flung to the breeze in its place; and when two months later the remaining ships of the Spanish fleet were destroyed and Santiago surrendered, the world was filled with amazement and admiration, and the Republic of the United States, so long scorned by Europe as a Nation of money-getters and sordid adventurers, of ignorance, corrupt politicians and mercenaries—that Republic stood before the world, suddenly revealed in its strength, taking undisputed place in the first rank of Nations with a capacity for future influence in the whole world.

What gives the touch of divine grace and hope to our incomplete civilization is the universal sympathy that reaches out to help the weak, the defenseless and the oppressed. In that respect America stands pre-eminent and far beyond all other Nations. The annals of history do not show that any Nation ever went to war, not for conquest or for the protection of home or native land, but for the sole purpose of chastising a tyrannical and intolerant Nation for oppressing and despoiling a weak and powerless neighbor, as in the case of our War with Spain; nor has the world ever read of the victorious, transporting to their homes their conquered foes as the United States did when she sent 17,500 Spanish troops, after they had surrendered, back to Spain. It has never come to pass in the history of the world, that any Nation demanded and received an enormous indemnity for wrongs committed by another Nation against her defenseless subjects, and afterwards returned the whole amount as a free gift, as did America when she returned to China fifty millions of dollars collected from her for barbarities committed against our missionaries and friends residing in that land.

And so the history of this Nation in the past forty years glows with the benign flame of practical philanthropy, and in the red light that streams from the battlefields of Europe, where men lie tonight, America is shown to be the only great Power in all the world to which the warring Nations look as the final arbiter between them when the time comes. This Nation "founded on granite, domed by the sky, lit by the stars and bounded by the sea" is the one great Country in all the civilized world tonight that dwells in undisturbed peace and tranquillity "with malice towards none and charity for all."

In no department of human endeavor has more progress been made in the last forty years than in **medical science**. Forty years ago the

cure of disease was the result aimed at, rather than its prevention. History shows that even during the periods of the most intense intellectual darkness there have always been some who have given their lives to the advancement of knowledge. A scientific discovery, which reduces the rate of sickness and death, or prevents disease and gives man a longer life and greater happiness, is of value to the race. There have been many noble examples of physicians, during the past forty years, who have deliberately sacrificed their lives and died martyrs in the investigation and discovery of specifics for the eradication of virulent diseases, to which I will refer later.

The practice of medicine and the remedies prescribed have changed in many respects in forty years.

Forty years ago, a doctor when he was called to visit a patient, at least in the rural districts, no matter what the trouble was, would almost invariably bleed him, that is, he would take real blood—they bleed you differently now. In case of fevers, although the patient was burning with thirst, he was not allowed water; that was dangerous; the windows were kept closed because the air, and especially night air, was liable to give him a chill. There have been a good many medical fads prevailing among the laity in years gone by. There was the "blood pressure" fad, and it was believed that afflicted people in divers ways; your father would never have taken to drinking if he had not had blood pressure, that was the reason your grandmother died after she had been kicked on the head by a cow when she was milking, and the curious thing about blood pressure was you might have it and not know it. You might think you were all right when you were all wrong, and all the time it was blood pressure that was doing it. Then afterwards they discovered that blood pressure was what was keeping the race alive and so that theory was exploded. Then after that came the "germ" fad. I heard of a woman who, one time when there was an epidemic in town, sent her children to school with cotton batting in their ears and nostrils in order to keep out the germs. Then there was the "sterilization" fad. They say that a lady almost drove her family to madness on account of it. She boiled everything from the baby's milk to her husband's collar buttons, and she even boiled the front door bell once because there was not telling what sort of hands might have grasped it.

The doctor has evolved with the times. Physicians and surgeons have played a big part in the evolution of civilization and so have become co-workers with God in the accomplishment of advancing the race towards physical, intellectual and moral perfection.

By the discoveries of Pasteur and Koch and a host of other physicians, the science of bacteriology has been developed and the whole science of preventative medicine as it stands today has been built, and as a result the last quarter of a century has been freer from epidemics than any century since the world began.

Within forty years cholera and yellow fever have been conquered; the campaign against tuberculosis has begun; an absolute specific has been discovered to stay the dread disease of diphtheria and rabies; sanitary engineering has been created; the use of anesthetics has within forty years enabled surgery to accomplish the heretofore impossible, and the discovery of the part that germs have played in the causation of disease has created a new science of medicine. Civilization has stripped for a life and death struggle with tuberculosis, yellow fever, hookworm, cancer and other plagues.

Since the beginning of history, human life has been destroyed like bubbles by diseases which might have been prevented by study and

experiments. Today this has changed. The fight against the death toll of disease and accidents is bounding forward miraculously. The American Museum of Safety awards numerous medals annually, one is awarded for "progress an achievement in the promotion of hygiene and the investigation of occupational diseases." A group of men prominent in widely different departments of human endeavor have banded together to form an "Institute for the Extension of Life."

Infectious diseases constitute a great bar to human happiness and progress. One of the most promising moves towards the emancipation of man from the bondage of the infectious diseases is the provision made within the last two or three years for instruction in the causation and prevention of these diseases to our children in the public schools (E. G. Michigan.) Medical men say that the failure of the French to build the Panama Canal was due to their inability to cope with the diseases of the tropics, are not to their skill as eugenics, and that it is doubtful if Goethels would have been more successful than De Lesseps if this Government had undertaken the task at the time the French attempted it. It was American medical skill and discoveries and the sacrifice of life by the medical profession, which made it possible to live in safety on that Isthmus. And I want to give my tribute to the Medical Martyrs, who laid down their lives in the jungles of Panama, and in Cuba. Col. Goethals, with his army of diggers, went down to Panama, split in twain the sliding mountains, lifted the eternal tides, and sent the commerce to the world steaming through a new waterway; the dream of centuries realized. But a greater than Goethals was there. Doctor Gorgas, with his corps of scientific medical men, went before him—a forerunner in the wilderness—to prepare the way. These men lived amid the poison jungles, where venomous serpents hiss and creep; where clouds of poisonous insects pollute the summer air and sting the unwary victim to death; where the crumbling wrecks of De Lessep's failure lay sunk in the torrid sand and the steaming reek of fevered ages spread its pestilential breath on the air. There Gorgas and his band of heroic doctors labored, some of them slept in the jungles and allowed themselves to be stung by virulent mosquitoes to test the theory of carrying germs. One of their original number, Dr. Walter Reed, voluntarily permitted a mosquito, which had fed on a victim of yellow fever to sting him, and died in consequence, a willing sacrifice in the interests of medical science, as Dr. Jesse W. Lazear had done in Cuba. The survivors armed with the knowledge of germs which became theory the lives and death of these two men, wrought on until the poisoned mould was purged of deadly germs, the knell of yellow fever was tolled, and Panama became and is today, a healthful place of residence.

Friends, some day a monument will be erected to commemorate the wonderful achievement of Col. Goethals in directing the construction and completion of the wonderful Panama Canal; but side by side with it will stand another imperishable shaft, erected in grateful remembrance of the sacrifices of Dr. Gorgas and his co-laborers. This shaft will be crowned with a statue representing an angel of mercy with outspread wings, overshadowing the earth; and as the grey dawn breaks over the Eastern hills, and the long steamers of light from the rising sun slowly climb the sky crowning the angel with gold and enveloping the whole shaft in a crimson flame, you will see chiseled there the names of Dr. Walter Reed and Dr. Jesse W. Lazear, and underneath you will read thereon inscribed these words—

"They lived unselfish lives;
They died for humanity; they died for us."

In the application of the sciences to the comfort and betterment of human life, there has been more advancement made in the past forty years than in any five hundred years in the world's history. Science is so knitting the world together that the peoples of the world are being made one family in trade, in travel, in study, and in the heart beats of human sympathy and helpfulness.

Forty years ago, Bell was experimenting with the telephone and Edison was bending his great mind to produce light by means of the subtle force of electricity. The fabled genii in the Arabian Nights is not half so wonderful as the invisible magician Electricity, which man has subdued and made captive in filaments of copper to do his bidding. Its practical application dates back less than forty years, about half that time, on an extensive scale. Already it operates the machinery of our factories and mills; drives trains of cars and automobiles; prints our tracts, newspapers, stamps and money; lights our streets, where forty years ago not even gas but carbon oil lamps were used (outside of the large cities;) it carries our voices from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by telephone, and carries power hundreds of miles. Walk down the streets of any great city at night and you will see sky scrapers jeweled in fire soaring up to dizzy heights, where thousands of electric lights twinkle out into the darkness like myriads of fire flies on a summer night. In the railway stations you will hear uncanny mechanical voices, sounding through the corridors, calling trains. By means of this mysterious agency the sick and the needy can be reached in a few minutes where twenty-five years ago it would have taken as many hours. Human life at sea is a thousand times safer than it was forty years ago. Marconi pursuing the elusive electric wave radiating through space, has brought into service the **wireless telegraph**. No living man is entitled to higher honor today than Guglielmo Marconi, but for him, the sea-washed skeletons of thousands of men, women and little children would be lying on the floor of the ocean tonight. The survivors of the Titanic, the Volturno, the Republic, the Colequid, and scores of others of ill starred vessels, attest the value of his discovery. Who would not rather live in history as Marconi, the Savior of human life, than as Napoleon or the blood stained rulers of Europe, the destroyers of life? Let me hang on the walls of your memory a picture of the inestimable value of the wireless to humanity.

The Steamer Titanic with a flutter of flags and the waving of joyous salutations, the greatest steamship the world had ever seen up to that time, steamed away seaward with 2,400 souls in trust. Never did prouder ship plow the crystal fathoms of the deep, a thing of destiny she seemed, man's highest achievement in ship architecture, the miracle of the sea, she rode the billows like a conqueror, flung the blue white furrows from her prow, left the populous and admiring world behind, and vanished, a trembling blur on the horizon, its drifting pennant of smoke its last farewell. Away to the North, in the wild, fierce fields of eternal ice and snow, a berg broke from its fellows, and kissed by sunbeams, fanned by South winds, wooed by gravity, it drifted silently, bannerless, pennantless, down, down into the path where great ships float, and the commerce of continents ebbs and flows; and this grey thing of the North, this white, ragged splinter from God's forests of crystal spars and peaks, this spectral, purposeless derelict, spawn of the furious North wind, met the windowed palace, the proud, bannered miracle of man's fashioning, met it abroad in Gods' vast night, smote it, and the proud achievement of man went down to the bottom of the sea, swallowed up in the remorseless sepul-

chur of the deep. But not all the precious cargo of human lives went down. The life boats were lowered and 1100 souls were set afloat on the bosom of the deep. The wireless spluttered and crackled as it sent out in to the darkness of the night the awful cry "S. O. S." That voiceless, elusive cry sped away on the wings of the morning to "the uttermost parts of the sea," and just as the operator of the wireless on another steamer 300 miles away was closing his instrument for the night he caught the appealing cry of distress calling through the darkness "Save Our Souls." In an instant the vessel was turned about and headed in the direction of the cry of distress. The fire leaped from the red mouthed smokestacks, and the rolling volumes of smoke floated far behind like black plumes on the starlit breast of Night. Away she steamed like a mad racer through the darkness and just as the grey dawn was breaking, the survivors of the foundered vessel saw dimly through the midst the headlights of their savior. Nearer and nearer she came, with the glorious Stars and Stripes at her mast head flung out against the grey sky, and as she came and stood over them, they cried out "Glory to God in the highest, the old flag is over us, we are saved."

This partial resume of progress along the lines relating to the betterment of the race, would be incomplete if we made no mention of the encouraging progressive movements during the last forty years in combatting the evil influences of Alcohol. The Devil and his Cabinet never devised a more potent agency for debasing human life, and retarding all efforts to reform defectives and delinquents and minister to the minds and bodies diseased, than Alcohol. We all know too well that strong drink is the promoter of degeneration, both moral and physical. As we look at the condition existing in our Nation today regarding the effects of Alcohol in social life, we know that we are not yet living in "Paradise Regained," but if we look back over the past four decades we will see that marvelous progress has been made along the lines of temperance reform. During all that time the anti-alcoholic movement has been pushed forward with various experiments—high license, low license, total abstinence, district local option, State wide prohibition, and now there is a wave of reform sweeping through the Nation, championed by some of the leading Congressmen, asking for an amendment to the National Constitution, prohibiting the manufacturing and sale of intoxicating liquors within the United States. Within the past month the State of Virginia has "gone dry," making ten States now entirely under Prohibition. There are seventeen other States in which fifty per cent of the population are in dry territory, and four other States will vote on the subject of State wide prohibition this fall. Secretary Daniels has lately issued an executive order, abolishing all alcoholic liquors from every ship and station of the U. S. Navy, and the significance and extent of the change which has taken place in popular views regarding alcohol, as indicated by the sweeping order of the Secretary, can only be appreciated when one recalls the stories of Naval (and Army) experiences of past generations, when rum, brandy and whiskey formed part of the regular rations. We can only appreciate the difference between the present and forty years ago by comparing these conditions cited to those which existed then. Forty years ago almost every farmer purchased a jug of whiskey at the commencement of harvest time and passed a 'smile' round to all the hands and the man who didn't serve it was considered unsocial and stingy. Now, not one farmer in ten thousand indulges in the custom. It was not considered incompatible with high moral and social standing forty years ago to keep whiskey and wine upon the

sideboard of any family who chose to do so. They offered the 'creature comfort' to all visitors who called, and occasionally even the Minister himself took a 'snifter' to brace his nerves before he ascended the sacred desk. Forty years ago the custom of gentlemen making New Years calls on their friends prevailed universally, and at almost every house where they called, their fair friends set out wine with the result that otherwise temperate young men at the close of the day found themselves in a state of "innoxious desuetude." But a gradual change had been going on since those days, and the temperance sentiment has with every decade been slowly gaining ground. Like the fabled wheel of Sysephus, it has advanced nad receded in alternate waves of success or failure, but unlike that wheel, it has at each revolution made further advance and receded less. The progress which the anti-alcoholic movement has made in the last decade, as heretofore described, is one of the most cheerful and significant testimonials to the awakening social conscience of the Nation. It is the result of a sentiment, moral, social, scientific, religious and democratic. A most remarkable editorial under the title "The Handwriting on the Wall," appeared in the "National Liquor Dealer's Journal," written by a retiring saloon keeper. This article states, inter alia, "the most influential argument used against prohibition is that 'it is not effective'; that prohibition does not prohibit. This is not basic or moral; the fact of failure to enforce, is no argument against even the expediency, much less against the moral issue involved. Ultimately, all questions must be settled by moral standards; only in that way can mankind be saved from self-effacement. * * * * * The case of the liquor traffic is called for adjudication by the American people and must be ready for trial. * * * * * There are billions of property involved. * * * * * but when the people decide that the truth is being told about the Alcoholic liquor trade, the money value will not count, for conscience aroused puts the value of a man above all things."

I have dwelt at some length upon this subject of Alcohol because it is the strongest foe to our efforts in attempting to better the unfortunate about us, so every encouraging sign that its power is being circumscribed will be hailed with thankfulness. I close this topic with an extract from a late issue of the Medical Recorder, written by Col. L. Marvin Ross, Medical Corps, Eastern Department:

"Following the general use of whiskey as a beverage fifty years ago, we find that many of the prominent families of the Country have become extinct. The progeny of such families became drunkards and died childless, or left children cursed with some form of degeneracy. It is only necessary to search the records of the noted families of both North and South to find that alcohol has been the underlying cause in the majority of those who have passed out of existence. The moral, mental and physical condition of children is largely dependent upon the health and character of their parents. It might be said, the fate of every child which enters the world is written on its forehead, because its fortune for good or bad it settled in advance by the character and habits of its parents. How far this determining influence may extend it is impossible to say, but certainly in many cases for generations."

In no department of humanitarian work has more progress been made in the last forty years than in the rescue and **saving of children**. The heart of mankind universally goes out to the cry of the lost child, whether it be lost in the darkness of the night, or in the depths of the forest, or in the heart of a great city. Instinctively, the better

angels of our Nature sweep the heart chords, and immediately every soul within sound or knowledge of the missing child turns out to find it and ceases not until it is brought home with rejoicings.

Joan of Arc as she tended her flocks in the valley of the Meuse heard angel voices calling her to rise from her humble task and deliver France from the encroachment and dominion of the English. Day after day she heard these celestial voices until she was convinced that it was the voice of God which was calling her, she harkened to that call, took charge of the Armies of France and led them to victory.

The Sacred Scriptures, referring to children, say:

"Their angels do always behold the face of my Father
Who is in heaven."

Tonight, my friends, ten thousand angel voices of little children are calling to you and to me to deliver them from the power and dominion of evil environments, ill starred birth, inherited vices, and the devil of heredity, and in the spirit of sweet charity to save them and give them a fighting chance in the race of life. Thousands of children in this fair land of plenty, for each of which there ought to be a home involving all the comfort and happiness that life affords, are drifting away towards a dark and precarious future.

Do you hear the children weeping, O my brothers,

Ere the sorrow comes with years.

They are leaning their young heads against their mothers

But that will not stop their tears.

The young lambs are bleating in the meadows,

The young birds are chirping in the nest,

The young fawns are playing with the shadows,

The young flowers are blowing towards the West—

But the young, young children, O my brothers,

They are weeping bitterly,

They are weeping in the playtime of the others,

In this Country of the free.

Forty years ago there was no such thing as childrens' courts, separate Juvenile Courts—then the young offenders were herded with the old and hardened criminals. Now in every city in the land these children are looked after by probation officers and kept under kind and moral influences. There were then no boys homes or girls homes, no public children's playgrounds. Now in every city there are from one to a dozen large parks or plots set apart where the poorest child can play with the well born, and romp together to their heart's content under God's blue sky and in the open, among the trees and flowers. Then there were no "fresh air farms" now, the poor children of the cities are taken for a two weeks' visit to the country, and to them this is heaven—Paradise regained. The good women of Pennsylvania have been confronted with the problem of children who toil and through their work and influence chiefly, laws have been passed protecting them from long hours, greatly improving their physical and moral condition, and as a result of their influence on public sentiment, there has been a considerable decline in the number of children employed at labor in Pennsylvania. There was no such thing as laws against child labor forty years ago—now ten of the twelve States, whose Legislatures meet this year, are to be the objects of effort by the National Child Labor Committee to further improve the laws relating to that subject. Forty years ago the few children's aid societies which were in existence aimed to put children into institutional homes rather than into private homes, but it has been found that institutional care

is inadequate to improve the condition of these unfortunate children, and therefore these societies undertake to remove them from the evil influence of their former surroundings into the sunshine of comfortable family homes, where Christian training will better prepare them for the duties of life. The star of hope for children lies in preventive methods. And so we say all honor to these noble women, who are courageously battling for the helpless and forsaken children in the spirit of sweet charity, and giving their very best to take them away from the shadows, lift them into the sunlight, and prepare them for the struggles they must meet along the highway of life. The Lord God will surely take account of the nameless heroines who pray and work amid the wreckage of human life for the Salvation of the young.

There are numberless other advancements along all lines of philanthropic and charitable work, such as this Association is engaged in, which could be enumerated. I have mentioned but a few of them by way of encouragement, for while we are a long way from perfection in our methods of charitable and humane work, yet comparing the present with the past we can see a vast improvement.

Our social progress in the last forty years has surpassed the dream of Seers, but in its wake have followed a multitude of problems hard to solve. Side by side with education still stalks ignorance; increased wealth has not eradicated the poverty that defies extinction; disease and pain tread in the footsteps of the fortunate well born; with unexampled lavishness the fast multiplying temples of religion and learning are being endowed through appalling voices of hunger, depravity and insanity echo in the darkness. When we consider that in this County there are not less than one half million cases of typhoid fever; that early 200,000 are dying of tuberculosis annually; that more than one-fifth of the children born to the civilized world die before they reach five years of age; we need no further argument than man's physical state is far from ideal.

The history of the past forty years glows with the divine flame of practical philanthropy, not with alms giving alone, but in its efforts to prevent disease and other evils, by legislative and other feasible means. The stimulus given by the Churches to secular philanthropies and by lay agencies in administering to the unfortunates is one of the cheering facts of the opening years of the twentieth century. Statistics are unable to reveal the unseen influence of this vast tidal wave of Good Samaritanism, which is gaining in its beneficent force. We can say with Patrick Henry—

"We have no means of judging the future except by the past"

and so judging from the fact that the hospitals and the numberless agencies for ministering to the unfortunate reached their highest and best conditions in the latter quarter of the nineteenth century, we believe that the same agencies will perform this work better than they in the twentieth century.

Friends, let us be grateful that we are colaborers with our Creator in respect to the humanitarian efforts to help the lowly, and make the world a little brighter in the brief span of years we shall dwell here; and we are not without Divine encouragement and promise in so doing.

I hear coming across the waste of three thousand years the voice of the Seer of Israel, saying—

"If thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in darkness and thine obscurity be as the noonday; and Jehovah will guide thee continually."

A thousand years later as the grey eternal dawn was breaking and a new star of hope glowed in the Eastern sky, another voice spoke, and that voice is sounding through the world today saying to us—

"I was hungry, and ye gave ME to eat; I was thirsty and ye gave ME drink; I was a stranger and ye took ME in; naked, and ye clothed ME; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came unto me;
* * * * * Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, My brethren, even these least, ye did it unto ME."

Friends, let us live by the side of that great highway where the lowly, the unfortunate, the sick and the sorrowing travel in endless procession:

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the peace of their self content;
There are souls like stars that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament.
There are pioneer souls that blaze a path
Where the highways never ran;
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to Man.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by:
The men who are good, and the men who are bad,
Just as good, and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorers' seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban:
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to Man.

I can see by my house by the side of the road,
By the great highway of life,
The men who pass in the arbor of hope,
And the men who are sick with the strife,
I turn not away from their smiles, or their tears;
Both, parts of an Infinite Plan.
But I'll live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to Man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long afternoon,
And stretches away to the night.
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers who moan
Nor live in my house by the side of the road,
Like one who lives all alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by.
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong
Wise, foolish, so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to Man.

On account of the lateness of the hour it was moved and seconded

that the Committees be made up and read off on Tuesday morning, after which the meeting adjourned, until the following morning, at nine a. m.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by President Miller at nine o'clock a. m. as per adjournment.

Devotional Exercises were conducted by Rev. E. L. Coblentz, Pastor of the First Reformed Church, Carlisle, Pa., who read for the scripture lesson the First Psalm, after which he offered the following prayer:

We bow in a deep sense of humility before Thee, Oh God, under the consciousness of the fact that in spite of the height of resources of this world, and treasures hidden and revealed, nevertheless a great portion of Thy people and our brothers and sisters are deprived of the necessity of life's training, falling deeper into sin, and turning from the development of that type of life which belongs to us as humankind. Insofar as this is a result of their own neglect, as a result of their own lack of capacity, in so far as this is a result of their own lack of energy and enthusiasm, we pray Thee that the great tide of education may sweep over their souls and awaken them to a send? of what is means to live in God's world and co-operate with God. We pray Thee, this hour, a prayer of gratitude that there is a compassion sweeping in the hearts of men for their less fortunate fellowmen, that they are concerned whether the men shall have clothing and food sufficient for the sustenance of life. We pray Thee that Thy blessing may abide with them and direct them. Make them wise men and women, capable of rendering a great service to Thee and our fellowmen, realizing the fact that in the great judgment of Christ he has said, "Inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me. With this feeling, with this sense of humility over us because of the great fact of poverty and of helplessness and with a great consciousness that it can be prevented, not only removed by adjusting our lives to Thine, intelligently and righteously, but beating back the great forces of wickedness, we can bring to pass the day when all mankind shall be well clothed, well fed in his right mind and sitting beneath his own vine and fig-tree, and at the door of his own tent.

May these agents of Thine, in whose interest we are now assembled, be the factors of hastening the day when the Kingdom of God shall come upon earth, and Christ's name shall be known among all mankind. Amen.

President Miller: I have the great pleasure this morning of introducing to you a gentleman whom I don't think needs any introduction. He is Superintendent of the Public Schools of Philadelphia. He was appointed by President Roosevelt to take charge of the educational system in Puerto Rico, and he revolutionized the educational system in that Island. He is a friend of this Association. He has spoken to us frequently and we are always glad to hear him. In passing through the town this morning he has given us a few minutes of his valuable time. I am glad to introduce, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, of Philadelphia.

DR. MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, My Fellow-Citizens:—

I remember with a very great deal of pleasure the privilege I enjoyed a year ago or thereabouts, of meeting with you in your Conven-



DR. MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH.

Governor-elect of the State of Pennsylvania, who in a very able address specified and set forth the needs of our charitable institutions in the State which was received with much interest by the members of the Convention.

tion in the City of Philadelphia. I count it a happy circumstance that I have the privilege of coming here to spend a few minutes in your Convention this morning. The first thought that comes to my mind, as I face those of you who have charge of the poor and the needy and the unfortunate in our social body, is one that I trust you will not forget in all your counsels and deliberations. The history of civilization shows that the only nations that have approached the problem of charity wisely are those that have at heart the religion of a personal God. If you go back thousands of years in the history of your race, the only people that made any provision by law for the needy in their group were the Hebrews. Ruth gleaned in the field of Boaz as a legal right and it was the law of the early Israelites that even the olive tree was not to be beaten twice by its owner, that the fruit left after the first gathering belong to the poor and the needy. The thought is that if you want to get the background of the work that you are trying to do in Pennsylvania, you must see it in the development of the religious life of our race.

The second thought that impresses me this morning is the fact that no nation in the world has as wisely approached this problem as our nation for the simple reason that here, as nowhere else in the world, because of the Democratic quality of our civilization and of our institutions, we believe in a social problem which may be summed up in the phrase "each for all and all for each," and we are realizing more and more the essential need of our American Democracy just in proportion as we remember that the lowest and most unfortunate unit in our social group is a positive asset of the Commonwealth and of the country, and that it must be conserved and helped and not forgotten, neglected or destroyed. If you can approach your problems in that broad, altruistic spirit, it will help you in the working out in detail of the problems that face you here in your Annual Convention.

I am, as you might naturally think, particularly interested in the unfortunate children of Pennsylvania, those that in one way or another come under the purview of your activity. I understand the law relating to this. Sometimes in our County Homes these children are retained for a long period of time. I wish that could be limited, gentlemen, and that as soon as a child comes under the care of the County and becomes a subject of the County's concern, it ought immediately to be turned over to those agencies in our Commonwealth like the Children's Aid Society and our great institutions that care for these children, that take them away from the surroundings that have made their lives unfortunate, and place them out in the atmosphere of good clean, wholesome, American homes, where they can grow up and be a part of the real living force of our Commonwealth. I wish that all of these children could be taken immediately and placed in our American homes, and be permitted to attend the public schools, and forget as far as it is possible for a wounded heart to forget its sorrow, that it ever was a child of poverty and disrespect, and make it a part of the self-respecting, self-supporting community in this great Commonwealth of ours.

May I also venture upon another field of suggestion this morning, because I understand I have only a few minutes? I am a sort of schoolmaster, and I can't avoid the attitude of teaching something when I get at the crowd. You are a body, known by law as the Directors of the Poor in the several Counties of the district. In one way or another by law and by custom you assume control of the poor in your community. It is well that the Commonwealth should do that, and do it generously. I trust that every man who is committed by

law to that propaganda and service in Pennsylvania approaches his task with reverence and with great concern, but if the Directors of the Poor in Pennsylvania are to rise to their largest opportunities they will not only care for the unfortunate people who come to the County home, but they will become the official heads of the community for the purpose of inquiring into the causes that bring people to the County homes. What is wanted in this state is not so much the care of the unfortunate as the prevention of the possibility of people becoming unfortunate in Pennsylvania and you can go out in your community and study your economics and your social conditions and find out what breeds poverty and distress in your poor settlements of your county or the section over which you have jurisdiction. And when you have studied that problem and find out and ascertain in what way if any, these conditions can be remedied and improved, for it is better that you should restore a normal individual to its family and make it a self-supporting unit in its own home community than you should give it the finest care in the world in any institution that human means can devise. In the last few weeks I have had the privilege of traveling over a large part of Pennsylvania. While you are blessed by the bounties of God here in this beautiful Cumberland Valley, there are placed in Pennsylvania where any wise man with his eyes open to the present situation must see that as we go into this cold winter, we are likely to have a vastly increased number of people dependent upon our public charities. I wish you would go back into your several counties and ascertain the causes for that, and to the extent of your ability, try to remove them. Did you ever stop to think that a school teacher is doing his largest service in his school, not in hearing recitations, for about the severest criticism I ever heard of a public high school was a statement made by a keen man who said "A high school is a place where students come to recite what they have learned at home." The finest service done in school is not the reciting of the scholars to the teacher, but it is the direction by the teacher of the mind of the child to learn how to study. The same principle applies to the whole scope of your activities. It is not only meant to care for these people when they come to you but you improve conditions around them and make it possible for them to realize out of their environment such an income as will make them self-supporting people.

Even in these County Homes in Pennsylvania, as I have said, they give me great concern. We talk about our insane poor in Pennsylvania, that is to say we are classifying our poor, and on the basis of the poverty of our people we are separating them into one and in same groups. How unwise that is. We should reverse the phrase and instead of speaking of our insane poor we should speak of our indigent insane and they should be treated, not as subjects of charity in our Alms Houses but treated as subjects of a scientific institution for the insane in Pennsylvania, and I wish you could separate those people and send them where they can get the best medical treatment, so that if possible they can be brought back normal in mind as well as in body to take their place in the order of life to which they rightfully belong. How can you take thirty or forty or fifty insane people into your Alms Houses and probably under the care of a single physician, whose time is limited and compensation is so meagre that he can only devote part of his time to his work and yet he is expected to treat all those people. Surely this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is rich enough and generous enough to be better than that to these institutions. (Applause) In this thought lies the message that I bring to you finally this morning. For the conservation of the human life in

Pennsylvania everyone of us should be concerned in whatever way we can touching the women of Pennsylvania and the men of Pennsylvania, and the children of Pennsylvania, to help them to become stronger in resisting wrong and evil, stronger in doing the right, in earning their bread in the sweat of their face, and living clean, wholesome, helpful lives. Somehow as I look at you this morning, and think of the outlook for this work in Pennsylvania, the one thing that I wish particularly to impress upon you is, let's get together and work out our large social problem of remedying and preventing these conditions in Pennsylvania so that it will be impossible for any man ever to criticize the jurisdiction of this great splendid Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

That again brings me back to the thought with which I began. It is not only a social and an economic propaganda, but it is essentially a religious propaganda and I think of a little poem written by a blind minister in a neighboring state, which in a kind of a way sums up the thought I would leave in your minds this morning.

A little child of heavenly birth
But far from home today,
Has come to find his ball, the earth,
That sin had cast away.
Oh, comrades, let us each and all
Turn in and help him get his ball.

Dr. Brumbaugh's address was received with great applause.

A five minute recess was given to meet Mr. Brumbaugh, before the left the building.

ENROLLMENT OF DELEGATES

Names of Delegates in attendance at the Convention of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, at Carlisle, Pa., October 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1914.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY—County Home, Woodville—James McB.-Robb, Director, Oakdale, Pa.; Andrew S. Miller, Director, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. P. Roderus, Director, Rankin, Pa.—Allegheny Hospital—Dr. R. L. Hill, Physician and Supt., Woodville, Pa.

BERKS COUNTY—County Home, Reading—Joel N. Krick, Director; D. B. Mill, Director; Chas. O. Shirk, Director; W. J. Mollenback, Steward; O. N. Bush, Clerk, Reading, Pa.

BEDFORD COUNTY—Almshouse, Bedford—S. I. Brumbaugh, President Poor Board, Saxton, Pa.; Joseph Snyder.

CHESTER COUNTY—Almshouse, Embreeville—Davis Garrett, Supt., Embreeville, Pa.; J. L. Smith, Director, Chester Springs, Pa.

CAMBRIA COUNTY—Almshouse, Ebensburg—Robt. Barclay, Director, Johnstown, Pa.; J. N. Gray and wife, Steward and Matron, Ebensburg, Pa.; Phillip Aartzog and wife, Steward and Matron, Carrolltown, Pa.; Mrs. D. Barclay, visitor.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—Centralia—Peter J. McNale, Director; T. S. Mumford, Director; G. W. Weller, Director, Centralia, Pa.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY—M. L. Bowman, Co. Com.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Poor Board—Geo. E. Lloyd, Atty. and Secy., Carlisle, Pa.;—Tressler Orphan Home—G. M. Diffenderfer, Secy.; A. Peffer, Physician; C. M. Stauffer, Mrs. C. M. Stauffer, Mrs. Belle Shaffer, Mrs. E. W. Biddle, Carlisle Pa.; Ida G. Kast, Mechanicsburg, Pa., visitors. Mr. and Mrs. Wistfall, Steward and Matron, Carlisle, Pa.

DAUPHIN COUNTY—Almshouse, Harrisburg—J. P. Guyer, Clerk; B. Frank Nead, Solicitor; S. F. Barber and wife, Steward and Matron, Harrisburg, Pa.

ERIE COUNTY—Almshouse, Erie—Chas. F. Loesel, President of Board, Erie, Pa.; E. E. Jeffords, Director, Edinboro, Pa.; W. S. Kimball, Director, Union City, Pa.; N. R. Nason, Solicitor, Erie, Pa.; James A. Henry, Steward, Erie, Pa.; Millard L. Davis, Secy., Erie, Pa.; Chas. B. Grant, Clerk, Erie, Pa.

FAYETTE COUNTY—Almshouse, Uniontown—A. B. Kern, Steward; Mrs. A. B. Kern, Matron.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—Almshouse, Chambersburg—C. M. Funk, Director, Waynesboro, Pa.; J. L. Black, Treas., Chambersburg, Pa.; P. N. Heller, Steward, Mrs. P. N. Heller, Matron, Chambersburg, Pa.; Thos. K. Schiller, Atty., Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. J. N. Mayer, Visitor. Jno. G. Orr, Director, Chambersburg, Pa.; Mrs. J. N. Mayer, Visitor.

GREEN COUNTY—Almshouse, Greensburg—P. J. Alleem; Director; A. J. Norris, Director.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY—Almshouse, Shirleysburg—J. R. Edwards, Director, Miss Emma L. Kenny, Matron; J. N. Meyers, Director, Shirleysburg; W. W. Wilson and wife, Steward and Matron, Shirleysburg, Pa.

INDIANA COUNTY—Indiana—E. M. Ansley, Director—Girl's Industrial School—Mrs. Sue Willard, Superintendent.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Scranton Poor District—William Matthews, Pres.; Fred Fuller, Director; W. A. Paine, M. D., Director; F. I. Dickert, Director; John M. Harris, Director; T. I. Kelley, Director; P. I. Murphy, Director; C. R. Acker, Secy., Scranton City, Pa.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY—Northern Luzerne—T. A. Harris, Secy., Hazelton; J. M. Stauffer, Director, Hazelton, Pa.; S. L. West, Director, Weatherly, Pa.; Geo. W. Ibaugh, Steward, Rockport, Pa.; Mrs. J. M. Stauffer, Mrs. S. L. West, Visitors. J. J. Kenney, Parsons, Visitor.

LACAWANA COUNTY—Carbonadle Poor District—Martin N. Morrison, J. J. Emmitt, Owen M. Donough, Frank Lower, Fred Slumar, Directors, Carbondale, Pa.

LUZERNE COUNTY—Maurice Gaertner, Pres., Wilkes-Barre; S. W. Davenport, Treas., Plymouth; J. L. Reilly, Secy., Ashley; G. M. Wall, Director, Plains; G. K. Brown, Director, Wilkes-Barre; C. W. Laycock, Director, Kingston; J. B. Clark, Luzerne; John Barrett, Director, Glen Lyon; C. E. Keck, Esq., Atty., Ashley; J. M. Shaffert, Clerk, Dorrance-ton; C. B. Mayberry, M. D., Supt., Hospital for Insane, Retreat; D. A. Mackin, Supt. Home Dept., Retreat, Pa.

LYCOMING COUNTY—Almshouse, Williamsport—N. B. Wilson, Secy. O. S. P. E. E. Ohl and wife, Steward and Matron; Mrs. N. B. Wilson, Visitor, Williamsport, Pa.

MERCER COUNTY—Almshouse, Mercer—T. C. White, Superintendent.

MIFFLIN COUNTY—Almshouse, Lewistown—T. J. Hazlett, Director, Lewistown; G. S. Kimberly, Director, McVeytown; A. T. McKee, Clerk, McVeytown; W. I. Russler, Steward, McVeytown, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Oxford and Lower Dublin—Chas. S. Snyder, Director; Wm. W. Umsted, Pres.; B. W. Hagy, Secy., N. W. Markley, Treas.; R. N. Harte, M. D., Director.

PHILADELPHIA—Bureau of Charities, Alex. M. Wilson, Asst. Director, D. W. Seltzer, Supt.; Oliver P. Bohler; House Agent.

PHILADELPHIA—Germantown Almshouse—Chas. C. Russel, Pres.; Chas. H. Super, Vice Pres.; William H. Coupe, Secy.; Pringle Borthwick, Treas., Paul Reilly, Solicitor, Matthew Adam, F. S. Day, J. J. Finn, W. E. Murphy, William Wilkie.

Hon. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Mr. Roy Reeves, Philadelphia, Visitors.

SOMERSET COUNTY—County Home and Hospital—Somerset—L. C. Colborn, Esq., Secy. of Association, Atty. for C. A. S., Somerset, Pa.; P. G. Cober, Secy and Atty, Somerset, Pa.; J. W. Peck, Meyersdale, Pa. Director.

VENANGO COUNTY—B. A. Black, Asst. Supt. State Inst., Polk, Pa.

WARREN COUNTY—Almshouse (Rouse Hospital)—M. Brady, Supt., Mrs. M. Brady, Matron, Youngsville; Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, Ex.-Pres., C. A. S. Western Pennsylvania; E. E. Thompson, Pres., Warren, Pa.; A. C. Mook, Warren, S. A. Cramer, Russel, Pa.; Com. Rouse Est.; John Siggins, Jr., Solicitor, Warren, Pa.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Almshouse, Arden—John McNary, Supt.; M. D. Brownella, Director, West Braunsville; R. E. Buchanan, Director; R. W. Wolfe, Director, Taylorstown; Hettie Porch, Supt. Children's Home, Arden, Pa.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY—Almshouse, Greensburg—I. N. Dixon, Director, Latrobe; J. O. Martin, Director, Ruffsedale; Chas. Seanor, Supt.; Mrs. Chas. Seanor, Matron, Mrs. Dixon, Latrobe, Pa., Visitor.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES—Hon. Francis J. Torrance, Pres., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hon. Isaac Johnson, Media.; Hon. Bromley Wharton, Gen. Agent and Secy., Philadelphia, Pa.; Samuel E. Gill, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. W. G. Theurer, Asst. Secy., W. G. McGarry, Asst. Secy.

STATE COMMITTEE ON LUNACY—Hon. Isaac Johnson, Pres., Media, Pa.; Dr. Frank Woodberry, Secy. of Committee.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA—Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, Secy., 419 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA—Mrs. T. C. Campbell, Pres., Butler, Pa.; Miss Belle Chalfant, Secy., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Sue Williard, Indiana, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—Harrisburg—Mrs. Elsie V. Middleton, Gen. Secy., Harrisburg, Pa.; Mrs. Judge Kunkel, Mrs. Jno. K. Tener, Harrisburg, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY—John G. Orr, Gen. Secy., Chambersburg, Pa.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF CHESTER COUNTY—Mrs. Florence Cameron, Lincoln University; Mrs. W. B. Ewing, West Grove; Mrs. Josiah Cope, Oxford, Pa.

STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND—Thos. S. McAloney, Supt. Blind School, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Isabel W. Kennedy, Secy. of Home for Teaching of Blind, W. W. Stamm, Executive Secy. of Association for Blind, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL—W. N. Bert, Supt., Edgewood Park.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—J. W. Cleland, Supt., Oakdale, Pa.; J. M. Norris, Supt. of Allegheny Industrial School, Warrendale.

TRESSLER ORPHAN HOME—Loysville—Rev. Geo. M. Diffenderfer, Carlisle, Pa.

INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED—Geo. C. Signor, Supt., Spring City, Pa.; Dr. N. P. Barr, Supt., Elwynn, Pa.; Dr. B. A. Black, Asst. Supt., Polk, Pa.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Harrisburg, Pa.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA—Hon. Jno. K. Tener, Governor of the State.

U. S. INDIAN SCHOOL—Hon. E. G. Lipps, Supt.

STATE DELINQUENTS COMMITTEE—Harry McDevitt, Philadelphia.

STATE FEDERATION COMMITTEE OF WOMEN—Mrs. E. W. Biddle, Carlisle, Pa.; Ida G. Kast, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Francis J. Torrance, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICIATING MINISTERS—Rev. A. N. Hagerty, Carlisle; Rev. E. L. Coblentz, Carlisle; Rev. G. M. Diffenderfer, Carlisle.

VISITORS—Carlisle—John D. Faller, G. E. Lloyd, Hon. Wm. F. Sadler, Walter Stuart, Samuel Goodyear, D. W. Sunday, Jacob Ruth, S. M. Hertzler, J. W. Wetzler, O. H. Lipps, Robt. L. Myers, G. H. Stewart, R. B. Tietrick, E. W. Biddle, R. H. Thomas, C. S. Brinton, D. Thompson, Mrs. E. W. Biddle, Mrs. Mary Parker, Miss Grace Witmer, Miss Helen Stuart, Mrs. R. B. Tietrick, Dr. M. M. Dougherty, Dr. Ambrose Peffer, Rev. Geo. M. Diffenderfer, John Linder, Dr. H. H. Mentzer, C. Faller, Walter Stuart, D. R. Thompson, Mrs. W. A. Kramer, Mrs. Frank Beetem, Mrs. Ellen Parker, Miss Henrietta Herman, Mr. O. L. Altman, Mrs. O. L. Altman, Mrs. Mary Baden, Miss May Fromes, Isaac Rogers, J. V. Stevens.

JUDGES OF THE COURT—Hon. Wm. F. Sadler, Pres. Judge, Cumberland Co.; Hon. W. Rush, Gillian, Pres. Judge Franklin County. Hon. E. W. Biddle, Ex-Judge Cumberland County.

Mr. L. C. Colborn announced the following Committees:

COMMITTEES.

AUDITING—James McB. Robb, Allegheny; J. A. Gray, Cambria; Mr. Brubaker, Lancaster.

OFFICERS.—W. G. Theurer, Washington; Fred Fuller, Lackawanna; John J. Smith, Chester; Walter Bowditch, Germantown; Mrs. Sue Willard, Indiana County; Mrs. C. S. Lindsay, Warren; I. N. Dixon, Westmoreland; Martin H. Morrison, Carbondale.

PLACE.—D. A. Mackin, Luzerne, J. H. Meyers, Huntingdon; Jas. W. Smith, Lackawanna; D. W. Sunday, Cumberland; J. O. Lessel, Erie; Mrs. Hettie Porch, Washington; Joel H. Krick, Berks; J. J. Barnhart, Fayette; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Chester.

RESOLUTIONS. — Hon. Francis J. Torrence, Pittsburgh; P. G. Cober, Somerset; Hon. H. Frank Eshelman, Lancaster; J. D. Faller, Carlisle; Chas. Snyder, Philadelphia; E. E. Thompson, Warren; Chas. H. Stone, Beaver; Dr. H. J. Sommers, Blair County; D. H. Thompson, Carlisle; J. M. Stauffer, Carbon County; Dr. M. J. Harnyeth, Berks County; J. H. Zimmerman, Green County; and John H. Flaherty, Pittsburgh.

MR. L. C. COLBORN: We would like everybody to register and if you have the enrollment card, hand it in anyway. In making up the

list of delegates present, we try to send everybody a copy of the proceedings of this Convention. Everybody wants one. They are becoming valuable. I have a set at home embracing the proceedings of this Convention since 1880. A man wrote me the other day and said that when I was through with them he would like to have them, and he would give my widow \$100 for them. That is a good life insurance. I hope it will be a good while yet until she will need the money or I will be ready to hand them in.

Miss Lena Wenger sang very sweetly a soprano solo entitled "Beloved, It is Morn,"—Aylward. Miss Wenger was accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan, also of Carlisle.

The following telegram was read by President Miller:

Reading, Pa., Oct. 5, 1914.

Messrs. Krick, Hill and Shirk, of the

Association of Poor Directors' Meeting in Carlisle, Pa.

The Chamber of Commerce heartily joins you in the invitation to hold the Annual Convention of 1915 in the City of Reading. We are prepared to extend the hospitality of the City and to see that nothing is undone to make your visit interestingly, instructively and truly enjoyable.

JOHN D. MISSLER,
Chairman Convention Committee.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We have now the great pleasure of introducing to you Honorable Francis S. Bardwell, State Inspector of Almshouses, Boston, Mass., who will speak to us on "The Almshouse Problem."

MR. BARDWELL'S ADDRESS ON "THE ALMSHOUSE PROBLEM."

Nowhere have I come in contact with people who want to do what they should do for the best care of those entrusted to them. I am sorry to say that in some instances at some of the state and national conferences, that we have listened to papers, academic and perhaps scholarly, but not touching those things of vital importance to us who come in contact every day with the poor. As an Inspector of Almshouses of the State of Massachusetts, and as one who has been actively engaged in charity work, both public and private, for more than twenty years, I think I am able to judge with some degree of accuracy the interest which the people with whom I come in contact show.

I have been asked by a number of Superintendents and Directors of the Poor to state before I read my paper the system which we have in Massachusetts, so they may compare it intelligently with the system which is in vogue in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The State of Massachusetts cares for its dependent, defective and delinquent people through three agencies. First a Prison Commission with a paid head, who has charge of all the correctional institutions and supervision of the County jails. The County jail is the only County unit which we have in Massachusetts. The State Board of Insanity formerly was composed of nine unpaid members, doing efficient work, but this year changed to three paid members who have charge directly of all the institutions for the insane in the State, but every state institution, whether under the charge of the State Board of Insanity or of Charities, is managed directly by a Board of Directors who are unpaid members, then the State Board of Charities, which has the supervision of the charitable institutions all save one, and that is the Insti-

tution for Lepers on the Island of Panacea. That comes directly in charge of the State Board of Charities. The State Board of Charities also has charge of all the children who are public charges, who have no settlement in the Commonwealth and also the neglected children who may have settlement that comes to them through the Board.

Massachusetts does nothing in the subsidizing line toward private institutions. I would say, however, that we are receiving great aid from our private institutions. There is invested in the State of Massachusetts in private charitable corporations, exclusive of churches, the sum of \$118,000,000.00. This money is so invested that the people in charge have \$15,000,000.00 a year to spend for the care of the poor and dependents. We must remember that because of this, that the state and towns and cities are paying only \$3,000,000.00 for the care of what we call public charities. You will understand then that those who are cared for by the private agencies are the celebrative cases, the cases which I might call those of the worthy poor, while those who fall to the public authorities are the "downs and outers" to a great extent. This is truer in regard to the city population than in regard to the population of smaller towns, because you read that most of the private charity agencies are expending their money in the cities and not in the small towns.

This morning I have been asked to speak to you upon the Almshouse Problem, and perhaps I will look at it from our standpoint in Massachusetts, which is that every municipality, town or city, maintains its own town Home for the poor. It is a home for the poor. We have no insane department with any of our municipal Almshouses. We have no criminal department. They are purely and simply homes for the poor, and the poor of that one town or city who have lived in the location long enough to obtain what we call a settlement, which means, usually speaking, five years in a place.

We are to discuss an ancient problem—the almshouse—but we are going to look at it in the light of modern advancement. Time was, when the almshouse was the only form of indoor relief, and at a period when aid was administered, by and through, the church. From the chaos that must have existed in these ancient abodes, which housed all types and classes of dependents, we have progressed until today, in most of our communities, the almshouse is filling its niche in the scheme of modern progressive philanthropy.

I think that each succeeding generation has felt that, ultimately, the almshouse would be eliminated; that other methods would be devised, so that those who would naturally be eligible for admission, would be cared for elsewhere, and, in consequence, the need for such an institution would cease. It is true, that in prosperous communities and states, where a need exists for a certain type of institution, then the institution springs into existence. The wealth and prosperity of a community may be intelligently gauged by the number and purpose of its institutions, and with what perfection it cares for its unfortunate and dependents. Poor countries and communities are bound to retrench, and in consequence, are unable to provide for their dependent types, in the way best proven to care for the immediate cases, and prevent if possible a future increase. But the multiplication of institutions has not done away with the almshouse. It has, it is true, decreased the number of inmates; yet I think the more potent factor in bringing about a smaller almshouse population has been in the practice of more intelligent out-door relief. To give an example: We no longer, because of poverty and poverty **alone**, break up a dependent family, demolish the home, and take mother and children to the alms-

house. We would rather care for the family in the home, until the children can assist in providing for the family's support. As an economic measure, we have learned that an **immediate** expenditure, **rather larger**, perhaps, than that if the family were in an almshouse, is a good investment in future citizenship, and that the almshouse-reared boy or girl **was** schooled in dependence, and usually remained so drifting from one charitable or correctional institution to another and **always** at the public expense. But it took most of us a century to learn this.

In most states the first institution for care of dependents was the work-house and not the almshouse. Getting our laws and customs from England, we followed the English system, omitting in this case, however, because of the poverty of the early settlers, any relief from private sources. The English work-houses were the form of public relief while the almshouses, still dotting England today, were the result of donations and bequests, and were private charities.

In Massachusetts the earliest work-houses were established two hundred years ago; but a law, enacted about the same time, allowed children to be indentured, or placed out. Thanks to that law, the child problem in Massachusetts has never been linked with the almshouse. But furthermore, the laws governing these work-houses have become, and are the laws applying to almshouses, although we have no workhouses in the Commonwealth today.

If one should be asked to name one type of inmate as the almshouse type, it would hardly be possible. Perhaps as the needs served by the average almshouse we could say: "The aged, unattached man or woman, who has lost those responsible for his or her support, and whose age and physical or mental disability removes the individual from self care." That is, the almshouse is the refuge for those dependents in need of custodial care and a home.

The almshouse, however, serves a pressing need as a clearing house for all classes of dependents. It is the legitimate resting place of cases awaiting investigation and final placement. But it is the part of the expert investigator, to be as capable to discharge intelligently, as to admit, to remember that not all cases are beyond reinstatement in society, and that a delayed disposition of a temporary case may breed in that case a more confirmed spirit of dependence.

I could quote many permanent cases who came in an emergency and not be discharged, or, in fact, forced out, have stayed on. Notably the man coming to a country almshouse with frozen feet and staying on through a year. I asked why he remained and he said "I think of a job but my feet are still cold."

I have always endeavored to draw the line between what I call the legitimate almshouse inmate and others. Of the first class (always remembering that their natural protectors **cannot** or **will not** care for them) are the aged,—those suffering from serious physical defect, or mild mental defect, precluding the earning of a livelihood;—the type unclassified, whose disposition is such that their relatives **will not** care for them—ugly—cranky—stubborn—peculiar; mild cases of epilepsy, where the mind is not seriously affected, and when it is thought best **not** to commit to an epileptic hospital; the blind, deaf and dumb. These above, all adult types. These form the permanent cases.

Non-almshouse types children beyond the 'holding for proper placing' stage, criminals, vagrants (as inmates), advanced mental defect, consumptives.

I now come to debatable ground: the alcoholic and the able-bodied, voluntarily or involuntarily out of employment. I acknowledge, that

in the past, I have always felt that the jail was the proper abode of the confirmed alcoholic. I have modified that, and I feel that the **community which offers only** the jail to this man is as remiss in its duty, as it is when it **forces** the alcoholic into the family circle at the almshouse. I have witnessed several interesting experiments conducted by various almshouse wardens in which intemperate men were "Exhibit A." And I have seen success, after a hard fight, in several cases.

I have also seen confirmed drunkards, when placed at the almshouse, respect the custodial care, and beg to be allow to remain out of harm's way; and I have approved of this plan in **some** cases. Nevertheless, these are scattered cases. The **confirmed, unreformable** alcoholic should not be considered an almshouse inmate. In the case of the able-bodied—it is work. If an individual is willing to work at the almshouse and receive only board and clothes,—**LET HIM**; if being able-bodied and will **NOT** work, he is in the vagrant class and belongs in the farm colony or jail. He does not belong in an almshouse, to make unpleasant the lives of the legitimate almshouse inmates.

However, in times of acute business depression, when, even the most skilled worker is cut down in hours of labor, when the ordinary laborer, anxious to work and unable to find it, finally applies for public relief, we have no alternative but to shelter and feed, but we should also employ. Employment will soon determine into which class our applicant belongs: **1st.** The able-bodied man really looking for work; **2nd,** the able-bodied man who won't work, and **3rd,** the man desirous to work but physically unable.

I am a firm believer in a law which requires labor of all almshouse inmates, whose age and physical condition permit it. I believe also in administering it with a little elasticity. It is one of the most important provisions for proper administration. It is a fact that in those almshouses where this law is sensibly adhered to, inmate trouble is at a minimum; complaints as to food and other matters are seldom heard; and a spirit of co-operation among all is evident. Every inmate, unless bedridden, should at least have some **little thing** to do,—something not for him or her self **alone**, but for the community interest. The almshouse so managed is equipped with a self-starter. But it is a herculean task to install such a system, when little or no labor has ever been required; and it is easy, through poor management, to break down such a system. Let it be remembered that labor required, should not be in the spirit of the superintendent as a taskmaster, in the case of the permanent inmate, but rather a fair distribution of the trivial tasks to the most handicapped; and the harder labor for those physically fit. The winter sojourner, however, should be forced to his limit and made to understand that his abode is only secure through hard work.

I have dwelt for some length upon the inmate side of the problem because this is the **meat in the shell**. Our almshouses exist because of their inmates. I acknowledge that I am interested in the institution which takes the best possible care of its inmates.

I am **more** interested in that almshouse which besides the care, also manages a successful farm and reduces cost to a minimum, and I am least interested in the institution which makes a good financial showing, but considers the inmate part of the problem as secondary, and I am sorry to say there are a few such.

We come now to systems—whether an almshouse shall be maintained as a county or municipal unit. Both systems have their advantages and disadvantages. In the county unit we have usually a

larger population which is a saving in fixed or over-head charges; a larger population allows the employment of trained nurses and the desired hospital addition; it allows for a classification of inmates:—all desirable features, and all mostly lacking, in the almshouse of small population. But the larger the population, the farther we get from individual treatment; the isolated case is lost sight of and the work of rehabilitation is handicapped. Give a warden or superintendent a few inmates and he knows each intimately; he learns their peculiarities, their antecedents and their possibilities; but increase the number, and we cease to think of our people as individuals but as groups and classes, and we have lost the grip on the majority of cases. I have heard, many times, the charge that in the small almshouses conditions are usually not up to the standard, and in fact, sometimes rather deplorable. I have found it otherwise. Our small almshouses are in most cases well managed and not over-crowded homes. Because of the few, individuality is not lost; no able-bodied man can long be supported at the public expense in the small almshouse; the community knows its inmates and will not tolerate imposition. Then too we find the inmates having their own rooms and these rooms mean home. All in all, the small almshouse, while lacking in some of the improvements found in the larger ones, still gives its inmates the one thing always lacking in the big institution—a real home. Then, too, the community interest is not as general in the large city or county almshouse; to the town, the town farm is its own, and reflects the spirit of the town's people. Sentimentally speaking, is it not a hardship to remove people from their immediate environment and expect them to be contented and happy among strangers? The sentimental side is worthy of our consideration; we are dealing with human beings who have the same hopes, fears and perhaps the same tenacity for home life as we ourselves possess.

I am not going to discuss the various types of almshouse buildings. I take it for granted that we all agree that the detached unit or cottage system is preferable in the main. For small institutions it is expensive in the matter of fixed or overhead charges—such as heating, attendance, etc., but are we not paying for the best care and do we not get the best equipment through the detached unit system?

Whether the building is old style or cottage system, it is important that the quarters arranged for the administration furnish comfortable, convenient accommodations for the Superintendent and his family; lack of this means an infringement (in the old type of building at least) on the inmates' quarters. Briefly,—the Superintendent is entitled to his own home life and privacy—adequate improvements—yet not too remote from his charges. So, too, in the larger almshouses the attendants and nurses are entitled to comfortable accommodations. I have found the lack of this to mean dissatisfied help and in consequence a constant change which is bound to be a detriment to the best management. For the inmates—I believe in rooms for individuals, or shared by two, for the **permanent** inmates. I believe that the usual occupants should be allowed to have their little possessions about—pictures, keepsakes, etc. I believe that old couples should have the privilege of being together during the daytime, at least. I realize that dormitories are easier to keep clean and to ventilate but I think they should be occupied by the temporary cases. I have always worked for the home principle in the almshouse and the large dormitory is against this.

Plumbing should be the best; nothing ornate should be provided, for if there is one place that should be kept immaculate in any institution, it should be the bath and toilet rooms. Lavatories should be

adequate. There is a good field for work here.

The best laundry machinery is none too good, and this is inadequate unless the system of gathering, sorting, and mending the clothes is not perfected. I think you will find this is the weak point in many institutions. There should be properly equipped hospital rooms to suit the needs of the institution. I have found laxity in hospital management; I believe that the physician should give written orders to the nurse or attendant and I believe a full medical record of all cases should be kept, thus doing away with a hit or miss system in giving medicine, etc. And this is particularly true of chronics and with the **emphasis laid upon cases addicted to drugs.**

Smoking rooms should be unattached yet not too remote for the old men to get to, and all smoking should be restricted to the smoking room.

The question of ventilation, light and heat should be beyond the control of the inmates.

As the captain is to the ship, so is the superintendent to the institution. A ship owner selects his captain with care and entrusts to him large property value and many lives. Do we use the same care in the selection of an almshouse superintendent and matron? In my state the city almshouses are under the civil service and as the result of a competitive examination, selection of the superintendent is made. The one flaw in the system lies in the fact that no cognizance is taken of the matron and we all know that the matron is a strong 51 per cent of the combination, provided the care of the inmates is considered the primary consideration.

The necessary qualifications for a superintendent are: honesty, temperance, firmness tempered with justice, an even and orderly disposition—a close buyer; he must have a kindly heart yet must not be easily imposed upon—and also he should be a good farmer. The last requisite is usually placed first when a selection is made, and an implicit hope that the other more necessary accomplishments go with it. It all depends on the view point, whether you insist on an adequate financial return from the farm, or a well-managed almshouse. Of course we expect both. The matron, as I have stated above is at least 51 per cent of the combination; she should be a thorough house-keeper, a common-sense practical nurse, an economical but not parsimonious provider. It would be advisable if she had no nerves. The ideal combination is hard to get.

The pay should be just what such a couple are worth—not as is too often the case, what the man is worth as a hired man and a little more, and what the woman is worth as a domestic and a little more. You are placing a good deal of responsibility on these people and you should be willing to pay for it. It is a mistake to pay the maximum the first year. Satisfactory service should be insisted on, but there should be a chance of salary raise, so that an incentive for perfect service exists.

It has been my experience that the superintendent should have a voice in the selection of his assistants. If he is capable of properly managing an institution, he is capable of selecting his help. But he, and he alone, should be held absolutely responsible for the institution. If the directors or overseers are prone to mix up in the help question, if a dissatisfied attendant feels that he has one or more directors on his side against the superintendent, you are in for trouble, and many times trouble, of the meanest sort.

There is no way to more quickly, break down the discipline and wreck the efficiency of institutional management, than serious trouble

between superintendent and helpers. Unless stamped out at once, it will lead to insubordination, in which not infrequently the inmates rather enjoy taking a part. The superintendent must be the accountable head; to him all attendants must be subordinate; in this event, he alone can be held responsible for the management or mismanagement of the institution, and the care or lack of care given to the inmates. If you have not chosen the right superintendent, it is much better for him, for you, for the inmates and lastly for the good name of the institution to release him and make a suitable selection. One bad administration, of brief duration even, will stigmatize an almshouse to such an extent that it requires successive years of perfect management to regain the lost ground. Is not the dread of the almshouse, shared by the public in general, due to short periods of acute mismanagement on the principle that "the evil that men do lives after them?"

To the superintendents and matrons it is pertinent to say; you are the people to whom are sent every class and kind of human derelict—individuals whose own blood and kin have long since severed all bonds that bound them. You are the ones who have the actual contact, and the future of many of these cases is in your hands. No matter how loathsome or how peculiar or ugly the disposition — they are your cases, your charges. The general public does not realize the patience, kindness and tact that must be your everyday accomplishments; it does not realize the many cases you help and kindly care for; it is too ready to see, many times magnified, the one case wherein you have failed and wherein all human nature would have failed. You are performing constantly duties that are hard to value with a standard of monetary consideration. Unlike the average wage-earner, you have no stated hours of labor; you finish the care of one difficult case, and another takes its place. The reputation of your community as a place according kind and intelligent care to its unfortunate, is in your hands. Yet, with all this depressing alliance with sickness, poverty and misery, the great majority of you are accomplishing in a praiseworthy way the work placed upon you.

It is not for me to lay down rules and regulations to be followed by directors or overseers of poor. As an observer of means and methods, it is pertinent to vouchsafe a few comments. I have found in many cases a proneness on the part of directors to shirk responsibility, in fact not to direct, nor even to supervise. This is particularly true when an almshouse superintendent is above the average and the institution is running smoothly. As a result, when a crash comes—usually a bolt out of a clear sky—the negligent director is at sea; he has no grip on the situation; he is ignorant of the conditions, and suffers severe criticism which may or may not be well merited. Whether your law requires stated visits or not, stated and **unannounced** visits should be made to the almshouse. If it is the director's intention to remain on the Board, it should be his endeavor to know fully the peculiarity of the most troublesome inmates, and all facts concerning conditions pertaining thereto. He should have confidence in the superintendent and let the superintendent understand this; but a board of directors should insist on a full report in writing, to be filed for future reference, of any unusual occurrence in any way affecting the inmate family. This report should recount facts, and be impartial and fair. Many times the superintendent has to make a hasty decision to fit an aggravating case—a decision that perhaps would not have been given after mature deliberation; the consequences may be disastrous. If you can get a full and impartial account of all

phases—of all conditions that led up to the final incident—you are in a position to make an intelligent investigation and usually to save a good deal of future trouble.

Boards of directors should insist on institutional cleanliness, both as to the house and its inmates, the elimination of waste, a proper dietary with a variety where possible.

(What is a standard in food? An ample amount of nutritious food, properly cooked.) Sufficient clothing, clean and mended when necessary, and a good system for its sorting and care.

A comprehensive distribution of work among inmates and an insistence that the able-bodied shall actually labor with the view of driving them to final self-support.

An endeavor on the part of the directors to secure employment when possible.

A careful auditing of accounts, monthly at least, to embody a painstaking investigation of details. So far, regular routine. In order to make for economy and the best interests of temporary inmates, work with the individual must be done. If you can pull an individual out of the almshouse class, now and then, you are accomplishing good work.

Now what of the state and its attitude? It would seem that state supervision is beneficial, at least. States which do not have it are feeling that it is necessary. Maine has inaugurated a system of state inspection within the year. Rhode Island made an unsuccessful attempt to get a bill through its legislature this year; failure the first time was expected and it is probable that at the next session, state supervision of almshouses will be assured. In Massachusetts the State Board of Charity is empowered to visit all dependents supported away from their own homes, and is required to inspect every almshouse. The Board of Charity, being a supervisory Board, has simply the power of suggestion and recommendation, except in cases of law violation (and the main almshouse laws deal with the exclusion of criminals, and children beyond stated periods.) This probably strikes you as being a pretty small foundation upon which to build up any material improvement. But the Board of Charity handles the matter from an educational standpoint.

A Board of Overseers or a community forced by law to do a certain thing is not a good ally in intelligent care of the poor. But if the same ends can be reached through an aroused public opinion, or by demands from the most prominent people, the means is educational, without being drastic. I acknowledge that sometimes it has been a long labor and an uphill climb—but to have accomplished it, knowing that the Overseers and community finally acknowledge its justice, is worth the labor and the wait.

The best type of almshouse superintendents are for state supervision; they feel that in the proper performance of their duty they have an ally who will stand behind them just as long as they do right. It is true that propore state supervision has had the tendency to drive out the unworthy warden. The state is fairly impartial; it does not recognize peculiar local conditions, political or otherwise, unless they have the merit of bearing upon the individual case in question in a fair way. As a court of last resort as between directors, superintendent and inmates, the State fills a strong position, and in some cases has forestalled litigation. You must bear in mind that the State is just as interested in the individual case suffering from real or imaginary neglect as in the welfare of the inmate household. There are inmates of a type constantly demanding investigations, more because they

want to be in the spot light than because of any real cause for an investigation. I have found that a formal investigation, as such, usually smirches those the least guilty and is apt to sprinkle white-wash in the inverse ratio. Just as good results can be obtained by a little painstaking research, with the light concealed under a bushel. All investigations run up against the old barrier of what the country people call "pauper evidence" and its weight as testimony. Personally, I have found it about as trustworthy as the average testimony given by the average witness. Human nature, whether in palace or poorhouse, runs in certain grooves and no class of individuals has the absolute patent right on truth.

However, state supervision has the tendency to standardize the almshouse. The State can compare and criticise. And if the State works as it should, it is constantly raising that standard, not always by methods calling for the expenditure of money, but by better and more intelligent work by those in charge.

As I said at the beginning, we recognize certain types as almshouse types; our view point has changed materially within the past twenty-five years. Perhaps we feel that we have already sorted out and classified about all the types that can be removed from the almshouse. If we progress as rapidly in the future as we have in the past I predict this:—we shall look at the inside of the almshouse with the eyes of the old people,—a class that constitutes the largest percentage of inmates. Then we will question the right of the directors to thrust the chronic alcoholic into our home. We will suggest some public work of value for the ablebodied who come every winter to disturb our peace. We will call to your attention that we feel sorry for the little child, who has all the right to be well born being forced to take up the burden of life in the poorhouse—for old as we are, we realize that this is one of the things that stigmatize in after life. We will urge that sufferers from cancer and specific diseases be cared for elsewhere,—because it is better for them and for us. We will urge that we have just a little more of the touch of the outside world, of which we were once a part. We will wonder then as now if people, beside officials, will come to see us—well—once in a while, and we hope they can persuade those from the outside world, to remember that it was of us, was said "the poor you have with you always."

Mr. Brady was scheduled on the program as the next speaker, but on account of the presence of Judge Johnson, of Delaware county, who had adjourned his Courts to attend the Convention and who was unable to remain, Mr. Brady was asked to give way to his place on the program, for Judge Johnson, which he kindly consented to do.

**ADDRESS BY HON. ISAAC JOHNSON, ON
"THE JUVENILE COURT."**

Mr. President, and Members, Guests and Visitors of the Association:

I want to thank the gentleman who has given way to me, because it would be impossible for me to remain over today. I want to apologize to this Association that I have no written paper. After listening to the very scholarly, interesting and able paper on the Poorhouses, I feel that I do you an injustice and the same of myself, to offer to talk to you upon any subject connected with the care of the dependents and the derelict or delinquent in Pennsylvania.

There has been assigned to me, as I understand, the subject of the "Juvenile Court." As I have listened to these papers and to the talks touching the care of this important class, my mind goes out over this

subject in the conception that the class which the Juvenile Court touches comprises all of them. Heretofore in Pennsylvania, and possibly in nearly all the States of the nation, until within a few years, we have contented ourselves with the custodial care, with picking the fellow up when he has fallen by the wayside and caring for him, or catching him when he has committed some crime and fastening him up in a jail or prison. It is only in recent years that much attention has been given to beginning at the other end, because it is as manifest as any accepted fact that the custodial care system, that the waiting until the mischief has been done and attempting to correct it, has failed. The prison system has failed. The custodial care of the insane has not failed, but has not produced the results which were hoped for. Little care—hardly any, has been given to the class of people who come within the jurisdiction and scope of the Juvenile Court. The great majority of children, the normal child, (and I mean normal physically, as well as mentally) has been well cared for in the public school, in the Sunday School, in the teaching from the pulpit, and the great associations of the age, but there is a class that this appeal never touches or reaches. If I could build a plain and mark on it the gradations of society from the lowest to the highest, you would find and I would find that through it ran a great narrow in proportion to the long line that fills your jails, your insane hospitals, your weakminded institutions, your houses of refuge, the jails in which the short-termed prisoners are contained,—I might say all of the jails—and you would find that a very narrow plain. It is true that the great mass of criminals, insane, weakminded, epileptic, poor, work-house class, the non-mad class come from a very small plain in society and the class which the Juvenile Court deals with to a very great extent produces it all. The public school takes in the normal boy or child. He is looked after in the home, millions have been spent for his care, but below him, farther down the line is a closs over whose head sweeps this material and intellectual tide and never touches it. He is what is known today in Pennsylvania and in every other state, where there are congestions of population, as the dependent and delinquent class. He don't go to the public school. Years ago we tried the truant doctrine, to catch and keep him in the school. Everybody that has had to deal with this question knows that it has failed. You can't keep him in school. Fine the parent under the law, he is too poor to pay, and he is out of school because of his poverty and the ignorance of his parents and no law can reach him, because of his inability to prepare and fit himself to attend the school. The Juvenile Court—the system incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1901, that Act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court and in 1903 we passed a Juvenile Court Act which gave to the judges of Pennsylvania jurisdiction over our children up to the age of 16 years, of dependents and delinquents. It is easy to say that no other statute in Pennsylvania is likely to produce such important results as this one, and I recall no other of which it can be said with so much truth.

This Institution lays his hand upon the boy and the girl that no other institution, that no other society, that no other combination of people does, and it is the class that poison every stream that flows out through human society. How does it work? I come from Delaware county, bordering upon the City of Philadelphia, a congested county. This Juvenile Court invades the home—that is the place to correct all this mischief, and it can be corrected there only through such great agencies like the Juvenile Court. Let me tell you what takes place in our court, over and over again, held in my office. It

is held every morning in the year almost, except Sunday. You wonder that there are that many in the little county of Delaware. What happens?

Here is a girl twelve or fourteen years old. What is she here for? She won't stay off the street, she won't go to school, she won't stay in school! I look at her. I know it is not the girls fault—I know that. You have got to be a little gray before you learn all that. We send her back home, the Juvenile Court officer to look after her. The officer is a woman and she goes to that home. "Where is Mary?" "Why Mary's out." "Who are you?" The mother don't want her, she thinks that is an intrusion into her home. "Why isn't she at school?" "She's got no clothes." She waits for Mary. Mary comes in. "Mary, why don't you go to school?" Mary don't want to go, her shoes are shabby, her hair is tossed, her dress is worn. She is old enough to have the price of a woman and the social spirit drives her out of school and the shudder from poverty drives her out of the home.

Miss Brewer is our Juvenile Court Officer. I want to say a word for her. She says to this mother, "I want to talk to Mary." She takes Mary. The mother don't want the Juvenile Court officer about her. She does not recognize the mischief that she is doing to those committed to her care. The Juvenile Court officer takes Mary up to the Detention House. She gives her a bath there—never had one before, and she untangles her hair. She buys her a pair of new shoes, fits her out and takes her back to the mother. She looks at her. It begins to dawn on her that here is a woman that is trying to help her. She is the only one she has ever seen. She comes from that sphere in society that all through life has met only those who are the "beaters" as they understand it, somebody to take the advantage of her. But here is a woman for the first time in her life that sits by her side ready and willing to help her. Then the Probation Officer says to her, "but you are dirty, this room is unkept." "Well I have no clothes." And we find that the husband in the mill is making \$8 or \$10 a week, there are five or six children, and the report is made to me, the Honorable Court of the County, of this home and I go down myself once in a while and take a look in on it. That is repeated over and over again in all the congested districts of the great State of Pennsylvania. What ails this home? A whole lot, but the dominant mischief-makers in it are poverty and ignorance. That is the place to right the mischiefs that are all along the line higher up—the penitentiaries, insane hospitals, weakminded institutions, Almshouses, in a large part, and to correct that is the great work of the Juvenile Court. That must be done through the women. It can't be done through man, he isn't fit for it. He isn't fit for it intellectually. He isn't fit for it morally. He isn't fit for it vocationally, and it must be done, if done at all, by the women. We try to do it through the women in Delaware County by appealing to the women's clubs, to the women's societies in the neighborhood, so that when there comes into my court a boy or girl that we can't send back home, that the mother and father won't or can't work—because there is where we send it first—recognizing as we do what every man of intelligence and experience has observed, and very woman, too, that the place to raise this child is in the environment in the home to which it is brought into the world. You can't translate it from that misery to the palace. It must work its way as a rule through the grades that begin yonder and end yonder, and that is the mission, and it is the great mission of the world today, to fit these little ones that are tomorrow to be the men and women of the land, fitted for the different grades of society through which they must go in their walk through life.

We do this:—oh, there are better plans, I have no doubt, but this is what we do. We send the child back and send the Probation Officer or her assistant to the home, and she follows it up, and you would be surprised when I tell you that many of them are changed, for when this mother and this father find that there is somebody to help them over the rough places of life, somebody to stand by their side and encourage them in this unequal fight which the poor and the weak have to make for life, they are different men and different women and different homes. Nothing is so elevating, nothing so well calculated to make a man or a woman lift up their heads than to hold out before them a reasonable hope of prosperity. Somebody has said, I don't know who, "threw the light of hope on his pathway," (I don't know that I quote it correctly,) "and upward and onward is the word that charms the winning powers of his mind." Yes, hope, that blessed thing which stands by us when everything else in the world runs away. The Juvenile Court officer goes to this home, as I said, and repeats going there. Sometimes you can't wake them up. We don't send the child to the House of Refuge—no. We don't send it to any penal institution—no, only when we can't help it, and when this home is no longer fit, when every report shows us that we must take this child, then we send it to the Detention House, maintained by the County of Delaware. Then we ring the telephone for a Women's Club in Radnor, or Lansdowne, or Swarthmore, and we say, 'we have a little boy or girl here, can you find a home for him?' We use all these means to find places for children and we don't often fail. When we do, we hunt up Mr. Solenberger and the Children's Aid Society in Philadelphia. We call up that great institution that reaches out its strong arm for the care of these little ones and summon it to our aid. The Children's Aid Society takes them too, no matter how fast they come, never one refused—not one from us, and a place is found for them. Our Board watches them, wherever they go, requires them to report to us and we follow them up.

It is the Juvenile Court which we are seeking to have extended and in the spring session of the legislature we hope to have its powers still more extended—instead of the age limit being sixteen, having it extended to twenty-one, and give it control of another class who are now the greatest menace to society of any other class in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that is the girl and the boy between 15 and 16 years of age and 21, that has no home. In my county a lot of this age is out of employment because the mills are closed down. Somebody has to care for these people. If they are on the street they are the prey of every vicious man or vicious woman and will help to swell the ranks that crowd the houses of ill fame and farther along the weak-minded institutions, jails and oftentimes the insane hospitals. I would extend the power of this Juvenile Court to this class and empower it as it now is empowered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to care for every child dependent or delinquent, whom the Court may see fit to care for. I might say very much more on this subject, but I know I have detained you too long! I bespeak for this great institution the support of these charities which assemble here today in this old town. Forty years—all the charities that gather around it ought to get closer to it, because you represent here today what plays so important a part in these homes. You represent the poor. I know that there is a very common belief that many other things are attributed to this deplorable condition and after many years of observance and examination, I am satisfied that the two great forces at work are ignorance and poverty among these people. They

are unable to perform this work—this job is too big for them. How we are to correct it, I don't know. Sixteen to seventeen year old girls married with not an hour of preparation in the training of these immortal souls. They sit by their cradle, they sit by them day after day, they don't know how to spend the money their husband earns, they know nothing of this job, and it is the business of the American women to go into this American home and teach her. There is no field not the suffrage field, not the scientific field, not the platform—no place under the shining sun where there is such a demand for the intelligent American woman as this field. She is the only creature fitted for the work. The Creator of the universe would not leave it go without a special provision for it, and by every quality of heart and soul and mind she is fitted for it. She is the great moral force of modern civil society and it is her touch upon the boys and girls as they are taking these upward steps, that we want today.

We hear a great deal, and I want to utter no word against it, of the increasing of the facilities for education. I hope not to say a word that would cool any man's ardor for it, but what we want today is the moral and intellectual touch that shall enable these boys and girls to be fitted for civil society today and there is nobody to do it but the women. I can't do it in the Juvenile Court, but she can do it in the home. I know it is not a pleasant task—yes it is a pleasant task, too. There is nothing that will brighten up your life, there is nothing that will cause you to think better of yourself and your neighbors of you, nothing that will make you sleep better than to go into these homes where you are needed, and help these people over the rough places of life. I want you to know there is a long way between the way this girl is reared in poverty and want, and the cultivated, well-trained American. She can't with one step, step from that platform to this one, but she must be taken gradually up the steps that lead to it, and there is no person except this incomparable American woman that can do it. (Applause.)

I thank you very much for your courteous attention, and apologize for the straggling talk which it must be, for I have not prepared my address nor written it, but I want to say to you that I am glad to be with you and join with you in this great work. I see before me and around me some men that have served a lifetime in it. I congratulate this Association for the good work that it has done, and I hope for myself that you will invite me back next year.

Judge Johnson's address was received with great applause.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Judge Johnson does not need to apologize for that talk. It is worth coming to this Convention if we didn't hear anything but that.

Miss Lena Wenger and Mr. Archie Ruggles very pleasantly entertained the audience with a Duet entitled "Oh, that we Two Were Mating!" by Nevin, accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan!

Mr. John H. Flaherty, Manager of the Society for Improvement of the Poor, Pittsburgh, Pa., was next introduced.

ADDRESS, "THE UNEMPLOYED,"

By Mr. John H. Flaherty.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am very glad to have been honored with an invitation to attend this Convention. As the President remarked a few moments ago, I personally feel that it would have been worth all it cost in time and money to come to this Conven-

tion, to have heard the address of Judge Johnson a few moments ago. It is the best I have ever heard on that subject. I have listened to the papers that have been read with a great deal of interest, because I have the honor to be the General Manager of all charitable organizations; that touches every phase of the question of poverty.

We have a Children's Home, we have institutions for women, we have institutions for men, we have visitors who go out through the homes every day. We must touch the Juvenile Court, we must touch the almshouses, we must touch the homes for the insane and the criminals, and having had an experience of some years in connection with public institutions in the west, I know something about the perplexities and problems of the job from the inside, so listening to these papers is extremely interesting to me, and I want to have our worthy friend, Mr. Theurer feel that I do appreciate the opportunity of being here. It is through him, I believe, I received the invitation.

I have been given a subject that I must confess frightened me when first mentioned. The subject of "The Unemployed" is so far-reaching that one's experience would hardly be wide enough, be it ever so wide, to touch it all.

It has been so thoroughly discussed by both speakers and writers during the past year or two, it would appear that there is little left to be said!

Many theories have been advanced as to remedies. We have read statistics until we are confused.

To treat the subject from a National standpoint would require more time and study than we have been able to give to it.

Therefore we will endeavor to confine our remarks to that part of the problem that comes under our immediate notice.

A portion of the unemployed might be classed as follows:

FIRST:—The shop and factory men, who occasionally are out of employment as a result of business depression or a strike.

SECOND:—The clerk who for many years worked for one firm, until finally the employer decides that if he is to compete successfully with others, he must use modern methods, and a younger man whose education is according to the modern and up to date methods, is hired to take the place of the older man, whose age bars him from employment in other houses conducting a similar business; and having had no experience in other lines, his case is pathetic.

THIRD:—The women who are compelled to work for the support of their children.

FOURTH:—The laborer, who after years of toil and poor nourishment, is laid off from his work to give place to a stronger and younger man.

FIFTH:—A class of men who are by no means the least, representing every vocation in life, are often out of employment temporarily, because of dissolute habits, and some have acquired the liquor habit to such an extent that former employers hesitate to place them in positions of trust, which they formerly held, and finally they become chronic loafers, living only to obtain sufficient drink to keep their bodies stimulated and their minds inactive.

SIXTH:—The hobo. The man who claims the world owes him a living and he is simply collecting his dues when he begs for food, clothing or lodgings. When he meets with his kind he boasts of the fact that he has lived over a certain space of time without work.

SEVENTH:—The tramp who moves about from place to place,

and will work for a meal or a few days to obtain sufficient monies to provide him with enough clothing to avoid arrest.

If reliable statistics could be secured, it would surprise the country to learn the enormous amount of men who go to make up three of the classes before mentioned, namely the hobo, the tramp and the dissolute man. Large sums of money are collected by religious and social institutions to provide free lodgings, meals, clothing, etc., for this army of so called unemployed. In the larger cities, in certain quarters, they can be met in large numbers during the cold season, begging for monies to purchase lodgings and food. Many of the petty crimes and occasional holdups might be traced to this class of men. Self-respect has long since been destroyed and it matters little to them how their necessities are obtained.

These men are a positive menace to any community, and should be discouraged in their attempts to secure a livelihood without labor or payment on their part.

Some time ago, in conversation with a gentleman who held the position of superintendent of a lodging house for men (in a large city) conducted by a Charity Organization, I was informed that in the previous year 22,000 men had been lodged and fed. They were required to do some sort of labor in payment of help received, but in spite of this fact, at the end of the year there was a deficit of \$11,000, which the superintendent informed me was obtained from the charitably disposed people of the city. It would appear to me that this system is all wrong.

What responsibility have the people of Chicago for the man who starts out from New York City without funds, determined to beat his way to San Francisco, begging his food and clothing wherever the opportunity offers, determined to make this trip without labor. Would it not be more just to apply that \$11,000, for the relief of the widow and the orphan, or the laboring man out of employment because of business depression, a strike; or some other cause beyond his control.

In the City of Pittsburgh, the Association for the Improvement of the Poor, (a society controlled by a body of business men and capable women) are endeavoring to work out a practical solution of the problem as found in that city, and during the past two years a most gratifying success has resulted from the effort.

The business man, the preacher, the mission worker, the policeman on the beat, the housewife, in fact the general public are coming to know that there is in existence in that city an institution that will provide food, lodging and clothing to any needy man, regardless of his appearance, habits, reputation, or creed, providing he is willing to work. An employment agency is maintained in connection with this institution, and every effort is made to find employment for the men who receive its benefits.

In addition to his living, some money is paid each man in order to make it possible for him, when a position is secured, to pay in advance for his board and lodgings, until such time as his first pay day may arrive. Thus the man is given every opportunity to get on his feet and re-establish himself among the workers of the community.

While no especial responsibility is felt for the hobo, the tramp and the dissolute man; yet it is felt that in taking him in, providing for his needs, compelling him to make returns for the same. They not only assist the man but protect the community against any misdemeanor he may be tempted to commit, because desperate from hunger and want. While in this institution he pays for all he gets, and in the meantime his labor is turned to very good account.

As before stated, it is not thought to be good judgment for a charitable organization to solicit monies from a generous public to support the hobo and the tramp. Therefore the Society has sought for some plan whereby these men could be adequately assisted and inspired to better things without the solicitation of funds, depending altogether upon the labor of the man for the results anticipated. In other words, such an institution must be self supporting.

In order to establish this institution the friends of the society provided \$25,000 with which horses and wagons, furnishings and necessary equipment were purchased. The horses and wagons being utilized to gather waste paper, cast off clothing, furniture, bric-a-brac, and every conceivable kind of junk that the people of the city were willing to give, in order to provide work and support for this institution. These men are required to repair the furniture, mend, and press the clothing, assort the various grades of paper, baling the same and preparing it for the mills.

The sale of waste provides sufficient revenue to care for any number of men that may be admitted to the Home. The clothing and furniture, after being repaired, are sent to the stores, rented in a location convenient to the poor, where the working man who labors for a wage not nearly sufficient to care for his familys wants is enabled to buy clothing and furniture for about the cost of collecting the same.

Thus you will perceive the labor of the derelict is utilized to assist the most worthy of all the poor. We are all familiar with those districts in the various cities where the poor working man settles in order to obtain cheap rent. It is not an uncommon thing to find among these people a family of seven, which would include five children and the father and mother. The father works as a laborer in the mill and receives on an average of \$1.50 per day, or \$9.00 per week.

If he were to spend 15 cents per day for food for each member of the family, it would cost him \$1.05, and 15 cents a day is not an extravagant sum as prices go now days.

This would leave him but \$1.65 at the end of the week to pay for rent, light, fuel, carfare, and other necessities, not to mention clothing. This man is up against a physical impossibility. He must of necessity economize upon his food bill. With what little he can retain from his income, he can go to one of these supply stores and purchase a pair of shoes for from 10c to 25c, a small dress for a child for a nickel, five pairs of stockings for 5c, a bed for from 50c to 75c, which our wagon would deliver to his home, and if these prices are too high we endeavor to meet his requirements according to his purse.

This plan has proven a great blessing to the poor, and we find that the majority of poor working people would prefer paying a small sum for articles required, rather than receive the same as charity.

The Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor, being primarily a relief institution, is always in a position to assist those who are unable to pay even the smallest sum. Ten women are employed as visitors to visit them in their homes and supply what food or medicine may be necessary for their temporary relief, and later making every endeavor to assist them to self support. The Industrial Work being a department of the society, always honors the orders of the Relief Department for furniture, clothing or other household necessities, thus bringing to the destitute poor these articles without cost.

It was represented to the Trustees of the Society that if necessary monies would be provided for the purchase of equipment; after one year the institution would be self supporting. It has proven to be a self supporting institution from the hour its doors were opened, after the initial expense was met.

During the first year the gross receipts from the sale of waste amounted to over \$16,000. During the second year the gross receipts amounted to more than \$30,000. The prospects for the third year are very bright, for a considerable increase over either of the two previous years.

It is estimated that in the neighborhood of one million dollars is realized from the sale of waste paper and junk each year, from Pittsburgh. In fact, this is thought to be a very conservative estimate. It has been stated that in Chicago the sale of waste paper amounts to more than three million dollars a year.

A great deal of this waste of every city is destroyed. Therefore we can readily see that the future for this, and similar institutions is very bright. In fact it is my belief that if the public could be educated to conserve their waste and city governments instead of giving contracts to private individuals, would undertake to gather this material themselves, and give employment to people who would sort out everything of value, in fact conserve all the by-products, we would have taken a step forward in the solution of the problem of the unemployed. Herein could be found plenty of employment for the frequenters of the municipal lodging houses. There is more than enough money in this waste to support every hobo and tramp in the country and provide for the poor working man; furniture and clothing at such a small cost that the bulk of his earnings can be utilized to feed his children properly and thereby increase the standard or at least the strength of a large part of our future citizenship.

Careful investigation by any interested parties will speedily prove that this is no dream. Large private fortunes have been built up in this manner. It would seem to me that the poor of the city would have first claim upon this class of material.

As a Charity Organization, seeking to relieve the distress of poor people who are suddenly cut off from their supplies, very naturally the society for the Improvement of the Poor is constantly endeavoring to find a means of support for people who come asking aid.

While we do not hear as much about unemployed women as of men, and perhaps the numbers are not so great, still in every large community there are hundreds of women who have lost their husbands either by death or desertion, and who are left with a number of small children, whom they love as only a mother can love. They are willing to make every sacrifice to keep their children near them, but home duties prevent them from taking positions as domestics, or in the shop where a certain number of hours are required each day.

Therefore, if they are to exist without charity, and bring up their children as they desire in the spirit of pride and self-maintenance, employment must be provided suitable to their time and circumstances.

The Pittsburgh Society for the Improvement of the Poor has endeavored to solve this problem by organizing a laundry to which such women can apply and be given work, allowing them to serve as many hours as is convenient to them and their circumstances. This laundry has been in operation for about fifteen years. Large numbers of women are employed here and taught how to launder the most expensive materials, etc., and through the employment department, laundry work is secured for them in the homes of the wealthy peo-

ple, where \$1.60 per day and two meals are obtained! During these fifteen years a number of women have raised families of children, keeping them together and sending them to school, by means of employment secured through this laundry department.

As the supply of money is limited, it is considered to be for the best interests of the people themselves to be quickly established in the way of self maintenance. While we have found a great deal of help and comfort in the plans as outlined above, we do not propose these plans as a remedy for all the Industrial ills of the country, nor do we think for a moment that all of the unemployed can be cared for by this means.

The problem of the discharged prisoner still remains to be solved, and the man out of employment with a large family, who must of necessity have a certain income to meet the actual needs of his family; work according to his capabilities and needs must be found for him at once. Our plan takes care of the man temporarily, until such time as a suitable position can be secured for him and clothing and money provided him for a start.

Provides work for needy women as clerks in supply stations.

Provides necessary furnishings and clothing for the family at a very low cost.

Protects the citizens from the importunities of the undeserving.

Provides against the hungry and destitute committing crime to obtain the necessities of life.

And incidentally assists in keeping the city clean. And all this without the solicitation of cash.

No doubt the best solution of the larger problem would be the utilization of the vacant lands of our country, turning the unemployed back to the farm.

It will interest you to know that a considerable number of men have come to us from the Poor House, who were thought to be beyond work. Some of them were taught new means of obtaining an honest living, and a number of old men were given permanent positions with us, and they are filling them satisfactorily.

We always have a number of cripples with us. The hospitals send convalescents to us almost daily.

I have been asked to give an opinion as to the sized town or city this plan could be successfully operated in. All things being equal, I should say from 10,000 up. But I would not look for such quick results from the same amount of money as was realized in Pittsburgh. The Improvement of the Poor Society was fortunate in having Mrs. William Thaw and her children interested. A splendid property in the heart of the business section of the city was given rent free, and a large barn and other improvements included. Much of the success of these first years are due to the generosity of this splendid woman.

MR. L. C. COLBURN: Just let me say a word in behalf of our good friend Mr. Flaherty. It was my good pleasure this summer to meet him. I had this question on the program and in consultation with the Executive Committee—with Mr. Theurer present—I asked him if he could name a man that could take this. He said, "yes I have!" He said, "We will go and see him," so after dinner we went to see him. If any of the Directors of the Poor or stewards of Alms-houses, or others personally interested in the welfare of the unemployed, if you ever get to Pittsburgh, don't fail to go and see Mr. Flaherty's institution. It is the most unique and the best of the kind, and it is the only kind that I was ever in. I was interested in every department, and he was very much pleased to have me go there. I shall

not be satisfied until I go again and visit this institution. I want to say in behalf of Mr. Flaherty, that we will be pleased to welcome him as a member of this Association, and I hope we will hear more of him hereafter.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Who would have ever thought of getting \$30,000 from working people.

We will now hear from Mr. M. Brady, Steward of Rouse Poor Farm, Warren, Pa., on "How to Secure Work for Able-Bodied Inmates in Almshouses."

ADDRESS OF M. BRADY.

HOW TO SECURE WORK FROM ABLE-BODIED INMATES.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Program Committee has assigned me the subject, "How to Secure Work from Able-Bodied Inmates of the Almshouse." It is rather a difficult matter to cope with the many different classes of people whom you might term able bodied inmates.

One of the first and most essential things is to study the individual and find out by visiting with them what they have been doing and what their inclinations are. For the first few days after being admitted to our institution nothing is required of them and in a short time if they are at all ambitious they will ask for something to do to pass away their time; and if by that time they show no inclination to work they are assigned a duty and expected to do it.

Some are adapted to field work on the farm. Some to the care of stock, and others to various other tasks as they appear, and after a few days experience with them it is possible to determine if they are at all suited to do the work which is desired they should.

We have one man who for a handful of raisins as a reward will do the most disagreeable tasks as they appear. A little flattery is a great aid to many of our people.

I make it a rule to be firm when I assign a duty giving none any work that I think they are not able to do. I meet with all manner of objections which were I to take them into consideration would make it impossible to accomplish my work with any degree of satisfaction.

One of our men who is a shoemaker by trade will not follow his trade on the farm but is delighted if allowed to help with the farm work and is very faithful. Another who was a waiter in a restaurant the best years of his life, finding no work of that sort at the place, mends the shoes in an excellent manner.

In the summer when the men's work is heaviest I plan to have something extra in the way of food and they learn to expect that if they work well they will receive something different than the rest.

None of our inmates are allowed to interfere with each others work and any complaints if they are serious enough to consider are thoroughly investigated.

After watching our people work and seeing that they are mentally competent to perform the duties assigned and with a little encouragement it is not long until they realize that confidence is placed in them and they willingly do the work required.

Another one of our most successful methods of obtaining work from our people is to start their work with them and eventually they are performing the duty themselves without our aid.

There can be no set rule to follow with them because what could be applied to some one day would not be successful another with the same inmate. You have to watch their moods and act accordingly. We have no punishment if they do not work but we impress as firm-

ly as possible in their minds that whatever is asked of them they are expected to do and we have very little trouble.

In dealing with the female portion of our people the same methods are carried out and the more their minds are occupied with their work the better do they get along during their stay at our institution.

Above all I take into consideration that though they are dependent upon public charity they are still human and delight in the pleasant things of life as well as their more fortunate brothers.

I thank you for your attention.

MR. L. C. COLBORN: I would like to ask Mr. Brady a question. When you want them to work and they won't work, what do you do with them?

Why I tell you what I do with them. If they don't do it themselves, I usually go with them and start them to get them interested. If I get them interested I break away from them, and leave them alone. Maybe I will go back in a little while and I will give those people a little bit of grace, possibly I may give them a little bit of money if they do the work and do it well. I sometimes do that. Sometimes I go in the house and go to the cupboard and I take a handful of cookies, or something of that kind. I never force them to do anything. If they say they won't do it, then I try something else to get them started. As soon as I get them started I don't have any trouble.

MR. D. A. MACKIN: I think Mr. Colborn wants to know about the fellow who is persistent and will not work. We get in the institutions people who don't want to work, but after a certain amount of persuasion and jogging along, they may work. But now, once in a while some of the stewards must meet the man who says, "I won't work." To what extent—if we punish, in order to bring about results—to what extent do you think we are justified to go in order to get the results? It is generally recognized that work is good for them and good for the institution. Then, and if they are there and we feel that they are able, and by physical examination have determined the fact that they are able to do certain classes of work, to what extent are we justified in punishing in order to get that result?

MR. J. W. PECK, Director of Somerset, was the next speaker called on, who read a paper entitled, "Prevention of Pauperism."

ADDRESS OF J. W. PECK. THE PREVENTION OF PAUPERISM.

The world is full of dreamers who are offering theories for the solution of the various ills of mankind. This is not merely a truism as to present conditions but one which has maintained since the beginning of civilization and government; before that time there was no need of such dreamers because the problems did not then exist; individual property rights were then quite limited; each one's domain then extended as far as his own right hand could force its way; that is to say, land belonged to the inhabitants of the earth in common and to each individual for such a period as he could possess it. Dreamers were then not much in demand; fighters alone were necessary. Then, Might made Right, and the maxim, "God helps them who help themselves," was in truth the law.

But with the gradual advance of civilization and government, it has seemed right and proper to civilized man to have the strong help to care for, and protect the weak from the wrongs inflicted by the cruel-strong in society. This has been the burden of civilization so long, that some of the civilized, seeing the enormity thereof, are won-

dering and inquiring whether it is not possible for society to place responsibility where it belongs, by looking at first causes.

In our economic life, dreamers have been especially busy in offering theories of social happiness to the world, by establishing a proper distribution of wealth. Edward Bellamy in his book, "Looking Backward," pictures things in a very happy state when seen from the view-point of 1000 years hence, with the land again owned by the Nation or State and thus make, instead of idlers living on their inheritance and capital unearned by themselves, each one dependent on his own labor for existence out of the common store of work and property.

In theory, Socialism has long since solved the problem of pauperism and the unemployed; the single-taxer in theory has also provided for the speedy elimination of pauperism by his system of single taxation.

But regardless of what these world dreamers of economic problems have attempted, and are still attempting to do—(and I am placing no discount on their work, for dreamers are needed in all lines of work)—the needs are pressing ones and the questions raised are to be answered by us NOW and not to be dreamed about; the problem is NOW before us and we are asked to meet it without any extenuation.

First, then, what of the status of present day pauperism. According to Matthew 26:11 and Mark 14:7, "Ye have the poor with ye always," and from the figures I am about to give you the Bible reference is quite true in our advanced 20th century. Robert Hunter estimates in the Encyclopedia of Social Reform, that there are 10,000,000 persons in the United States who are in poverty. According to the State Board of Charities Report of New York state in 1897, 29 per cent of the population of New York found it necessary to apply for relief, and in 1899, 24 per cent. From figures, the statistics would show that in 1897, 19 per cent of the people of New York state were in distress. In 1899, 18 per cent. In 1903 20 per cent of Boston's people were in distress. Every year 10 per cent of those who die in Manhattan Borough, have pauper burials.

Charles Booth of England, probably one of the nation's best authorities on the subject, defines the **poor** to be "Those living in a state of struggle to obtain the **necessaries** of life," and the **very poor**, "Those who live in a state of **chronic want**."

It shall not be the burden of my discussion to enter into the subject, Causes of Poverty, except insofar as references thereto is absolutely necessary to diagnose the case before prescribing the remedy for the ill. In order to prevent or correct any ill it seems to be a prerequisite to first know the cause, and then we are in a position to remedy the ill itself, and in the future to prevent similar conditions by means of substituting right methods instead of wrong.

The causes of poverty are, of course, not only very numerous, but very complex. In scarcely one instance can a case of poverty be attributed to a single cause. Facts and causes are too much inter-blended to admit of statistical analysis. Nevertheless, in the study of causes, the assigning of what is believed to be the **chief** cause, in each instance, seems to be the only way we have of approaching the question from a statistical side.

I am referring to New York for in that State better statistics are available than in any other state in the Union.

The New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor—in recently investigating the circumstances of 6370 dependent families, found that in 40 per cent of the cases, the dependence was

due to sickness, old age and similar causes, that 37 per cent was due to lack of employment, and 5 per cent to intemperance. This is, of course, only a study of **immediate** causes.

(1.) What was the cause of the sickness? Undoubtedly wrong personal habits, drinking, bad-housing, employment in unhealthy work-rooms, unsanitary or dangerous occupations, overcrowding, insufficient nutrition caused by insufficient wage, were among the causes of the illness.

(2.) What caused the lack of employment? The fault of the workman, lack of skill, intemperate habits, strikes, etc. These questions just raised, after all show us how little statistics teach us. Even intemperance is considered as an **immediate** cause raises the question, "Was it a habit acquired or inherited?" "Was it through the weakness of the individual simply or a weakness occasioned by desperation, bad company, or insufficient food?"

Charles Booth, whose definition of the Poor I have quoted, says out of 23 principal causes of pauperism, old age comes first, sickness next and drink next. Among 1610 cases of the poor and very poor in London he ascribes 40 per cent due to loafing, 14 per cent to drink, 27 per cent to illness, large families or other circumstances, and 55 per cent to questions of employment. Of course, a large part of lack of employment, is due to old age and inefficiency.

Professor A. G. Warner's table of findings in 1894 published in American Charities was probably the best then made by trained investigators. This included findings from statistics in most of America's larger cities, and of London and 70 German cities.

Professor Warner finds, the chief immediate cause of poverty is sickness or death in the families of the poor; lack of work appears second as an **immediate** cause, and drink stands third.

But what panacea can be offered for these conditions of civilized nations, such as England with 1,100,000 public paupers, where 939 out of every 1000 persons die without property worth mentioning, and when in our own country conditions are gradually seeking the same level. Is it any wonder that we hear it said, **something must be done**. In the old slavery conflict this cry of the national conscience gave the nation no rest till the great evil was destroyed. The fire-bells do not extinguish the fire, but so long as the fire burns they keep up their insistent clangor. In other words, in the midst of our meetings of Boards of Charities from the various parts of the State and in this Christian civilization, is it not a burning question upon our conscience? How has it come to pass in this richest country in the world, that these two facts stand side by side—the greatest fortunes known to history together with dire poverty. Palaces that stagger the imagination by their cost and magnificence and slums leprous with shame and black with human misery and degradation. Great business corporations, such as the world has never known, yet conducted with such disregard of human life that their yearly toll of slaughter has surpassed all wars with possibly one exception—the one now being waged in Europe. Are not such conditions indicative of anarchy?

When one per cent of the families own fifty-two per cent of the wealth of our country, putting it in a different way, when one per cent of the families of the United States have more wealth than the remaining ninety-nine per cent; when 10 per cent of the families own 32 per cent of the wealth, and 21 per cent of the families own nothing. The above figures are from Chas. B. Spahr's statistics in 1896, but have conditions changed very materially since then? I am neither socialist nor anarchist, but the figures on the

distribution of wealth in this so-called free country of ours are so amazing that I almost feel like becoming one of the nation's dreamers too, and offering a panacea or cure-all for the condition of the depressed of our land. But since redistribution of wealth and division of land apparently requires a revolution, such as Mexico has been undergoing for some years past, and which we hope the present European war will bring about if it accomplishes nothing else, and inasmuch as we are a peace-loving people and prefer **evolution** to **revolution**, let us see what **other** methods of the prevention of pauperism are available.

1. If sickness, old age and death are the chief cause of poverty, what preventative is available therefore?

Among the chief causes of disease and accident in occupations, are the dangerous and unhealthful places in which men are compelled to work. In a recent statement of the American Association for Labor Legislation it was quoted that 35,000 people are killed annually in the industries of our country, 50,000 are wounded and 5,000,000 cases of illness each year are due to industrial causes. Why is this? Chiefly because our laws in this regard are far behind those of the rest of the civilized world.

According to Chas. Booth of England and Professor Warner of the United States, the sickness of the worker is the most common cause of economic distress. It is generally accepted that a large amount of sickness in industry is preventable. One-fourth is due at least to preventable causes. If this loss in time were figured out in dollars the nation's economic loss would run high in the millions of dollars.

Standardization is needed in requirements for safety and health in all industrial establishments. Some advance in placing proper laws for the prevention of occupational diseases have recently been placed on our statute books; some regard has recently been paid to the conservation of human charges as well as of our natural resources, but we are yet far behind most of the civilized world in this line of progress.

Little has yet been done, however, toward providing compulsory compensation by industrial establishments to families where accident has disabled or brought death to the wage-earner.

Either employer's compensation acts must be passed or some method of social insurance must be provided, so that the burden of poverty will not be left entirely upon families of dependents who are entirely irresponsible for their plight. In our own County of Somerset, the only industrial establishments of any great consequence, are the Coal companies. Two of the wealthiest make scarcely an attempt to care for their injured employees except to transport them to a State Charity Hospital or to our own County Hospital and furnish no remuneration to those in charge of said Institutions for either their maintenance or care. The risks of accident, old age, and disease must be guarded against by compulsory compensation or be shared by the community in social insurance. We must have this protection in some shape or form, for statistics of misery and accidents at first neglected and kept unrevealed when seen in their full light, show that our vast economic progress has been gained at an enormous sacrifice of health and life.

It should therefore be the business of the Boards of Charity of the State and other persons cognizant of the facts in industry, who are not themselves financially interested therein, to inquire into and learn the facts, and awaken the public conscience from its apathy toward this question.

(2.) How to provide for the prevention of poverty in the second cause as named by Prof. Warner is probably a more difficult problem, that is, lack of employment.

We should first distinguish between the so-called unemployed, unemployable and vagrants. The unemployed are those who actually are without employment though fit and willing to earn for themselves a livelihood. That from 3 to 10 per cent of our workers are almost always unemployed, is established by statistics, and it is the worker and not the industry that bears the burden of the worker's inactivity. The problem is not one that is unique to our country, it is merely one that needs readjustment. Europe has experienced the same conditions but has met these conditions with remarkable success. Lack of organization of the labor market is our chief trouble and mediate cause of poverty it stands high, and taxation of drink has not seemed to affect its evil tendencies on either the economic or moral fabric of our country.

In the preventing of these three chief causes of pauperism we as a state and nation have on our hands a wonderful task, and though we can never eliminate these causes "in toto," we can at least do something toward mitigating and preventing this great oncome of pauperism under conditions as they now exist; and if only a small proportion of pauperism is thus prevented it will have its moral effect toward lessening the whole.

We can not help but approve the legislators in some of the acts aiming at this prevention of pauperism; such as providing for Homes for inebriates and a village for feeble-minded women, acts requiring more sanitary conditions in factories, acts forbidding employment of women under certain limitations; but many acts have been kept from our statute books only because of the great power of our masters of industry in directing legislation so as to allow them to amass still larger fortunes. It seems to me therefore to be the duty of this Convention of Directors of Charities of the State to recommend through committees or otherwise to our State Board of Charities, some of the still untouched measures necessary for the prevention of pauperism.

From what we have observed, pauperism is chiefly the result of labor conditions in some shape or form, and what is the labor problem but the expression of the most profound and universal needs.

These are the needs felt by the workman today:

First. In having a means of earning his livelihood, and this can be aided by the aid of Institutions created to make known to him places offered for employment.

Second: The work shall constitute the normal play, and not the overstrain of his energy; that it is organized under conditions, loss of time between jobs, small perhaps in individual cases, mounts into millions of days in the aggregate; and this waste, a unified system of employment offices, can at least minimize, if not eliminate, by connecting work and the worker without much delay. Only in this way can that idleness be abolished which is caused by mere failure of man and job to meet. Here is a field for our social engineer to work upon which is yet in its infancy in our country. The work has been undertaken by some of the states but there is up to this time no unified action in attempting to absorb the vast army of the unemployed. In Germany such public employment bureaus have worked wonders in the economic system; in England, France and Belgium they have also proved of wonderful benefit.

Now, the unemployed are or should not be confused with this class of unemployed just referred to; for them, other solutions are neces-

sary. By the unemployable is meant those who are willing, but by reason of some deficiency mental or physical, through their own fault or some other circumstances, can do little of economic value. For this class, Germany provides labor colonies, which are made comfortable and homelike, although not so attractive as to draw the inmates from work which they are capable of doing outside.

These classes often merge with the vagrants but must be treated in different ways. By means of proper classification in this, the so-called vagrants would be greatly reduced and soon be an unappreciable number.

(3.) The third cause of poverty named by Warner, namely, drink, has recently received its share of discussion throughout our land but the fight is still on, though drink is bound to go. Like Lieutenant Hobson recently said in the United States congress in opposing the war tax on liquors, being raised, "we do not want a higher tax on liquor, we want its sale and manufacture as a beverage entirely forbidden." There can be no middle ground in this regard, both as an immediate favorable to health and safety; that it does not prematurely use up the feeble strength of growing persons, or destroy the health of women by whom the family is maintained and future generations reared.

Third: In being assured that on the day when in spite of all precautions, the risks of labor have fallen upon him, suppressing his capacity to labor and bringing want to his home, a compensation will be paid to him or to those dependent on him for support.

To these fundamental needs of workmen, modern society ought to respond by three measures of reform, namely, the combat against unemployment; the legal protection of the workman; and the organization of social insurance, and in solving these problems of the laborer together with the liquor problems, we are solving the problem of pauperism at least to some extent. To this end we should all labor incessantly.

On motion of Mr. McB. Robb, the Memorial Services were deferred until 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

On motion it was agreed to adjourn the session to meet at 1:30 in the afternoon instead of 2.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Pursuant to adjournment, the Convention was called to order by President Miller at 1:30.

Mr. Yeatts favored the audience with a Violin Solo entitled "Berceuse" from Jocelyn, by Goddard, which was enjoyed by all present. Mr. Yeatts was accompanied by Miss Nell McMillen.

A Discussion was scheduled for Mr. H. H. Brownmiller, Director, of Schuylkill, and Mr. John L. Smith, Director, of Chester. In the absence of Mr. Brownmiller, the first speaker of the afternoon was Mr. Smith.

ADDRESS OF MR. SMITH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I regret the absence of Mr. Brownmiller, I know that he could give you an interesting talk, and I am frank to admit that it is not my calling to make a speech or even to talk interestingly or intelligently to an audience like this, but I am so intensely interested in the work before

us that I could not refrain from giving you a few of my ideas. After spending over 35 years in helping to train the youth and care for the unfortunate of our state, I am impressed with some ideas that we have almost forgotten in the past. I think that we have made, I might say, a mistake in placing so much stress on the care of our unfortunate and the betterment of their conditions as we have at the expense of preventing this class of people to multiply at the rapid rate they are multiplying, largely from the lack of having the proper laws that have been placed on our statute books. I spent over 15 years in trying to bring up children and fitting them for future usefulness, and if there are any of you here who are familiar with the work that the Soldiers' Orphan School of our State did and the splendid citizens produced by the training of those children, and the absolute good citizenship of 97 per cent to 98 per cent, I certainly can't help but be impressed with the importance of beginning early. I think there could not possibly be a law printed on our statute books with such great beneficial results, as a law to prohibit the marriage of the mentally deficient men and women, and those that have transmittable diseases.

Another law which is just as important and that has been inaugurated but has not had time to develop, yet, and that is the care of the feeble minded women, and I think the men, as well. Those of you who have farms and raise stock, you select the very best type of animals you can find to reproduce themselves. It is a sad thought that our mentally deficient are increasing out of all proportion to the better element. Mentally deficient women we find are usually the mothers of six or eight children, while our better classes are not often fortunate enough to raise more than one or two children. What can the result be if this continues. There are men who recall when Elwyn had less than 500 children thirty years ago. Today they have between 1500 and 1600. In late years Polk is taking care of the feeble-minded and they have over 1700 feeble-minded children. Spring City has over 500, making almost 3500 feeble-minded children under the care of the state authorities, an increase of many hundred per cent in thirty years. If we permit this to go on what can we hope for? We will have the paupers to take care of, no difference what the conditions of their case may be. They are coming—our laws permit them to be produced.

Another very large source of supply, and one that many of our good people are not willing to admit, is the use of alcoholic liquor, which comes next. Our able Judge, William Butler, tells us that 80 per cent of the criminal cases which come before his court are alcoholic cases. If we permit that traffic to go on, we must make up our mind to have more paupers, insane and feeble-minded to care for. Can we have the courage to come up and demand of our political parties such laws that will safeguard us against this terrible increase? We don't only have almost 3500 feeble-minded in our state, but these institutions are overrun with applications that they can't accept. I think Dr. Barr tells us they have close to 3000 applications on file for admission—sufficient to almost double the number that we have at our three institutions at this time, and all of them have applications they can't accept.

Mr. Signor, can you accept all applications?

No, sir.

Have you many applications on hand?

500.

500 applications at Spring City that they cannot accept! We become enthusiastic, many of us, once a year, for two or three days when we meet in this Convention, but we go home and forget. Let us put education into people. The masses are not aware of these facts, only

those of us who are spending our lives in the care of the feeble-minded and unfortunate, are familiar with this work, and not the large number of people who should know of these conditions. Our Superintendent, who has been with us at the Chester County Home for over thirteen years, is a very conservative man, a man of excellent judgment, and he says that 90 per cent of the inmates of our County Homes are alcoholic cases, directly or indirectly, more indirectly than directly. Some of the Superintendents of our insane asylums will say 50 per cent to 60 per cent and some as high as 65 per cent to 70 per cent, but we will put the average at 50 per cent to 60 per cent are there from the use of alcohol directly or indirectly.

If we want to build up a good type of citizenship we must devote more time to the work, and we must go home and agitate this matter—bring this information to the good people of our land. The good people of Pennsylvania will not stand for conditions of this kind if they are familiar with the conditions as they exist. Don't be afraid to state facts. Some of us might feel that it will hurt us politically. If my little political position will keep me from doing right, I will be willing to turn it over. Let us stand up for the right and devote our time, not so much in caring for those that are unfortunate—they deserve the best of care—but let us now stop the tide that is flooding our country with these dependent classes—the most needed work before us.

Mr. Oliver Bohler, House Agent, Blockley Almshouse, of Philadelphia, Pa., read a paper entitled "Almshouse Economy."

Mr. Bohler was received with applause.

PAPER BY MR. BOHLER.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen:—

It is with some degree of hesitancy that I address you upon a subject with which, no doubt, most of you are more familiar, and whose ideas would be of greater value than any I might advance. However, at the request of your genial secretary, I am pleased with the opportunity of addressing you.

Economy, defined as thrifty management, frugality in the use of money, time and labor, as applied to the administration of affairs, be it Institution, factory or business house, must at all times have but one object in view—the lessening of expenditures in every possible way, without a sacrifice of satisfactory results.

In its application to affairs of Institutions of a charitable nature, we are confronted with an obstacle—one which does not enter into the discussion of those mentioned—that of providing for the unfortunate poor and sick on an economic basis, without detriment to their welfare.

As many here present were in Philadelphia last Fall, attending the annual Convention, and availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting our vast Institution, surprise was expressed at the low per Capita cost. (\$3.68) This is made possible by an arrangement of forces and ideas, which requires the most experienced supervision of the management.

We are taught from childhood to practice economy in all things, however small, so I will instance a few items that may appear at first sight small, but which amount to surprising figures when considered in the aggregate.

One of these aids to economy is our Laundry, with its up-to-date equipment in which the Laundry of the entire Institution is washed and ironed. This Laundry also supplies a very satisfactory means of employment to a number of our able-bodied Insane, and busy hands assist the worn-out brains frequently to new life, but always the regular labor and hours have a beneficial effect.

We are further assisted by our City Farms, from which in season,

we receive large supplies of green vegetables, and etc. and which is steadily increasing in use and efficiency. The City Farms also presents a very acceptable means of providing out-door employment for Tubercular Insane.

Our system in granting supplies is valuable in that a requisition for new articles, must be accompanied by the worn out articles the requisition is intended to replace.

For instance, old shoes can be returned to the store, and subsequently mended. Old brooms, no longer suitable for Ward use, can be supplied to workers in the yards. Our own Carpenter shop does repairing, and makes new articles which might have to be purchased from a Contracting Firm. Our own printing shop takes care of all printing for the Bureau. All these departments aid considerably in maintaining the afore-mentioned per Capita cost.

But—the great point I desire to impress upon you is not to practice economies at the expense of other districts. For instance it is a well known fact that large cities with all their superior facilities for caring for the unfortunate sick, poverty stricken, and some who seek to hide their shame, are the Meccas to which they set their eyes, and bend every energy to reach. Many come from other Poor Districts in our own State, and it is expected that when a settlement is fixed beyond a doubt, it is right and just that the District where the settlement is, should be responsible for the case. Such excuses as “we did not send him or her there, and unless we did, we cannot be responsible for their care” and that “Not one of their family has ever been a public charge” are made only in order that payment of the bills of expense can be avoided, and thus economy practiced at the expense of others.

I will instance a case that recently came to my notice. A young woman applied for admission suffering great pain, which she was bearing bravely. She was passed by the physician, and a history taken as well as could be under the circumstances. Within a few hours the case was diagnosed appendicitis, and she was operated upon, relieved, and rapidly recovered. The District of which she was a resident, was advised of her unfortunate condition—without money or friends—in a strange city, and the reply received was that they did not send her to us, her family had never been charged upon their district, and they refused to pay any expense on her account.

There is always something else rather than economy to be considered in these cases. The heartless refusal by us of one of this kind would to our sense of Justice be a crime. Such economies are not, I trust, to be considered.

I am glad to say that the majority of the Poor Districts in this State act justly in these matters, and I think it is due to this assembling together annually in these conventions, when we can jointly express our thoughts and opinions. These annual meetings have a beneficial effect upon all of us associated in this humane work, and I trust they may ever continue.

DISCUSSION—MR. C. L. BOYER, DIRECTOR, OF HARRISBURG.

Almshouse Economy.

Economy in the operation of the almshouse is effected by observing several rules of procedure. Do not use pauper labor where material or machinery is utilized or operated. Buy only the best materials and machinery. Employ experts in the various lines of work to be done. Buy, not the cheapest goods, but the best obtainable for the least money. In other words, handle the county's affairs as you would your own private business.

Under former administrations in Dauphin county, goods and supplies of all descriptions were bought in wholesale quantities, but at RETAIL prices. Usually they were bought from political friends. As

an illustration, I found one bill for \$173.00 during the time I was a minority member, which I could cut—buying wholesale—to \$103.00. Under present systematic and competitive buying we have cut the dry-goods bills 20 per cent. Hardware, coal and drugs likewise dropped in cost when business methods were applied.

Watchful buying is another way of effecting economy. See that you get proper weight and measure. A set of scales paid for themselves the first month used in the item of meat alone. We had been "short-changed" from 10 to 20 pounds daily.

Proper utensils of all descriptions, machinery and farm implements of best and latest make form a big item in the saving proposition. A modern churn was installed. It cut the time for butter making by hours; reduced the hand labor to a fraction of its former length, and assured us a sweet, clean product—an item of some consequence where 20 employees and a steward and family eat entirely of the same supplies furnished inmates. A potato peeler, high in price, but speedy and economical in operation, cut potato consumption more than 25 per cent which means that more than one-fourth of the potatoes had been thrown into the garbage as a result of careless paring work done by pauper labor.

Just one small detail of cooking—the abolition of grease in all, save a few instances—shows what may be accomplished in that department. Fish, served once or twice each week, were formerly fried in grease. We rebuilt the bake oven, making it of modern design. Now we bake the fish in half an hour or so, the work of one man, where formerly three workers, including the cook, sweated and labored in spluttering grease for two hours or more. A steam heater for cooking and maintaining warmth of foods already cooked still further reduced cost of operation and maintenance. A roller table for conveying soups and coffee containers cut the work of the kitchen help and speeded up the serving of meals.

An illustration of the saving possible through the employment of competent employees at good wages is furnished by our coal bills. When we assumed control of affairs, the daily cost of fuel was \$12.77. The engineer we put in charge—a man of exceptional experience and ability—insisted upon expert firing. That cut the daily cost to \$10.55. Then we learned of another grade of coal, through experimenting, and as a result the cost sheet showed \$7 a day for the same result in steam service.

While considering the help question, let me advise you not to depend upon pauper help. They wouldn't be paupers if they had much gumption, ability or brains, so when you set that class of men or women to work preparing foodstuffs for the table, or in caring for machinery or the various departments of the almshouse, you start a source of waste that runs into appalling figures at the end of the year. Get the very best mechanics, engineers, farmers, cooks, nurses and attendants that you can; pay them well, give them short hours and make their surroundings pleasant, and they will more than pay for their extra cost in economy of operation of their several departments.

One branch of our farm work—the dairy—will serve to illustrate this fact. We feed 12 to 14 high grade cows, which furnish our butter and milk supply both for the Almshouse and the tuberculosis dispensary we maintain. Pauper labor had been feeding, milking and caring for the herd for years. Complaints of insufficient milk and butter showed frequently. The milk was improperly handled and the cows not milked dry. One developed tuberculosis and had to be turned into fertilizer. Upon the advice of our new steward we hired an expert milker, whose main duty was to attend to the stock. At odd hours he aids in the field, but only when he is finished with caring for the stock. Result, we have the finest herd of cattle; the butter and milk is adequate and there is a big saving in supplies of that nature which formerly had to

be bought. The feed bill was cut almost in half. The waste had been eliminated.

Disinfectants is another department where saving was effected through employment of expert, competent help. Where 180 to 200 indigents are fed and maintained yearly there is a decided and constant need for disinfectants and vermicides. Pauper labor had been doing this work—a disagreeable one, it is true—for years. We put an experienced man in charge, paid him a good wage, and as a result have saved much more than his salary and maintenance cost the county each year. Less than half the former amount of disinfectant is used now.

Distribution of clothing and shoes to inmates was another source of loss, the correction of which was effected by instituting a bookkeeping system with a ledger account for each inmate. The steward had to do some personal investigating, but after he got things systematized the work went smoothly along. He found, while making an inventory of the chests and boxes of the inmates, one old chap with three pair of shoes, two entire suits of clothing, and several odd pieces in addition to that upon his person. Others showed slightly varying amounts, through laxness in issuing supplies was decidedly apparent. Inmates had pawned their extra clothing and shoes and gone on a drunk with the proceeds. The new steward put his dealings with the inmates on an exchange basis. The man or woman who had need for clothing turned in the worn out article as a medium of exchange for a new one.

That little detail—coupled with judicious buying—has cut our clothing and shoe bills more than 60 per cent. Incidentally, there hasn't been a drunk found on the place for months. The new board has refrained from buying whiskey and wine, together with five-cent cigars, as had long been the custom, and that may have added to the record, but the close inspection of inmates apparel and the businesslike method of issuing it, has worked the greater part of the economy there.

Centralizing the storage of goods and materials in daily use, proved another saving method, especially when it was found they could all be checked up and inventoried, and, more important still, locked up. Oil and disinfectants, which have been known to pour steadily from a spigot while a half-witted inmate who was drawing them, stood by bawling for some one to stop the flood (by turning off the spigot) have been reduced in quantity purchased, to half that formerly paid for.

Suitable food for the sick and infirm—bed-ridden—proved another saving. Formerly all received a plate full of all the foods served. What one disliked or declined to eat, found its way into the garbage can. A days canvass of sick wards, a consultation by the steward with the cook, supervising nurse and the doctors, changed that system until now each sick inmate is given only what is necessary, or prescribed.

That made no inconsiderable cut in cost. The amount of meat furnished inmates not working was another problem, the solving of which not only cut the cost of maintenance but increased the average for health in the whole institution. We cut the meat ration. The unthinking inmates—and some of their political friends—set up a howl. But the doctors and nurses reported gains in health and general physical condition of inmates, and the drug bill dropped to a still lower figure.

Those are some of the economies that can be effected. There are many more, but the illustrations given indicate the various sources and methods. Just one more item—and a big one. The steward—the immediate head of the whole institution.

In years past, any farmer or politician who had the necessary pull, landed the berth. Usually each did his best. We forgot all such methods for choosing our steward. We searched for weeks, then found one—a practical, successful and scientific farmer and dairyman, and—most important—a practical business man with exceptional experiences

in handling men and supplies acquired while working for a big coal company during his early struggle.

Into the work of managing this community of some 200 souls, he put all the knowledge of men and affairs gained in a busy lifetime. He personally attended to each piece of construction, repair or operative work undertaken, outlining what was necessary and then giving it close inspection. Where matters assumed the proportion of a special mechanical or engineering work, he advised the employment of specialists, which the board approved. The entire system of operation of the various departments of the almshouse was gone over, not in haste, but with deliberation and close attention to details, which singly, would be an unimportant item, but as a whole, made for a wonderful efficiency—which is really the basis of a big part of our economy.

In dollars and cents, such a method as I have hastily outlined has resulted in our being able to install equipment and improvements amounting to upwards of \$14,000 this year without having to increase the regular appropriation. That means that, had the property and buildings not been permitted to become run-down, we would have been able to cut the tax rate of the county to the extent of \$14,000, which is perhaps the best proof of economy that can be offered.

(Applause.)

Miss Edith Beetem, of Carlisle sang very pleasingly "Sagnai"—Spira, accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan.

Hon. Bromley Horton, General Agent and Secretary of the Board of Public Charities, of Philadelphia, delivered the following address on "Legislation of the Past, and Present Needs of the Charities of the State."

ADDRESS BY HON. BROMLEY HORTON.

Legislation of the Past, and Present Needs of the Charities of the State.
Ladies and Gentlemen:

When your genial secretary, Mr. Colborn, assigned to me the subject, "Past Legislation and Present Needs of the Charities of the State," I presume neither he nor I thought of the magnitude of the subject.

An analysis of past legislation relative to charity would carry us back to the days when the province of Pennsylvania was established. In fact, it would take us back to 1682, when William Penn's code or "Frame of Government" was adopted. If I attempted to analyze and digest one-thousandth part of the charity legislation of the past I would have to talk for many days and we would emerge from this hall like Rip Van Winkle—old, gray and decrepit.

Therefore, we will consider the legislation enacted at the session of 1913, with which the Board of Public Charities was vitally interested and assumed an active part.

Permit me to say at the beginning at the last session of the legislature, there was enacted more important legislature affecting the dependent and delinquent classes of this community than at any session of the Legislature in this generation. This assertion may be startling, but it is true.

Legislation was enacted which commits the State to the further care of the children, the feeble-minded and epileptic, the inebriate and the woman offender.

New Institutions.

The establishment of the Pennsylvania Village for Feeble-Minded Women, provides for the selection of a site on the State Forest Reserve, and erection and furnishing of buildings on same; and for the commitment thereto of feeble-minded females between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years.

The establishment of a State Industrial Home for Women, provides for the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon and equipment of necessary buildings, also provides for the commitment to said home, of females between the ages of sixteen and thirty years; convicted of, or pleading guilty to, the commission of any criminal offense.

The establishment of a State Institution for Inebriates providing for the selection of a site and erection of a State Institution for the detention, care and treatment of inebriates, or persons habitually addicted to the use of alcoholic drink or intoxicating drugs, where we hope to see the principles of a farm colony carried out, such as they have in Massachusetts and other States.

I will say briefly that the enormous sum of \$1,551,000 was appropriated to the feeble-minded institutions at Polk and Spring City for maintenance, buildings and improvements. Of this amount \$400,000 was for the erection of eight modern cottages, thus furnishing additional accommodations for 604 feeble-minded and epileptics.

Legislation for the Feeble-Minded and the Insane.

Another Act drawn and introduced in the Legislature at the instigation of our Board was an Act permitting the sale or exchange of manufactured goods and products, under certain conditions, made and produced by the insane and feeble-minded inmates of the institutions, for the benefit of such persons. Also an Act providing for the better protection of insane and feeble-minded and epileptic females in transit.

Another important act was the act providing for the establishment of psychopathic wards in general hospitals. This is important legislation and in many cases will help the unfortunate man or woman, who suddenly becomes insane or is suffering from temporary mental disorders by being committed to the hospital for observation, instead of going to an insane hospital and ever after having to bear the stigma of having been an inmate of an insane institution.

Child Welfare Legislation.

Several Acts for the welfare of delinquent and incorrigible children were passed. I refer particularly to the following:

"An Act placing the responsibility for the maintenance of 'neglected' or 'dependent' children placed in the care and custody of any association, society, person or family by the Courts of this Commonwealth."

"An Act amending the "Juvenile Court" Act for the detention of children awaiting trial, and providing for the care and maintenance of such children while detained."

"An Act amending the Act relative to Delinquent children," so as to cover dependent or incorrigible children and providing for the payment of the board of such children, when under the care of a probation officer when placed in a suitable family home."

Jails and Almshouses.

Another important piece of legislation is the Act conferring additional powers upon the Board of Public Charities and providing means for the correction of unsatisfactory conditions in almshouses and jails. Since the approval of this Act by the Governor on May 1st, 1913, serious conditions complained of in 33 Counties in this Commonwealth have been corrected and I am happy to say that we have not had to go to the District Attorney for indictment of any officer of any almshouse, jail, prison, workhouse, or penitentiary, in this Commonwealth. There has been a most gratifying improvement in the above institutions.

Finally one of the most important pieces of constructive legislation that has been attempted for years has been the appointment by the Governor of the State Dependents' Commission, whose duties are to

investigate the present condition of all classes of dependents of the State and to recommend in their report to the Governor such changes as will make this great philanthropic work of the State more effective and the administration of the institution devoted to their care more efficient. Such is the eleemosynary legislation of the last session. It speaks for itself. Is there any true Pennsylvanian who is not proud of what has been accomplished through the efforts of the good men and women of this Commonwealth?

First and foremost on the roll of honor is one who has ever been the steadfast friend of this legislation for the last two sessions—his Excellency, the Governor, of this Commonwealth—John K. Tener. In his message to the Legislature, he officially recommended the establishment of a Women's Industrial Home and he threw into the balance the power of his great office to the consummation of this desire. When all this legislation was on troubled waters and the situation looked black, he was ever encouraging and cheerfully optimistic of the final outcome. of this town, Mrs. H. Gordon McCouch and Mrs. E. D. Solenberger, of

Associated with us on the firing line was Judge and Mrs. Biddle, Philadelphia, Mr. Kane, of York, Mrs. Middleton, of Harrisburg, and Mrs. Henry Davis, of Philadelphia, and many others.

New Legislation.

As to the future, we should have **more accommodations** for the insane. The Committee on Lunacy of the Board of Public Charities has strongly recommended a new State Hospital for the Southeastern district, also one for the Southwestern part of the State. Philadelphia has now between four and five thousand indigent insane, half of whom are in State Hospitals, and the remainder in the Philadelphia hospital, at Blockley and Byberry Farms. As the overcrowding here is great and the care and treatment of patients unsatisfactory, and as the city of Philadelphia is unable to remedy this state of affairs it is suggested a State Hospital in the Southeastern District would correct this. The Semi-State Hospital at Dixmont (near Pittsburgh) is too small to respond to the needs of the large district in which it is situated, and it is, therefore, suggested that a new hospital should also be built in the Southwestern district.

The last Legislature made magnificent provision for the class popularly known as the "Feeble-Minded," especially for the women. Before we advance further in this direction, legislation must be provided declaring and defining the degree of feeble-mindedness that unfits a man or woman for social life and requires his or her permanent detention in an institution where the feeble-minded and epileptic are committed for custodial care.

Workhouses.

The rich and populous counties of Allegheny and Philadelphia have workhouses. In the latter case, it is called the House of Correction, Employment and Reformation. Originally the House of Correction, Philadelphia, was part of the city almshouse. Courts and magistrates can commit vagrants and misdemeanants to these institutions, where they must work, which they cannot be compelled to do in the ordinary almshouse.

In examining the poor legislation of the past, I find that authority was given by the Province of Pennsylvania to the Counties to erect almshouses and workhouses, as far back as 1718, by an Act approved February 27th, 1718, entitled "An Act for erecting House of Correction and Workhouses in the respective counties of this province which named specifically Philadelphia, Chester and Buck Counties. This

was followed by the Act of 1767, which was "to prevent the mischiefs arising from the increase of vagabonds and other idle and disorderly persons within this province." which contained a provision for the erection of workhouses by any County prescribing the method of procedure to establish such workhouses. This was subsequently followed by a special act of February 27th, 1798, entitled, "An Act to provide for the erection of houses for the employment and support of the poor in the counties of Chester and Lancaster." "This became the classic Act for all subsequent ones." (See Wm. Clinton Heffner's History of Poor Relief Legislation in Pennsylvania, 1682 to 1913, page 139.)

From this legislation it is apparent that the minds of the legislators in that day turned to **work** as the solution of the problem of pauperism and idleness.

At the present time it seems to me a system of State Workhouses would add much to the solution of this problem. It is evident from the experience of nearly 200 years in this Commonwealth that the Counties are either unwilling or unable to avail themselves of the opportunity of establishing County Workhouses. Therefore, the only alternative is a system of State Workhouses and the Board of Public Charities, at the session of 1909, and each subsequent session, has advocated the adoption of the State Workhouse system, and through President Torrence of our Board introduced a Joint Resolution providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Commission to consider and report on the advisability of establishing a system of State Workhouses, (to which workhouses shall be committed persons convicted of misdemeanors in the several counties and sentenced to imprisonment for not less nor more than certain periods to be prescribed, said system to be established with the object of using county jails and prisons for the imprisonment of persons awaiting trial or otherwise temporarily detained and convicts sentenced to brief terms of imprisonment.)

The provisions in this would divide the State into districts, each consisting of one or more counties. If this system were adopted by the State, the products of these State Workhouses could be sold to, or exchanged with, other State institutions.

Children.

As to the dependant and delinquent children, I know of no better authority on this question than Judge Johnson, President Judge of Delaware County and member of the Board of Public Charities, and he says that the two classes of dependents and delinquents, though differently named, strangely run together, and most of the juvenile delinquency, indeed nearly all, arises not from any inherent wickedness on the part of the child, but rather to his environment, and the Judge suggests that the present system of dealing with these classes might be modified and enlarged by giving the Juvenile Court absolute jurisdiction over the control of these classes, up to the age of sixteen years.

The Juvenile Court Act of 1903, in the main, is satisfactory, as it sufficiently defines and designates the delinquent and dependent classes, and possibly no change is needed in that, but as to the question of support, in addition to the powers the Court now possesses, it should be given the power to order the maintenance of families in their homes, with the same authority and power to impose the cost of maintenance, as it now possesses in individual cases.

It should also be empowered to place children in homes, outside of the county or city; but the jurisdiction should continue within the discretion of the Court. The Court should have full power, as they in part do have, to send children to the Detention House, under the care of a Probation officer, or to send them to any family, person, society or

corporation actually engaged in the care of children, with the object of finding separate individual homes, wherever possible.

It is further suggested that the present various acts relating to the Juvenile Court may be repealed and a comprehensive single act passed, including the improvements suggested by experience and covering at least the suggestions above made.

To these present needs of the charities of the State, our Board has given its hearty approval and support, and with your help at the coming session, we should be able to give these ideas the force of law. The legislation of the past session was a great step forward; let us all unite to make the coming session a glorious one in the history of our beloved Commonwealth.

DR. L. HILL, Superintendent of Hospital at Woodville, Pa., was announced as the next speaker, who read a very interesting paper on "Under What Conditions Should Acute Cases of Insanity be Treated in Institutions Operating Under County Care Act?"

Dr. Hill was received with applause.

PAPER BY DR. L. HILL.

Under what conditions should Acute Cases of Insanity be treated in institutions operating under the County Care Act?

Hospitals for the Insane operating under the County Care Act are supposed to take, and as far as I know, do take all cases of insanity, irrespective of type. They should take all Acute as well as chronic cases, but they must be properly equipped to give the best treatment to acute cases, or they should refuse to accept them. It is no more right for a Hospital for the Insane without proper equipment to receive an acute case of insanity, than for a General Hospital without an operating room to receive a patient whose condition demands an operation.

While the majority of our institutions were planned and built before the present day treatment of the acutely insane was in force, still I believe that any one of them without much expense can convert a small part of its building into a ward where the acute cases can be treated.

What is necessary for this treatment?

First:—Isolation. Isolation from the chronic cases, especially those with excited periods. This isolation to be as effective as possible, to not only secure quietness which is all essential, but to keep from the sight of the Acute cases, all other of the insane.

Second:—Intelligent nursing. If we cannot have all graduate nurses have as many as we can, with a full complement of intelligent helpers. The quiet capable woman with the patience and forbearance necessary to the intelligent handling of the insane, is indeed hard to obtain. But, I believe there number is increasing, and that with proper encouragement and a sufficient wage, they will not be so hard to get in the future. Because of the scarcity of properly trained male nurses, I believe the women nurses should have full charge of all acute cases.

Third:—Proper Hydro-Thuspeutic equipment. If nothing more than the continuous bath can be installed, then what a great forward stride we have made over the old drug regime in quieting a noisy patient.

Fourth:—If we consider the acutely brain-sick patient as being one and the same as the acutely physical sick patient, we must have our hospital easily and quickly accessible to all parts of the community served by it, and in our day of good roads and the automobile ambulance, distances are annihilated over the old modes of trans-

portation. I have compared the acutely insane patient to the one with an acute bodily sickness. They differ in this important respect, that their convalescence as a rule, is much longer, and so, after our acute case regains his mental equilibrium, he is still a charge, because his after treatment is of the utmost importance. His isolation from the other insane should still continue. His waking moments taken up, first, with something that will engage his interest, without expending any energy on his own part, then his gradual participation in tasks, and games, on which formerly he has been but a spectator. For this after treatment, we must have a bright homelike reading, writing, and living room, a work-room, and plenty of indoor and outdoor games of amusements, all under intelligent supervision. There has come lately a suggestion that the County employ physicians to visit a discharged recovered patient in his own home. These visits to be made, at first, semi-weekly, then weekly, and then monthly for a period of at least one year after the patient has left the hospital. The idea is along the line of social service work, but would be an improvement over the ordinary work of this kind, in that the physician could at once prescribe for physical ills, and with the authority of the county behind him, give an immediate relief for any of the necessities of the life, in the way of food and clothing. I believe the plan to be an excellent one, and hope to see it adopted in our county before long. We know that the patient recovered and sent home is very apt to return. We also know that by intelligent supervision of the patient during the incubation of this oncoming second attack, he can be safely piloted over the shoals.

MR. GEORGE C. SIGNOR, SUPERINTENDENT SPRING CITY INSTITUTION,

read a paper on "Care of the Mentally Deficient Young Women," and report of the Eastern State Institution for Feeble Minded and Epileptic.

Mr. Signor was received with applause.

PAPER BY MR. SIGNOR.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

The subject which has been assigned to me is the "Care of the Mentally Deficient Young Women, and the Report of the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-minded and Epileptic, at Spring City."

Education in any line can only develop and form, not create. We do not expect to overcome entirely the mental defect of any of our pupils. It is only a question of how to bring about as much development as possible in each case. We aim to have our training direct, simple and practical. No pupil should be in the school room more than one-half of each day. The other part of the day should be spent in the open air, and in some useful occupation.

We have, at Spring City, epileptics and feeble-minded, about one-third as many of the former as of the latter. The best that we can do for them is to make them happy and self-supporting in an Institutional way. The feeble-minded child, outside of an Institution, is harrassed and abused by his associates, and misunderstood by his superiors; inside, he lives a busy, happy and useful life among his equals.

Our training consists of the simpler elementary instruction which is taught in the common schools, such as kindergarten, primary, sloyd, manual arts and music. But we also aim to teach the more practical matters of every day life, the cultivation of good habits, good manners, self control, and the development of a capacity for

useful occupation. A busy boy or girl is generally a good one. Every boy and girl, in good physical health, is given some regular daily work to perform, according to his or her age, size and ability.

The boys take a great interest in the farm and garden. They have picked many tons of stones from our fields, which are crushed and used for road making. They do the weeding and hoeing in the truck fields. We find that farm work furnishes one of the most effective means of developing both mentally and physically the boys committed to our care. Others help in the printing department of the Institution. The boys as well as the girls assist in the housekeeping. Other boys assist the baker, carpenter, painter and shoemaker.

We have canned enough fruits and vegetables for the use of our entire Institution until fresh crops come again. The larger boys and girls, under the supervision of attendants, were useful in preparing these fruits and vegetables for the canner.

We have a herd of one hundred cows, from which nearly all of the butter used in the Institution is produced. The boys take great interest in the care and grooming of the herd, and are taught proper care and cleanliness in the handling and milking.

We also aim to teach the caning of chairs, making of mattresses, hammocks, etc.

In the Sloyd Room, the boys are taught the use of tools, and the principles of carpentry, and many articles including tables, costumers, umbrella stands, picture frames, etc. are made there. When the older boys have been graduated from the Sloyd Room, they become useful assistants to the carpenters and painters.

We find the military drill of much benefit to our boys, and are now introducing calisthenics, gymnastics and dancing for the girls, as well as the teachers and attendants.

The girls are kept just as busy as the boys. We have made intellectual tests, and those who come up to a sufficient standard are taught Domestic Science, in its various branches, covering work in the Laundry, where they are taught to wash, iron and fold clothes.

They are also taken to the Sewing Department, where they are taught to make their own garments, and to assist in the mending and darning.

We have classes for the teaching of embroidery, knitting and crocheting.

In the Culinary Department, they are taught to prepare and cook the meals served throughout the Institution, and also to properly serve a meal.

In the Housekeeping Department they are taught to wash dishes, make beds, polish floors, sweep, dust, etc.

The instinctive feminine love of little children is beautifully brought out in our older girls and women, who are of great assistance in the care of the feeble and helpless little ones.

Every protection possible is thrown about the lives of the older girls and women, to safeguard them against the moral pitfalls peculiar to this unfortunate class. While we are not in a position, at our Institution, at this time, to segregate, we have this class of patients constantly under the watchful eye of nurse or attendant, and the results attained by this method have been surprisingly beneficial.

At least once a week, during the school year, some evening entertainment is provided for the children, consisting of band music, selections on the graphophone, recitations and songs by the teachers. Lantern slides are obtained from the Educational Department, at Harrisburg, which are greatly enjoyed by the older pupils as well as the younger.

During the winter months, cantatas and plays are given, in which the different parts are taken by our boys and girls.

We have fitted up play rooms, in the different cottages, for the use of the smaller children, during the hours when they are out of school, and not out of doors.

On Sundays, during the cooler months of the year, the Clergy from the neighboring towns and villages, have been giving our boys and girls a friendly talk, and on Sunday evenings we conduct a short religious service ourselves.

All of the holidays are appropriately celebrated.

As a rule the children come to us with poorly developed bodies. We find that their mental and moral improvement usually keeps pace with their physical improvement.

We try to impress upon each pupils the reasonable certainty that well-doing brings its reward and that wrong-doing also brings an ultimate curtailment of some pleasure or privilege. Corporal punishment is not administered, and any employee who strikes or mistreats a pupil, in any way, is instantly discharged.

Compare the boys and girls of our Institution, leading happy, industrious and useful lives, with what they might have become, if they had been left to themselves, uncared for, untrained, with growing habits of self will and self indulgence, idleness, mischief, untidiness and vice, and you can see what we are attempting to do. I find that the harvest of kindness is much more satisfactory than the "Harvest of Fear," and I try to impress upon the children that they may come to me with all their little troubles, and that I will do all that I can for them.

We make a special effort to inspire a kindly feeling for the Institution in all visitors. Parents who bring their little ones to us, filled with misgivings and grief, at the separation, after seeing the boys and girls at work, in school and play, go away feeling that it is a privilege to have their children receive such a training.

DR. H. R. WIENER, Physician of Poor Board, Harrisburg, Pa., gave an address on "Genito-Urinary Disease in all its Forms, Cause and Effect, a Menace to State and Society."

Dr. Wiener was received with applause.

ADDRESS OF DR. WIENER.

I trust there is nobody here who will take offence at any of the statements which I have to make, today, as the subject which has been assigned is not an easy one to handle.

I will not go into details about the various forms of genito-urinary diseases, for they are quite numerous; but will simply mention a few of the more popular and prevalent ones. First and foremost is gonorrhea. The germ was discovered in 1879, though the disease had been known for many centuries.

Gonorrhea is more prevalent in the United States than most of us realize. Think—! from fifty to sixty per cent of the male population have or have had gonorrhea. The symptoms of this disease are more or less well-known to all adults, yet it is often spoken of as similar to a cold! To my mind, its only similarity is the avenues it opens for serious complications.

Gonorrhea is not a self-limited disease, and while it may not be noticeable after a month or so, by reason of the purulent discharge abating, yet it is nevertheless lurking around waiting a favorable opportunity to spring upon a new victim—most often the young unsuspecting wife—and most disastrously upon a new-born's eyes. The

percentage of young married women brought to the operating table through gonorrhea in the husband is enormous, and what can be worse than "sore eyes," or gonorrheal ophthalmia in the new-born which so often causes blindness?

Remember, the one big thing about this disease—from 50 to 60 per cent of the male population of this country have or have had it, and the percentage in the female is also quite high. To close our eyes and ears to these facts will not eradicate the disease.

This disease is transmitted by sexual intercourse; it does not become cured by nature's efforts, and, unless efforts are made to stamp it out systematically, its evil effects will continue to seriously injure our nation: Now for a moment let us consider Syphilis.

Syphilis is syphilis, and not "skin disease," "blood poison," "bad blood," "locomotor ataxia," or "paresis." Like gonorrhea, syphilis has been known for centuries, though it was not until 1905 that the germ that caused it was discovered. Once knowing its cause, a test for its discovery in the human body was soon found. It is called the Wasserman blood test, and by it and several more recent modifications the disease can be treated until stamped out entirely, and with much more certainty than gonorrhea.

To give some idea of the number of syphiletics reported in the United States let us take one city—say Harrisburg. Physicians say that as high as 18 to 50 per cent of the population are infected—some say but 15 per cent. Let us place it as low as 10 per cent. That means that of the 70,000 inhabitants of Harrisburg, 7,000 are sufferers from some form of syphilis.

What does this mean? How does it effect the state and society? Previously I stated that locomotor ataxia and paresis are syphilis in a form. In our asylums, jails and poor houses are a large percentage of parietic inmates. What does Paresis mean? A derangement and disease of the brain and nerve functions by syphilis. In locomotor ataxia we have a certain percentage of **men** (I say **men** because **men** are mostly affected) who will say—and as far as they are concerned, truthfully—that they never had syphilis. Of course not. Syphilis, like other treacherous diseases we have, (namely; cancer and tuberculosis—) creeps into our bodies often unnoticed. We may have a small sore on our lips, hands, genitals, and yet be perfectly innocent of any illicit sexual relation. We may have drunk from a public drinking cup which had been used by a syphiletic; we may have been cut by a razor in a barber shop, or used a towel not sterilized after used by a syphiletic; we may have even been kissed by an infected person—in fact there is no end to the number of ways in which it may be contracted.

However, most cases have been acquired through the genitals. A small sore appears—goes away untreated in a few weeks. Shortly we may have a general eruption on our bodies—or it may be that we will never see or feel anything more until we either **imagine** we are millionaires or bank presidents, or our family physician sadly says "You have a case of paresis, or in another locomotor ataxia."

I said that in a population of 70,000 there would be 7,000 syphiletics. **Imagine** Harrisburg with 7,000 cases of small-pox, typhoid fever or malaria. What would our state department of health do? Think of what happens when one simple little harmless case of German measles is found in a well-educated and highly hygienic home!!! The place is openly placarded and quarantined for 21 days. The physician is heavily fined if a case is not reported. But here we really

have 7,000 syphiletics running around infecting the innocents, passing it to children and to adults,—and not a word said.

Yes, some cities have said something. They have closed their houses of prostitution and thereby increased clandestine prostitution, and it is among the so-called clandestine, that a very high percentage of syphilis is found.

In our work in the Hospital department of the Dauphin county Home, there has been discovered several cases in families in which the housing of a syphiletic clandestine prostitute for a few days has infected the children, two of whom were fondled by the diseased woman. One, a boy of four years, and his baby brother, eleven months, were severely infected. A six year old brother escaped, as he was not attractive to the prostitute. Both these children were found when in the secondary stage of the disease. Both passed through this stage in a month or so and may not remember having been in a hospital for syphiletic treatment. Years hence, for some reason, **unknown** to them, they may become insane, and their family will argue that it is most strange, as there never was insanity in any of their families before. Quite true, and yet they have either forgotten, or never noticed the **rash** these little boys had at the ages of three years or one year. Possibly they may be more fortunate and remain in sound health throughout their young lives, and later marry, not knowing or remembering the treacherous disease which is hiding in their blood. The first child born of such a union—after a possible series of abortions in the wife—may be a degenerate. How true that frequently is! The child is not responsible, nor the father.

Reflect for one moment as to how stringent our vaccination law is regarding small-pox—an unknown thing among us today. Then think again of the laxness in regard to venereal diseases which do not kill in a few weeks, but linger for **years**, in fact, **generations**.

There is a known cure for syphilis. But it is seldomly used in smaller cities or rural communities, save by the wealthy and those to whom its presence is known? The state will make a test for diphtheria, tuberculosis and typhoid, but simply turns its back on syphilis. Does it imagine that, by not noticing it, the disease will become insulted and move on? It may, but the genito-urinary diseases are here and in large numbers and will continue to grow, filling our jails, sanitariums, asylums and poor houses.

And these loathsome diseases will continue to multiply and do their insidious, deadly work until just such people as we have here today shall not be afraid of the word "**syphilis**," and do some missionary and educational work to awaken our state department of health to both its opportunity and its duty.

I have not said much about the evils to state and society resulting from these unchecked scourges, nor do I intend to; for you all can reflect and recall some crime, or some case of insanity, or some degenerate son or daughter in some of our "best families" who was brought to his or her dreadful condition by syphilis, acquired or inherited.

In handling genito-urinary cases during the time that the present board of directors of the poor has been **curing**, instead of merely maintaining, the syphiletics and socially diseased of their district, it has been proven that the county has been saved several thousand dollars for maintenance alone. What the saving in suffering and disease to the clean-living portion of our community has been, may never be known, but when the work is extended, a comparison of conditions

in the past with those of the then present may furnish a meagre degree of knowledge of its extent.

Thank you!

(Applause.)

Mrs. E. V. Middleton, C. A. S., Harrisburg, was introduced to the Convention by the President at this point, and was received with applause. She read the following paper entitled:

"THE SOLUTION OF THE DELINQUENT GIRL."

The Delinquent Girl Problem is one of the most important issues of Social Work. In Juvenile Courts, and all around us the startling number of delinquents is bringing before us the vital importance of trying to save these girls, rescue many of them from their sordid surroundings. We hear and read many of the so-called-solutions of the Delinquent Girl—yet ever before us is human nature, the same temptations and pitfalls which are constantly confronting the young and unformed mind, and which inevitably result in their downfall.

The perfectly natural instincts of a young girl is pleasure, recreation, and love of fine clothes. Each one seeks a different way to obtain it. The general consensus of opinion is that home and parents are responsible for the downfall of many girls. In these homes is poverty, quarreling, divorce, and step-parents. Once a parent awakes to their full duty toward its child and understands the true conditions, then the Courts may be reformed. It is my personal belief that if the Court would make the parent responsible much delinquency would be averted, and it can be said with much truthfulness, that no movement for the betterment of conditions in present and current delinquency, has made greatest progress, but yet our work has just begun.

We are living in an age of radical sentimentalism, and no true Social Worker should be a sentimentalist. One of the first requirements of a Social Worker, in order that they may deal effectively with delinquency, is that they should possess first—a personality, a wise and unerring judgment, combined with the greatest of all requirements—human sympathy. A delinquent girl must first be impressed, then controlled, and confidence established. Girls in their teens often do foolish things, simply because they have an excess of vitality, and their brains excited, and imagination unduly developed. If they are given right occupation, good reading, and a wise guidance, they would be saved from much folly and indiscretion. Parents do not realize that their children are growing into womanhood and that she is only following a natural bent.

Most of the girls classed as delinquents, and usually the girls who are before the Court, are usually the children of ignorant, impractical, and poor parents. What chance has a girl, unless she has inherent purity, and wise parents, who is sent to work in Cigar Factories, Mills, and various other places as soon as she is able to secure a Labor Certificate. The object of the parent is purely mercenary, and no attention paid to any of their pleasures, pursuits, or guidance given to their moral education. These same ignorant parents are the very ones who lament the loudest when their daughters stand before the Court. Many a parent drives a child directly to their ruin. Visit the factories, see the class of girls. Follow them to their homes, to their pleasures. They consist of dance halls, moving pictures, and most of the time spent upon the streets.

The number of delinquent girls brought to my own personal notice, in the last six months is appalling, and most always the same answer—love of fine clothes and amusements, these combined with a

weak will make all of the trouble. The average father is not strong enough to train their children. The solution is almost impossible. I ask the question, what percentage of the girls committed to the reformatories amount to what they should?

In a visit to an Institution recently I was particularly interested in one young girl. She had a step-mother who wished to be relieved of her. Information was made that the girl was lying and running the streets. She was committed to a corrective institution! The girl begged me, with tears in her eyes, to take her away claiming she never knew such badness, or dreamed of it, as she was daily being confronted with in this institution. Should not this girl have been given a chance? These are the cases for the Probation Officer. Do our Probation Officers, our Judges, and the parents, realize what they are doing when they commit these girls, with out giving them a single chance, to institutions when a little help, sympathy, or wise guidance is needed at this critical time? Yet worst of all is the committing of small children to corrective institutions, because their home environment is not good, but I have seen this done many, many times. These children, and also the girls, should be committed to a Child Placing Agency, or under the direct supervision of the Probation Officer.

We frequently see articles written by Social Workers claiming they have solved this question. It will never be solved while the world rolls on, and while people have human emotions, the same temptations and pit falls, present themselves. We can, however, do much to try and prevent it, but each girl thinks that their own life and will force is different, and that they can cope with the situation. They fail and become delinquent. Are we not all delinquent in some way? Just as the intelligent, cultured, intellectual, people of the age voluntarily give way to some of their pet weaknesses, so do the poor, untrained, weak-willed girls yield to their emotions, and start on the downward path.

What we need is a vocational and industrial reformatory where they are fitted and trained to take up their lives and start anew. We need Social Service Workers of good, broad-minded human sympathy, who can help and guide, not theorize, or those who work for glory and ambition. It become a business proposition to too many of us, and we are very prone to lose our aim in a mercenary gain, in order to become known as a "Wonderful Social Worker."

We need system, preventive work, preliminary, parental work in the homes, and most of all sympathy in dealing with the girl. We can not take these delinquents as cases, as a problem, a group, or a theory. We must remember it is a human soul which is at stake, and they are in direct need of love, help, and guidance. Delinquency can never be solved until we have a concerted and combined effort to start at the beginning—in the home. Make the parents responsible. Have our social centers, our recreation clubs, earnest broad-minded women who can meet and discuss these problems in the home and to the offenders. How can a young, untrained, Social Worker do this? How can a young Social Worker of twenty-one years meet all these girls of hardened vice, who are outcasts and perverts, and train them? The foundation of the work is wrong. **The young Social Worker gets her experience, what does the delinquent girl get?** The Social Workers experience fits her for a higher Social Workers Position — her aim—What becomes of the girl? She did not secure the right advice or sympathy at the right time. It is casually referred to afterwards as a "Case," but we have lost a soul, that in the furthering of our own ambitions we have not sincerely and earnestly tried to set this girl on the right path. It is very hard. It takes patience, over and

over again they stumble and fall. I often wonder if we do not commercialize our Social Work too much when the basis of it is love, and charity.

Again there is small hope for the immoral girls. They sink because they want to. They desire it, and feel no remorse. They become hardened and steeped in vice. They do not wish to be reformed. The percentage of these girls who are reformed is very small, if I were to give statistics, but the other class who are delinquent because of theft, lying, and various other offenses are the ones that we have hope for.

So we now have the causes of the delinquent girl problem. The primary causes are: Poverty, neglectful parents, severe and cruel parents, mercenary, indifferent, and greedy parents who absorb all of their children's earnings giving nothing in return.

Between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years the mental and physical growth of the girl is undergoing a complete change. It is during this period of adolescence that she needs training and help. If during this time the girl can be carried safely over this critical period there would be fewer cases of girl delinquency. All of this brings us back to the primary cause which is: unfit, improper, parental care. I give as an example, and I was the prosecutrix as Secretary of our Society, in the case of a girl only thirteen years of age, who with her illegitimate baby in her arms gave information to the Court against a man of fifty years of age who had betrayed her. Is there a more pathetic case? This child lived with her mother, who was housekeeper for the man, and who was so careless of her child that before her very eyes she was led astray. When an offer of marriage was made the girl steadfastly refused to marry the man. We have this kind of girl delinquency before us all the time. What is the remedy? It will take us years to work with this problem but in order to help cure it we must have real awakened interest in our citizens in the welfare of the child, with the ever-increasing belief that proper environment is one of the most essential things.

We need first the interests and after that human sympathy, patience, understanding, probation for first offenses, and the correctional institutions will not be so crowded.

For the class of delinquents, who deliberately and wilfully choose the immoral and perverted path, the reformatory is the only remedy, where the industrial training can be looked after, and if in the present system of institutions, which is far from ideal, the girls would be trained to one object or trade, to fit herself to earn her own living when the enormity of her offense has been sufficiently impressed upon her, we can then see some reformation, but the solution of the girl delinquency which we have at present is not practical. I may incur criticism when I say it, but it is the exploitation of the So-Called-Would-Be-Reformers, who in their hurried efforts to reform the world and achieve glory for themselves, make a lamentable failure of it.

We need concerted efforts and co-operation, good legislation, aroused interest, broad-minded human sympathy, system, and unselfishness, and until we have this the feeble ineffectual efforts of the separate organizations, and no **co-opération** will not be successful.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We have the pleasure of hearing from HON. FRANCIS BARDWELL, of Boston, Mass., on the subject of "Observations, Management of Inmates in Almshouses."

Mr. Bardwell was received with great applause.

PAPER BY HON. FRANCIS BARDWELL.

I have been asked in the brief paper to give some observations relative to the Almshouse, its management and its inmates. I am going to restrict myself to the inmates and give you the result of studies made in Massachusetts upon the feeble-minded, second, a little research work which was done to determine the cause of dependence of the inmates of the county Almshouses, and lastly what we have done along the line of caring for and trying to suppress the vagrant.

In 1912 a careful study was made to determine the number of feeble-minded in the State. Dr. Naves, one of the physicians employed by the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity, took up the task of visiting Schools, institutions, physicians, charitable agencies, both public and private. His summary was as follows:

Institutions or under custodial care 2329, or 1 in every 1506 of population.

Found by investigation, Males, 2640; Females, 2367; Total 5,007.

Reported by owners of poor, 245.

These cases do not include institution cases from 5 of the large cities including Boston and it is estimated that in Boston alone there were 628 institution cases. Also it must be remembered that the 5,007 cases above quoted were not all considered institution cases. Defective, delinquent have not been considered.

The waiting list of the two schools: Waverly and Wrentham, represented 770—but it should be borne in mind that because of the over-crowded condition and the long wait necessary, many eligible cases were not placed on the list.

The State Minor Wards Department of the State Board of Charity reported 520 individuals; there were 70 mothers whose illegitimate children numbered 93. There were also a number of married women with legitimate offspring, so that the number of children of feeble-minded mothers under 21 years of age would be in excess of 93. The adult Poor division of the Board reported 87 females and 6 males; these not in institutions. Of these 87 women, at least 68 are known to have had children, 92 being illegitimate and 17 legitimate, making a total of 109 children born to feeble-minded mothers.

Of course it should be remembered that these cases are the public dependents known to the two departments of the State Board at the time of the inquiry; and these cases are almost all under 30 years of age.

Of interest when considering the financial drain upon the community of feeble-minded child-bearing women is the following estimate made of the cost to the state of three families—the expenditure is estimated on the cost of caring for feeble-minded children as given by the State Board of Charity which is \$180 per annum per child until the age of 33. (The cost of the normal child is placed at \$125 until the age of 21.)

The estimate of the three families is as follows:

No. 1 family, 9 members, will cost the state.....	\$30,705
No. 2 family, 7 members, will cost the state.....	21,470
No. 3 family, 3 members, will cost the state.....	12,600

Estimated cost of 3 families of 19 children\$64,755

Another comprehensive study was made by Miss Kendig, of the Monson Hospital for Epileptics of one family and covering a period of a hundred years. All were descendants of one man—the founder of one of the small towns in Western Massachusetts, who dying at advanced age, left many descendants—he was born in 1687 and died at

the age of 117. From the founding of the Almshouse in this town until the last inmate died, one of this man's descendants at least was an inmate. A careful study of the family shows: Feeble-mindedness to a marked degree, epilepsy, intemperance and immorality. A large percentage of individuals traced, proved sub-normal. Marriage either helped to pull scions of this family out of the dependent defective and delinquent class, but usually added to the increasing numbers.

To summarize the Massachusetts survey of known cases of feeble-mindedness:

Ascertained, but not receiving custodial care.....	5252
Receiving custodial care	2587

Total	7389
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Or computing the state census as of 1910, 3,366,416 there is one feeble-minded young person to every 4294 inhabitants. With every available space in the two state schools filled and over 700 on the waiting list, with new cases constantly coming to the attention of the authorities it has taxed the ingenuity of the workers to devise methods to give some sort of custodial care to the feeble-minded, especially the females.

The departments of state minor wards is maintaining homes, or rather boarding with reliable and sympathetic women, many of the feeble-minded girls in its care; it has been found that not exceeding 8 can be well cared for by the right woman and until further accommodations can be provided by the state, the wards are out of harm's way.

I feel that we are just beginning to realize the menace of the feeble-minded and the sooner we make adequate provision the more we will be the gainers, both socially and financially. But we should remember that all immorality is not the result of feeble-mindedness. This fact can not be **too strongly** emphasized. The feeble-minded are unmoral and not immoral.

The next subject is as to the cause of dependence of the inmates of the County Almshouses. For two reasons those in the smaller almshouses were chosen: First, because it was much easier to get at the true facts in the case as the lives and personality of these people were better known than is the case with inmates in the larger institutions. Hence, there was a greater degree of accuracy. The second reason was that the great majority of private charitable agencies in the state work in the cities, while it is unusual to find, even a home for the aged, in the country towns. We therefore get the normal dependent population, the better class, as well as the proverbial pauper.

The facts in the investigation were obtained from the person direct, in some cases; from the Superintendents and matrons, provided their time of service had been of such duration that they knew their inmates; from the overseers of the poor and the records of the poor departments.

It was felt that old age was a cause, that loss of natural supporters or refusal of natural supporters was a cause, and it was also felt that even if an individual had used liquor but had failed to be aided before 70, intemperance could hardly be called a cause. Secondary intemperance was set down in those cases when the liquor habit had been formed after the age of 45.

Lack of thrift was the term used in those cases where the individual had usually started out in life with some property—or when the earning power had been above the average and no natural heavy expenses had depleted it—a careless wasting of money.

The result of the survey is as follows:

1911.

Result of a survey as to cases of poverty in town almshouses.

Defective mentally	228 or approximately 20 pct.
Defective physically	273 or approximately 24 pct.
Loss of legal supporters	31 or approximately 2 pct.
Old age	208 or approximately 18 pct.
Primary intemperance	171 or approximately 14 pct.
Secondary intemperance (after 45)	10 or approximately 1 pct—
Lack of thrift	29 or approximately 2 pct.
Drug habit	6 or approximately 6-10 pct.
Both physically and mentally defective	40 or approximately 3 pct.
Both physically defective and old age	22 or approximately 2 pct.
Both physically defective and primary intemperance	41 or approximately 3 pct.
Both defective mentally and primary int'p.	9 or approximately 9-10 pct.
Both defective physically and loss of support	4 of approx. 4-10 pct.
Both defective physically and secondary in- temperance	1 or approximately 1-10 pct.
Lazy, indolent-but temperate	23 or approximately 2 pct.
Epilepsy-only cause	16 or approximately 1 1-2 pct.
Ugly, (incompatibility of disposition)	5 or approximately 5-10 pct.
Primary intemperance and lack of thrift	9 or approximately 9-10 pct.
Defective physically and lack of thrift	3 or approximately 3-10 pct.
Total	1129

Crossed in love, 6.

Born and always lived in Almshouse, 4.

You will see that about 20 and 24 and 3 per cent or 47 per cent is due to physical and mental defect; 18 per cent to old age; 15 per cent to intemperance, while other causes made up the smaller percentages. No attempt was made to get at the matter of heredity—a vital question and one, I think closely allied with intemperance. It is probable that quite a number of those mentally defective were children of intemperate parents. Four cases, two men and two women, were found, all over 50, who had been born in the Almshouse. One of these died recently at the age of 72. She was blind, crippled and mentally defective. One woman, feeble-minded, born in 1837, still lives. One of the men is blind and sub-normal mentally.

I think that had the survey been extended to the city almshouses a larger percentage of alcoholics could be found, but no more than would be off-set by the more worthy poor cared for by private charity. You must bear in mind that charitable corporations in Massachusetts hold investments of about 118 millions, nor does this include churches or unincorporated charitable agencies. These corporations expend about 15 million annually in relief work while the state and towns and cities expend about three million. So that almshouse relief in the cities is only given to those cases rejected by private charitable agencies. Temporary cases and children were not considered.

VAGRANCY.

A tramp is an enemy to himself and to the community. Who shall decide who is and who is not a vagrant?

The Court.

Does he belong to the charity or police departments? Both.

He is not a municipal problem, he may be a state problem, but I am inclined to think he is a national problem.

The man who accosts you in New York this morning may ask you for aid in Chicago next week.

Holland and some other European countries regard him as a National problem. In Massachusetts the high water mark in vagrancy was reached in 1894-5—304,244 cases, and it cost over \$40,000 to care for them. The number of cases dropped until in 1903-4 the cases were 137,330. In 1904 as the result of a drastic campaign for fair laws, four statutes dealing directly and indirectly with vagrants were enacted. They were briefly:

- 1:—An additional member to the State Police to be in charge and prosecute tramps and vagrants.
- 2:—A law regulating cheap lodging houses—those in which lodgings cost 25c and less per night.
- 3:—Allowing the system of measurements, pictures, etc., to be extended to cover vagrants as well as other criminals.
- 4:—And a law which said: That towns and cities that lodge tramps shall do so in such places and under such conditions as are made by the State Board of Health—and these conditions were framed with a view of giving the vagrant a sanitary abiding place. In consequence no town or city has complied with the law and no tramps are lodged unless with the understanding that they face the judge the next day on a charge of vagrancy.

Now the result: In 1904-5, the number dropped to 117,513—then 44,063 and so on down until 16,000 was the low water mark.

If you ask me where the rest of the army has gone, I would say, it was a good guess that other states, whose laws are not so drastic, have received them.

We have simply decided to care for the vagrant at county or state expense, waiting as I said before, until the national government realizes that vagrancy is its problem.

Applause.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We have with us this afternoon DR. EUGENE ALLEN NOBLE, of Carlisle, who will speak to us on "The Poor as Proxies."

Dr. Noble was greeted with applause.

DR. NOBLE'S ADDRESS.

The last time I had the privilege of listening to my dear friend and summer neighbor, James Sherman make a speech, I was at a college exercise in Northern New York. He was the last speaker and he started by saying that before the clock struck the half hour he would be through, and the audience heaved a sigh of great relief. The clock was going towards half past three. He stopped at about five minutes of four. That clock did not strike the half hour. I am, as Mr. Sherman said, pressed for time this afternoon, and I am not going to deliver the address that I planned. I recognize that the program requires me to waive any personal desire I might have to a tender service, perhaps the most tender of all the services, which is to follow, so with your consent, I shall read simply the outline of the address that I was scheduled to give, and not give anything that I intended to give outside of the outline.

I appreciate the courtesy extended to me by your committee to take a brief part in this 40th Convention of your organization.

My work for a few years has not been in the direct line of your activities, as I think the following story will indicate. One of my friends, who is Commissioner of Education in one of our States, says that he once saw a sign on a New England Mill that might well be used as a motto for every school and college in America. The sign read, "Anything with grit in it makes business for us." I hope you

will not think me unfair when I suggest that one difference between the work of education and the work of organized charity is that the material upon which one works has **grit** in it, and the material upon which the other is expected to work has very little **grit** in it. And that makes the success of your work the more praiseworthy, since the lack of grit on the part of the material requires the exhibition of a great deal of grit upon the part of the workers.

But I am not unfamiliar with either the spirit or the letter of your task, as it was my privilege for a pleasant period of five years to be at the head of a City Hospital, where I faced the fact of human ill in its various aspects and came to some understanding of the problem of poverty which you are worthily trying to solve.

What I may say, in the few minutes allotted to me by your program committee, is not therefore a matter of speculation but a page of experiences.

And the first thing I wish to present is this, that I have come to realize that there is a limitation to the effectiveness of what may be called **scientific charity**. When one devises methods and conduct enterprises on the basis of what the social philosophers tell us, those learned men who tabulate and chart everything in sight, whose generalizations depend upon specifications and instances and particulars which are not and never can be complete, because they belong to diverse and incomprehensible human nature, or are likely to be too mechanical and automatic. I have known some organized charity that was more mechanical than human. The need in philanthropy is not more harness, but more horse effectiveness in this line of human effort depends on the spirit rather than on the letter. This does not mean that all of the principles of scientific charity are invalid; far from that. Books by specialists are worth reading; discussion by experts is illuminating; experiments in method are worth trying but in the enterprise of philanthropy a spiritual impulse must be added to scientific practice.

The second statement I wish to make is this; that mere sentimentalism in connection with such work as yours is often mischievous. I used to be worried by the criticisms that were directed against some of our hospital activities, until I began to think seriously of the origin and character of such criticisms and discovered that people with volcanic emotions, but without common sense, were too often guilty of them. I have observed that emotional theorists are rarely constructive. If anything ever required intellect touched by emotion—but this intellect must not be left out—it is the kind of work you are doing. And when I recall some of the accomplishments in philanthropy that prove the value of the sensible guidance of emotion, I feel that none of us should be discouraged by criticism that is more emotional than sensible.

But the great principle of philanthropy is our best science and the finest sort of direction, and that principle is religion. The lover of mankind, whose life and teaching are the inspiration of all good social effort, made the poor His proxies and the consciousness that we serve Him by helping them is our inspiration and reward. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me." To serve the poor for the sake of Christ is the best sort of charity and I am pleased to believe that all of the philanthropic work of this great state is becoming more and more a recognition of the proxies of Christ.



George Hollenback Butler

GEO. H. BUTLER, ESQ.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., member of the Board of Directors of the Poor of
the Central Poor District, Luzerne County.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The hour of the day has arrived for Memorial Exercises. Mr. D. A. Mackin will read the Memorial on George Hollenback Butler, in the absence of Mr. Keck.

MEMORIAL ON GEORGE HOLLENBACK BUTLER. IN MEMORIAM.

Memoriam and sketch of the life of George Hollenback Butler, by Charles E. Keck, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., Attorney for the Board of Directors of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County.

* * *

"Let him not boast who puts his armors on
As he who puts it off, the battle done"

When the newspapers of the City of Wilkes-Barre, the center of the thriving and prosperous Wyoming Valley, announced the sad intelligence of the death of George Hollenback Butler, which occurred on Friday, March 20, 1914, at his home at Dorranceton, a suburb of the county seat of Luzerne, there was heard on all sides, upon the streets, in the courts, in all the busy offices and in very many of the homes of that prosperous community, the expression of the profoundest and sincerest sorrow at his untimely passing off.

Because George H. Butler in a busy life spanning a period of nearly fifty-seven years, had been an active, aggressive and energetic worker in all his manifold undertakings. He had won the confidence of the general public by a course of straightforward honest dealing with his fellowmen, the love and admiration of the bench and bar in Luzerne County, a county ranking third in point of size, population, wealth and business activity among all the counties of this great commonwealth, and withal had unconsciously and without notoriety merited the tribute of many a silent tear among scores, and hundreds of fathers, mothers and children to whom he had performed some benefaction or kindly act.

His chosen line was that of lawyer. He was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Luzerne County on June 6th, 1881. From the beginning Mr. Butler was uniformly successful. His practice led him not so much in the line of trial of cases in the courts but brought him into a busy and successful "office practice." In matters pertaining to real estate, in the advisory capacity, as solicitor for his home town of Dorranceton and numerous other municipalities, in solving the important public problems that continually confront incorporated communities, questions of great public improvements and matters relating to indebtedness incurred, he was not surpassed. These are mentioned only as some of the principal matters with which he dealt. His advise and counsel were invariably sought by his fellow practitioners when matters of consequence pertaining to such subjects happened to be involved.

On January 24th, 1898 he was appointed by the court as a member of the Board of Directors of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County. In this capacity he was known and recognized throughout the district, which embraces the greater part of Wyoming Valley, as a man of great executive ability. This is attested by the fact that in 1903 he was re-appointed for an additional term of five years, and again in 1908 and once again in 1913, and was active in the performance of his duties up to the moment of his death. He was one of eight directors in a territory embracing a population of upwards of two hundred thousand with an assessed valuation for purposes of

taxation of \$238,319,517.00, and had sole and exclusive charge of that section of this district with a population of 27,141 and personally cared for the wants and necessities of the poor and sick and indigent and insane in that vast population.

In his long period of service as such Director of the Poor his zeal and fidelity to his trust were notable, and there are hundreds upon hundreds of persons, who were helped through his agency, who will always remember with deep appreciation the kindly, considerate, tactful way in which he distributed the needed help. On account of the scope and cosmopolitan character of the district for which he was sponsor, his duties were more onerous than those of most poor directors dealing with a population such as his, but by an application of the strictest business principles and a careful system, he found himself able to accomplish the work with unusual success. Among his associates on the Board and in his advisory capacity he was a man among men and his colleagues were unanimous in paying to him high tribute as a public official worthy of every confidence and trust and one whose counsel might always be safely invoked in important matters.

By virtue of his long experience he acquired a large acquaintance with charitable institutions and affairs pertaining to them, not only at his home but throughout the entire State of Pennsylvania. He was a regular attendant upon the various meetings of this Association and also those of our sister Association, The Board of Charities and Corrections, of which he was the presiding officer two years ago. He was a member of the law committee appointed from numerous associations which made up the central conference, and as such drafted many of the laws which have been passed by the Legislators during the last decade—laws which tend to improve humanitarian institutions in Pennsylvania, and also tend toward the betterment of social conditions generally. Only at the last session of the Legislature he worked indefatigably in the interest of a bill which would have given relief to deserted and neglected wives by making erring husbands work for their support, if not at home, then in some institution created for the purpose.

He was a man of fine physique and rugged build and gave as much time as he could spare to the recreation afforded along the stream and in the field. From such rational and invigorating pastime he always gained great delight and his fine marksmanship and angling skill were always recognized among his many friends.

He read and traveled much and displayed a wonderful taste in his choice of books and derived great benefit therefrom, and in his travels he would meet with new found friends with whom he always left a pleasant memory.

He was strong in the social side of his nature and easily made friends who always appreciated his great worth and he in turn clung to them "as with hooks of steel."

On both paternal and maternal lines he came of distinguished Revolutionary stock. He was a great grandson of Col. Zebulon Butler, the story of whose remarkable achievements and wonderful prowess in the Indian and other colonial wars forms a large part of the most treasured annals of Pennsylvania, and of Wyoming Valley in particular. Thus it came that for many years he was a most active member of the Wyoming Commemorative Association and Secretary of the organization which on the third of each July at the base of Wyoming Monument revives the memories of the massacre of the settlers by the Indians at Forty Fort in 1778, the horrible butchery

which the following year was abundantly avenged by General Washington.

Our friend has gone to that undiscovered country from whose mysterious bourne no traveler has yet returned. It only remains for us to cherish his memory, to emulate his virtues and to lay a loving chaplet on his grave. And thus, taking to ourselves the lesson of his kindly life and holding ever before us his amiable traits and strong, yet gentle character, let us learn to

"Do nobler things, not dream them all day long,
Make life, and death, and all that vast forever,
One grand, sweet song."

RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS this Association is grieved at the sad intelligence of the death of George Hollenback Butler, Esquire, who died on the 20th day of March, 1914,

AND WHEREAS, we, his associates and co-workers in the Association and solicitous that his memory shall be tenderly cherished and his many virtues shall not go unrecorded;

BE IT RESOLVED; That the untimely death of our colleague has occasioned a great loss to this Association, by reason of his steadfastness of purpose in the performance of his official duties, his wise counsel at all times in all our deliberations, his aptitude in the conception and promotion of commendable reforms and useful and desirable legislation, and his superb loyalty to the benevolent causes in which he had been so long engaged;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; That his death has occasioned not only a personal loss to each and all of the members of this Association, but, in a large sense, has deprived his home community and the eleemosynary interests of the State of Pennsylvania of a valued citizen, representative and exponent;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED; That to the bereaved family of our departed friend be extended the sincere sympathy of the members of this Association, and that a copy of these resolutions be printed in the Report of the proceedings of this Convention, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

BIOGRAPHY OF THE LIFE GEORGE HOLLENBACK BUTLER, ESQUIRE.

George Hollenback Butler was a native of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He received his early education in the common schools and in a private school in the City of Wilkes-Barre, and later at the famed Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Luzerne County, Pa. He always distinguished himself throughout his academic career. He took up the study of law, after being graduated from the Seminary, in the law office of Edward P. and J. Vaughan Darling, two of the most distinguished counsellors in their day in Northeastern Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Luzerne County on June 6th, 1881, and was engaged in the active practice of law up to the time of his untimely death. Following his admission to the bar in his native county he was regularly admitted, step by step, to the Supreme and Superior Courts of Pennsylvania, and those of other states and also practiced in the District and Circuit courts of the United States. At the time of his death he had been serving continuously for a period upwards of 16 years as a members of the Board of

Directors of the Central Poor District of Luzerne County, one of the most important independent Districts in the state, having its almshouse and farm and Hospital for the Insane at Retreat, Pa., on the bank of the Susquehanna river, along the line of the North Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The combined population of the almshouse and hospital in this District exceeds one thousand and the buildings and property report an investment of upwards of one million dollars.

Mr. Butler died on Friday, March 20th, 1914, from an attack of pneumonia, at his home in Dorranceton, near the City of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

Mr. James McB. Robb delivered the Memorial on William Bennett, as follows:

MEMORIAL ON WILLIAM BENNETT.

William Bennett a member of this association for almost five years died on August 19, 1914. His membership in this association began with his election as a member of the Board of Directors of the Poor of Allegheny County. Of Mr. Bennett's public services, I must speak partly from the reports given by his friends, as my acquaintance with him began less than five years ago. He was a home loving man, a big-hearted charitable man, and therefore well fitted to fill the position of Director of the Poor. To the down-and-out, Mr. Bennett always gave an attentive audience, and if he erred it was always on the side of the helpless. Mr. Bennett was a slave to duty, always prompt in fulfilling every engagement. He was in the highest sense of the word what we mean, when we say—such an one was a **good man**. For some 16 years Mr. Bennett served his home town of Braddock, as Chief of Police, with the same fidelity to his sense of duty, and his firm belief in civic righteousness that he practiced in private life. He was in that difficult position, the guardian of the peace of an industrial community of 20,000 people and the arm of the law therein. The same just and faithful public service that he gave them, he brought with him, when he became a member of our Board. He served with distinction as a private soldier for almost four years in our Civil war, and then as always, was found at the post of duty, faithful to the right as he saw the right. He was "e'n as just a man as e'er my conversation cop'd withal," "A man that fortunes buffets and rewards hath ta'en with equal thanks." To have been the friend of such a man, was indeed a great privilege, and I am sure that no one could have enjoyed the loyal friendship of Mr. Bennett as long as it was my privilege to do without feeling that a great influence for good came into my life thereby, and a profound sorrow that death has thus rudely awakened.

Dr. Blake presented the Memorial to Col. Edward Powell Gould, as follows:

We miss the presence of one of our most active members. This is the first meeting of the Association in the recollection of most of us that th kind cheery face of Colonel Gould is not seen.

IN MEMORIAM.

COLONEL EDWARD POWELL GOULD.

Born 1834. Died 1914.

But a few months after celebrating his eightieth birthday and while still active in the affairs of life, Colonel Gould was suddely stricken and taken from his earthly home, July 31st, 1914.

Colonel Gould was born in West Springfield, Erie County, Pennsyl-



WILLIAM BENNETT

Director of the Poor of Allegheny County and Member of this Association. Died August 19, 1914.



COL. EDWARD P. GOULD, ERIE, PA.

Honorary Secretary of Association, died August 1st, 1914.

vania, on March 6th, 1834. Until he was nineteen years old he remained on the parental farm. Then he taught school for a year. In 1859 he was graduated from Rochester University and subsequently took up the study of law.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-seventh N. Y. V. I., and was made second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain within a year. He was in the first battle of Bull Run and was mentioned in dispatches by General Slucum for distinguished service on the battlefield. The Colonel participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged until the expiration of the term of his enlistment. From 1863 until 1865 he had charge of the recruiting service in western New York State.

For two years after the war Colonel Gould was in business in Rochester, N. Y., when he resumed his law studies, which had been interrupted by his service to his country. He practiced in Rochester until 1872 when he went to Albany, N. Y., where for two years he was chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State.

In 1875 he made his residence in Erie, Pa. In 1868 he had married Mary E. Ensign, daughter of the late D. P. Ensign of that city. They had one child, Mrs. Arthur L. Stone.

Colonel Gould was always prominent in philanthropic and civic affairs. He was an active director of the Associated Charities of Erie. He served for several terms as Commander of the Strong Vincent Grand Army Post. He represented Erie in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature for two terms. He was a Mason and one of the oldest Elks in the State. Until the very end he was active in the practice of law.

With all of Colonel's Gould's activities and interests there was nothing to which he gave his time and thought more cheerfully than to the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania, of which he was for many years an officer and by the members of which he was resected and beloved.

He lived longer than the usually allotted span of life and retained his strength and faculties to the end. There will be for those he has left behind the comfort, that while few live for so many years, even fewer are able to be engaged in good works until their very end.

Gifted and sympathetic by nature; skilled in his profession; loyal and steadfast in his friendships; friend of the poor and needy; he was repeatedly honored by his fellow-citizens by election and appointment to positions of trust and responsibility. He was one of the most active of this Association and to it he gave much of his time and thought and valuable counsel. His presence will be missed by his associates at these gatherings. With his marked genial and sympathetic nature and his fund of humour he possessed a rare combination of qualities which endeared him to each and all of us and we shall cherish his memory as that of a most agreeable associate, companion and friend.

The Secretary, L. C. Colborn, Esq., then presented the following:
Mr. President, Members of the Association:

"These inevitable events which give rise to occasions of this character unseal for us the most serious of all the chapters in the book of life." "Death, more than all things else, impress upon us the supreme purpose of our existence."

I would feel that I was derelict of a sacred duty were I to remain silent and not add a word to what has been so well said as a tribute to my friend: our Honorary Secretary and noble hearted Citizen, Honorable Edward P. Gould.

Like as a shock of corn cometh in its season, so my friend cometh

to the grave full of years and honor. I can pay no higher tribute to him than which Judge Jeremiah S. Black paid to Chief Justice Gibson, when he said he was an honest man, not that complace honesty that the law requires every man to have, which is no credit to have but a disgrace to want, but a honesty that rises above all material things, honesty of heart, purpose, and in the pursuit of living and life beyond the grave.

I know no form of word to express my deep sense of the loss we have suffered. His counsel will be missed in our conventions. This Association and the benevolent institutions were the objects of his deepest solicitude. The interest he always manifested in the welfare of the Association was always apparent. He was my friend, and his friendship I prized very highly. My first acquaintance with Mr. Gould was at the Convention of the Association held in Altoona in October, 1889, and with two exceptions he has attended every convention up to the present. His friends mourn because he brought them a rare and enjoyable companionship. His life has been so fully and well set forth in Dr. Murdock's tribute that I cannot add to it.

In all the relations of life, he proved himself a man always honorable and courteous to his fellows. He died in the harness, and in his death, this Association, his City and this Commonwealth has lost a patriotic citizen, a courteous gentleman an efficient officer, and an able lawyer.

His death was sudden, he needed no preparation for the great hereafter, for the draperies of a gentle and reverent spirit were always adjusted for a triumphant entrance into the presence of the Great King.

He arrived at an age when the principles of religion and morality were fixed and showed forth a well rounded religious life, and quietly passed away when the evening shadows of life were gathering in the horizon.

"Oh, when our sun is setting may we glide
Like summer evening down the golden tide
And leave behind us, as we pass away
Sweet, stary twilight round our sleeping clay."

Mr. Colborn, Secretary, also paid the following tribute to Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder:

I cannot express to you the sadness I feel over the death of Mrs. Abbie Wilder, who died on the 2nd day of October, and was laid to rest yesterday. Mrs. Wilder is on this Program. A letter from her received last Monday informed me that she was prepared for her part at the Convention, and anticipated much. Death, that inevitable and unwelcome messenger, frustrated her plans, and robbed this Association of a useful, bright and efficient member.

Mr. President, I move you that a committee of three be appointed to draft a suitable tribute to the honor and memory of Mrs. Abbie Wilder, and that in addition to the tributes that have been paid here, a copy of each of them be sent to the widows and to the mothers of these people to whom we are offering these tributes.

Motion carried and President Miller appointed the Committee as follows: Mr. L. C. Colborn, Chairman, Mrs. E. S. Lindsay and John Smith.

MRS. ABBIE WALTON WILDER.

Died Oct. 2, 1914, Kennett Square, Pa.

On the eve of the meeting of the Convention of this Association



MRS. ABBIE WALTON WILDER.

Died October 2, 1914. Assistant Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of Chester County, and active member of the Association, and at her death was on the program for a paper at the Convention.

the news of the sudden and sad death of our friend, a brilliant and useful woman and an active member of this Association, was a great shock, and sorrow was expressed by all over her death. On the morning of the 2nd of Oct., 1914, after a brief sickness, just as the great orb of the day burst with effulgence of glory over the earth, the spirit of Mrs. Abbie Walton Wilder took its flight into the unknown and into the presence of the King.

The Editor of the West Chester News, has contributed the following Memorial:

MRS. ABBIE W. WILDER.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning Abbie L. Walton, widow of Charles C. Wilder, passed to the world beyond, after an illness of five days, from an attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. Wilder was the only child of the late John C. Walton and Lydia B. Walton, of this borough, that lived to maturity. She was born in 1860, at the farm now owned by Hilborn Thatcher, in East Marlborough township, and came with her parents to this place, when she was seven or eight years of age. She attended the school of the late Sideny Pen-nock, on Broad street, and graduated from the Public High School here in 1876, later taking a course of study at the Millersville State Normal School. She taught for a few years also in one of the primary departments of the public school, in this place.

She married Charles C. Wilder, of Connecticut, who came here and was associated with John M. Chalfast in the hardware business for a number of years. His death occurred several years ago. Mrs. Wilder was identified with the life of the entire community. She was exceptionally gifted in executive management, and her public spirit and enthusiasm made her a leader.

She was Secretary of the School Board of the Public School, an active member of the Chester County Children's Aid Society, doing much of the work of her mother, as Secretary of that organization.

Although she was a birthright member of the Society of Friends, she loyally assisted in the church work of the Church of the Advent, of which denomination her husband was a member. She was for several years President of the New Century Club of this place, a member of the Advisory Board of the Unicorn Inn, and active in her support of the Chautauqua, having served for four years as one of the most efficient guarantors of that movement.

Her activity in promoting the interests of the fire company and assisting in the financial projects for the housing of that organization, made her a member. Her work for any worthy object that meant the betterment of the borough was indefatigable and no woman in the town will be more missed. She was likewise greatly beloved and was so democratic in her feelings and so free of favoritism or class distinctions that her name is universally revered. She lived with her widowed mother, on Broad street, and has left a lone home behind her.

She was a staunch Democrat and when her father was made Postmaster of Kennett Square, under Grover Cleveland, and her mother likewise filled the same position, she was the efficient deputy. Her accommodating and genial nature, her gayety and vivacity and her efficiency and service will long be remembered in the town of her adoption.

The funeral of Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, which took place from her Broad street home, yesterday, drew strangers from many distant points as well as from all the neighborhood. No funeral in years was so largely attended and the stream of people began passing in and out of the home from 7 o'clock on Sunday evening when the firemen went in a

body. Friends and neighbors were admitted early yesterday and the pupils of the public schools passed in between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon. The general public went from two until three o'clock and the service for relatives and near friends took place at three o'clock. Brief and impressive addresses were given by three ministers of the town: Rev. V. V. Nicholas, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. T. J. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Advent, and Rev. J. Mason Wells, pastor of the First Baptist Church. The floral tributes came from far and near and were so numerous that two automobiles were required to carry them to the cemetery. The beautiful couch-casket, when it was placed in the hearse, was covered with pink roses. The bearers were: D. Duer Philips, F. T. MacDonald, Elwood J. Kerns, Edwin James, Joseph T. Hickman and J. Walter Jefferis. Interment was made in the family lot at Union Hill cemetery during the tolling of the bell on the Firemen's Auditorium. All the stores in town were closed as the body was borne to the last resting place.

The High School Alumni Association contributed the following beautiful Memorial of Mrs. Abbie Walton Wilder:—the Kennett Square High School Alumni Association, hereby testify to our high regard for our deceased member, and our great appreciation of the constant cheerfulness, the unvarying kindness, the efficient helpfulness as a member of this organization and in the broader activities of life, the impersonal charity for others and the unfailing example of encouragement and joyous endeavor in works of uplift in many lines, that marked her life, endeared her to all and made her an unusually and increasingly valuable member of society; and further

Resolved, That while we can but deplore the loss to this Association, to the community and to her family, which Mrs. Wilder's decease brings, yet we rejoice that our Association for years received the impulse of her invaluable interest and activity; that our lives and the lives of so many others have been touched and brightened and helped by her; that the community in which she lived and labored has been so benefitted by her work, and that a loved mother, to whom our heartfelt sympathy goes out, and for so long the comfort and care of this affectionate and devoted daughter. We hereby earnestly express our conviction that this life, now gone out from among us, will long leave its impress for good upon the individuals among whom Mrs. Wilder mingled and on the community in which she lived.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914.

This being the time designated by the members of the Association to present suitable Memorials over the death of those who had died during the year, when Secretary L. C. Colborn announced that had just returned from the death-chamber of the most brilliant, active, and useful members of the Association, one who if living we were to have the pleasure of listening to this evening on a subject that had been assigned to her and was on the program for this Convention, and announced the sudden and sad death of Mrs. Abbie Walton Wilder, who died on the 2nd day of October, 1914, and was laid to rest in the beautiful Cemetery at Kennett Square last evening, Oct. 5, 1914, and asks leave of the Convention to present a Memorial expressing the sentiment of the Association, as to her worth as a member and sorrow for her death and sympathy for the mother who for so many years has been an active member of the Association. Pres. Miller appointed Secy. Colborn, Mrs. E. S. Lindsey and Mr. John Smith to draft a suitable Memorial on the death of Mrs. Wilder, to be published in the Proceedings of the Conven-

tion, when the following Memorial was unanimously adopted by a rising vote with bowed heads:

MRS. ABBIE WALTON WILDER.

Died at her home in Kennett Square, October 2, 1914, and was tenderly with loving hands laid to rest in the Cemetery at Kennett, October 5, 1914. A biographical sketch of her birth, life and positions and places filled in society by her, has been beautifully set forth by those who knew her and her family all their life-time and in her passing the community has lost a most brilliant woman who for many years stood in the front rank of the illustrious women of Pennsylvania. Death hath all seasons as its own, every one finds his time to die and his or her place of rest. This law is immutable, it is his pale kingdom, he crosses the path of the conquerors, and vanishes him in his last battle; he calls the poet from his dreams and the philosopher from his abstractions; he bids the sovereign vacate his throne, as well as the useful, active participants in life, who must commit to other hands the unfinished work of life, but there is a realm which death cannot subdue, an inviolable temple, which succeeding generations store with treasurers which no vandal hands can purloin. Its gathered wisdom and accumulated influences is the precious legacy which each inherits from those who go before and the best of its gifts is the memory of a great, good, useful and active person—such a one as Mrs. Abbie Wilder. The characteristics of Mrs. Wilder were marked, and stand out like the pillars of some grand temple; a woman of brilliant and solid attainments, refined and cultured, thoroughly unselfish in her aims, and strong in the esteem and confidence of all who knew her, and has left a record which has won the grateful remembrance of all the people of her community.

She as an earnest woman—this was manifest in all her undertakings, she threw her strength into her purposes, whatever her hands found to do, she did with her might. Ceaseless devotion to public trust, and for the betterment of the community in which she lived, and the benevolence of her heart, as well as the superior culture of her mind, endeared her to the people of Kennett. She has shown that a woman can succeed and be pure, true and unselfish; she has shown that in the midst of her busy life, a woman can maintain a generous and disinterested character; that she can walk before men without shame, and maintain that modesty that was ever a charm to her person. She discharged all her duties in public, and social life in a manner that was firm to her convictions, strong and yet full of love, and retained the highest regards of the people.

After the death of Mr. Wilder, which occurred some eight years ago, Mrs. Wilder became a leader in society as well as public affairs in Kennett Square. She was a leader among women as well as men, and displayed remarkable executive ability in the management of the political as well as the social affairs of her town; she was the means of organizing and maintaining a chautauqua in Kennett Square. She took an active part in the Women's Federation of Clubs, became assistant secretary of the Children's Aid Society, and was among the few women of Pennsylvania, who have been elected as school director; in all these positions she served with honor and credit, and all who knew her, never doubted her sincerity and fidelity to her convictions, and all reverently crown her memory with affectionate regret.

For the past five years she has been an active member of this Association, helpful in her wise suggestions, and in the making up of the

program, never a duty assigned her but what was cheerfully and well performed. Her brilliant mind, her genial and generous nature, her refined and cultured bearing, as well as her buoyant spirits were attractive to all and wherever she appeared, she was the center and without effort drew all to her, such an one every where will be missed and her place will be hard to fill.

Her sickness came upon her as a watch in the night, and after only a brief period of five days, grim monster Death claimed her as his own.

She was all devotion to her church, and her faith in the Saviour of the world never faltered, but with that trust and child-like simplicity of faith and hope of blessed immortality and resurrection, that when death came, it found her peacefully resigned, as one "who wraps the drapery of her couch about her and lies down to pleasant dreams." So the end came peacefully to our friend and associate, Mrs. Abbie Walton Wilder.

All preparations were made for attending the Convention of the Fortieth Anniversary of this Association at Carlisle. The response to the toast she was assigned had been prepared and everything was in readiness, waiting for the opening of the Convention, where she had anticipated much, both in the meeting of friends and associates, as well as enjoying the rich literary treat, and gathering information from the addresses and discussions of the topics on the program.

We pass softly with reverent tread from the contemplation of this honored woman to the social circle of her home life and love; we stand with bowed head in the presence of the noble mother, bowed down with grief and anguish, too profound and comfortless for even the tenderest human sympathy to relieve, and only upon whom the sweet and gentle suggestions of christian faith fall with healing grace.

Coming years may bring to her lonely heart some surcease of sorrow, but no compensation for her irreparable loss. They may come laden with this world's comforts and bright with the hopes of future reunions, but between the dark and dawn there lies a wearisome stretch of time, and hearts bereft know best how grievous is the watch.

This woman, our friend, our associate in the Charities of the Commonwealth, will not be forgotten, her name and deeds are enrolled in the history and lives in the affections of her people and this Association. Her name will be cherished as long as the clouds replenish the springs and make the fountains gush with pure water, and the rills to sing the songs of the brook. Her remains rest in peace in the beautiful cemetery on the hill at Kennett Square. The vine and wild rose will entwine her garlands over her grave and the gentle evening breeze sigh a dirge to her, and the historic Brandywine murmur a requiem as it hurries on to joining the brimming river.

The love and sympathy is extended to the mother in her sad bereavement.

Memorial of Mrs. T. C. White was presented by Mrs. E. S. Lindsay, as follows:

MEMORIAL OF MRS. T. C. WHITE.

Mercer, Pa. March 2nd, 1914.

Resolutions passed by the Directors of the Poor Association of Pennsylvania, on the death of Mrs. T. C. White, Matron of the Mercer County Home and Hospital for Insane, Mercer, Pa.

Whereas: It has pleased Almighty God the ruler and disposer of all events, to remove from us by sudden death our dearly beloved member, Mrs. T. C. White, from her earthly sphere of usefulness and es-



MRS. T. C. WHITE

Matron of the Mercer County Home and Hospital for Insane, Mercer, Pa., died March 2, 1914.



W. M. MALLORIE.

Died August 25, 1914, Jamestown, Pa., who at the time of his death was a Director of the Poor, Mercer County.

pecially the important trust of caring for the Indigent Insane, the aged, decrepid, and helpless women and the orphan children who came under her care, therefore be it.

Resolved: That we bow in humble submission to his divine will who see'th and do'th all things well, and that in our deep sorrow for the loss of this faithful and devoted Matron, we find consolation in the belief, knowing that all is well with her for whom we mourn.

Resolved: That we give loving testimony of the Christian walk and conversation, and the moral character of the departed, and that we recommend her Christian character as an example to all, and we would not forget to mention the beauty of her life while engaged in her duties, always ready and willing to sacrifice any pleasure that she might make the other poor unfortunates happy.

Resolved: That the departed took a deep interest in her work, was willing, careful, and conscientious, was a most zealous and faithful worker, one whose very presence was an inspiration to those with whom she mingled, guiding and leading them to that better and higher life, where her pure soul loved to dwell.

Resolved: That while we deeply sympathize with those who were bound to our departed Matron by the nearest and dearest ties, we have the satisfaction of knowing that death can not enter that sphere, to which the departed has been removed, and we share with those that mourn her departure, the hope of a reunion in that upper and better world where death and partings are no more.

Resolved: That these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the Association of the Directors of the Poor of Pennsylvania and be published in the Annual Proceedings.

At the close of the afternoon session a reception was tendered Mrs. E. W. Biddle, of Carlisle, Mrs. John K. Tenor, of Harrisburg, Mrs. Francis J. Torrance, of Pittsburgh, and Mrs. T. C. Campbell, President of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania.

W. M. MALLORIE.

Died August 25th, 1914, Jamestown, Pa. Director of Poor of Mercer Co.

The Editor of the Jamestown World contributes the following Memorial of W. M. Mallorie, Director of the Poor of Mercer County, Pa.

The community was surprised and shocked beyond measure Tuesday afternoon when the report was made that one of our most prominent and best beloved citizens, W. A. Mallorie, had been suddenly taken from us. Many had seen and talked with him on the streets in the forenoon and early part of the afternoon; as well as ever, with no premonition that this was to be the last day of his life.

About 1:30 in the afternoon he was taken suddenly ill with neuralgia of the heart, and managed to get into Dr. Bailey's office with the latter's assistance. The attack appeared to be a slight one, and he was taken home, where he rallied and in a short time seemed to be greatly improved. However, he suffered a rapid sinking after everyone thought he was out of danger, and in about an hour after he was first taken sick the death angel had overtaken him.

Walter H. Mallorie was born in Leeds, England, May 8, 1838, and died August 25, 1914. His parents Henry and Elizabeth Mallorie, were natives of England, his father being a merchant in Yorkshire. When he was but a boy his father died, and his mother later married Henry Linder of London. When Walter was a lad of eleven he came with his mother and step-father to this country, landing in West Virginia, and moving the next year to Sharon, Pa., where Mr. Linder opened a retail

grocery. Mr. Mallorie attended the public schools and later the academy at Sharon. After leaving school he worked for one summer as driver on the old Erie and Pittsburgh canal. The family then moved to Rockford, Ill., in 1856, where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner. He then returned to Sharon, and followed his trade until the civil war broke out.

September 24, 1861, he enlisted at Sharon as a private in Co. B. 76th Pa. (the "Keystone Zouaves.") He was afterwards promoted to the rank of corporal in the company. The regiment was in active service, Mr. Mallorie being in battle at Fort Pulaski, Fort Wagner, Drury's Bluff Bermuda Hundred, Chester Heights, Hatcher's Run, Cold Harbor, and many lesser engagements. In 1862 he was detailed for four months to special service as carpenter at post headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C. In September, 1863, he was one of the guards to take the prisoners captured at Fort Wagner and Morris Island to New York. At that time he was at sea off Cape Hatteras during the great equinoctial tornado.

He was a past commander of Robert Porter Post No. 326, G. A. R., also a member of the Veteran Legion and the Protected Home Circle, of which he has been president. He was for many years a member of the U. P. Church and at the time of his death was serving his third year as a Director of the Poor.

He was married at Pulaski, October 24, 1859, to Miss Mary E. Davis, who was also a native of England. Two sons and three daughters were born to them, the two eldest, Annie E. and Louisa E. being now deceased. The others, Walter Horatio, Dee O. and Mrs. H. B. Garrison, all reside in Jamestown. There are six grandchildren, one of whom, Miss Edna Garrison, has always made her home with her grandparents. A niece of Mrs. Mallorie, Miss Grace Davis, was adopted by them as a daughter, and is still a member of the family; one brother, Wm. U. Mallorie of Sharon also survives.

In Mr. Mallorie, the community has lost one of its best citizens—an efficient official, an honorable business man, a warm friend to everyone. His place is one that no other can fill, and the town is the poorer for his loss.

SHEAFFER WORST.

Died August, 1914. This year more than any other, death has entered our ranks and taken from us more of the old, and efficient members of this Association. Mr. Sheaffer Worst, a Director of the Poor of Lancaster County died in August, 1914, after a service of more than six years as a director of the poor. He was a constant attendant at each of the conventions of this Association, was interested in the work and was active, conscientious and faithful in the discharge of his duties. We regret that it was impossible for us to procure a picture of Mr. Worst but we were informed that he never had a picture taken of himself.

The Board of Directors of Lancaster County passed the following resolutions which have been recorded in the minutes of the Board and now ask it to be placed in the report of our proceedings, as a memorial to Mr. Worst:

"At a regular meeting of the Board, President Whitaker announced the death of Sheaffer Worst—one of the members of the Board of Directors of the Poor. On motion the following resolutions were adopted to become part of the official records of this institution, as a memorial

to the efficient public services of Mr. Worst. "It is with profound regret that since we last met, death has taken from our midst one of the members of this Association. Mr. Sheaffer Worst, a Director of the Poor tian gentleman, whose personality, and companionship as a fellow member of this board, was always pleasant and congenial.

We deeply deplore his death and extend to his widow and family our sincere sympathy and sorrow," "That a copy of these expressions of our regards be mailed to the widow and a record of the same be made upon the minutes."

TUESDAY EVENING SESSION

A Reception and Celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, was held for the Members, Friends and Visitors of the Association, in Mentzer Hall, at 8 o'clock. Refreshments were served and the following Toasts were responded to; John D. Faller, Esq., of Carlisle, acting as Toastmaster:

Toastmaster Faller:

Today we have rounded out forty years of the life of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania. It is fitting, therefore that the first Toast of the evening be "Our Fortieth Anniversary." This Toast will be responded to by Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, who has been most active for a long time in the Organization, and very successful in his conduct of the business of the Children's Aid Society of Philadelphia. I present to you Mr. Solenberger.

TOAST BY MR. SOLENBERGER.

When the Toastmaster said, "Are you ready with the Toast on the Fortieth Anniversary?" I decided that the sooner it was over the better I would be able to enjoy the remainder of the evening. Perhaps the Program Committee assigned this particular subject to me because they wanted to be sure to select one who had not attended the Convention forty years ago.

In the spring of 1876 this Convention met in Altoona for its first meeting. And, in the fall of that year, the second meeting was held at Lancaster. These first two Conventions were assembled before my time, but the third one, in 1877 at Lock Haven, was held during the first year of my life. Thirty years later, in 1907, at Meadville, I had the pleasure of attending for the first time a meeting of this Association and I have been present each year since then.

The Convention has never before met in Carlisle and we are certainly most fortunate in having such a splendid setting for our fortieth anniversary in this historic and interesting city.

This convention met in Somerset in 1882 and that was the first session attended by our honored secretary, Mr. Colborn. While Mr. Colborn must have been very young in those days, the Convention surely made a deep impression upon him because he has attended most of the meetings since that time and to his tireless efforts, we are indebted in a large degree for the continuance of this Convention.

This is the eight Convention which it has been my pleasure to attend and it seems to me to be the best as to variety and importance of the matters discussed, the distinction of the speakers, and the interest manifested. We must congratulate President Miller, and Secretary Colborn, and Mr. Theurer, and other assistants on the Program Committee for their good work.

The Convention of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Cor-

rections of Pennsylvania includes in it a very wide variety of Philanthropic work in this State. It should be the one great gathering place each year for all those in our splendid Commonwealth who are interested in the subject of human welfare. Probably there has not been a time in the history of our Convention when there were so many people intelligently and sympathetically interested in the subject of general social betterment in all its phases. The work of the State and of the semi-state institutions, and of the State Board of Public Charities is probably better known now to the people of Pennsylvania than at any previous time. The interesting address Mr. Wharton gave today shows the progress that is being made.

The men of affairs today in our great political parties, particularly those that are concerned with our State Government, however they may differ in their solutions of the many problems, are giving much thought and attention to those subjects in which we are so deeply interested. When speakers in a political, or social, or religious gathering touch on the subject of human welfare, or when they talk about the causes of poverty, and the prevention and relief of human distress, immediately have the interest of their audiences. Public men discuss such subjects more than formerly. Newspapers, in their reports, seldom fail to use that portion of an address which deals with human welfare. I am an optimist in this matter and believe that it is a good sign that all parties are taking up these questions and that they are seeking information along these lines. Let us take fresh courage in our task of dealing with poverty and distress and delinquency. We are really making progress. I realize that the work in which I am particularly interested is more hopeful than that of some of the institutions for defectives and delinquents. However, our experience with children, even those coming from bad families, has proven to be very encouraging. Charitable and correctional work does pay and we are reaping good results. Let us be optimists. We have every reason to feel encouraged on this fortieth anniversary, which in a way might be said to mark a new epoch in the life of this Association.

It is worth while to have these Conventions just to get acquainted with one another. It pays to have men and women in similar lines of work come together once a year to exchange experiences and to give each other the benefit of what we have learned of our work and from others.

Let us get from our fortieth anniversary meeting, inspiration and encouragement to go forward and to deal wisely and effectively with this great work of human betterment.

(Applause)

Toastmaster Faller:

It seems that wherever you go you find the photographic fiend with you. We have here tonight "Snapshots of the Members" to be responded to by Fred Fuller, Director, of Scranton, Pa.

TOAST BY MR. FULLER.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have just made a little side arrangement with a few of my friends that they are going to applaud me whether I say anything that is witty or not, so if you hear any applause, you know the reason why.

I feel tonight very much in the same position that a young cavalry recruit felt when he enlisted in a troop of cavalry. His name was Murphy and he was given the worst horse in the troop to ride. The sergeant said to him, "Now Murphy, remember you are not to dismount without orders." "All right, sir," said Murphy. Murphy mounted

into the saddle and in a few minutes he was flying over the horse's head, and was sprawling upon the ground. The sergeant noticed his predicament and said "Murphy, you dismounted." "I did, sir." "Did you have any orders to dismount?" "I did, sir." "Were they from headquarters?" "No sir, they were from hindquarters." That is my position tonight.

No, Snapshots. If I tell about the snapshots since I have had anything to do with this Convention, I will be the victim. I will have to refer to, I think about the first Convention that I attended. I was awe stricken. The first on the program, of course, was the invocation, the music, then a great welcome from somebody—Mayor or Judge, or somebody; then another grand welcome or two from the ladies, and then the eloquent response that came to the welcome, and I was paralyzed, I didn't know what kind of a concern I had gotten into. Then they came down to business, and the delegates came in from their respective homes, sacrificing their comforts and their business and pleasure and everything else, loaded with the desire to do their duty, to learn something, to become wiser in the work in which they were engaged, so they of course registered their names and noontime came, and they adjourned. Right after lunch they convened and these delegates you know, and their wives and sweethearts, I noticed on looking around the Convention were very conspicuous for their absence. They had business outside. Of course they had to see the sights wherever they were, so they could go home and tell their friends and everybody at home and those to whom they were indebted to make a report, what an elegant Convention they had had, and how much they had learned and the lot of eloquence and wisdom. Fine. There was another set—I looked them over. They were really very earnest and they remained in their seats and seemed to listen to the oratory and I talked with one of them, and after the Convention was over they said "well, I was at the Convention, but I went home no wiser than I was when I left home." Well, of course, that was very unfair to charge that to the Convention, and it reminds me of the vessel that was floating in the Atlantic Ocean and those on board were thirsting for water—parched—and they signalled the passing vessel. They wondered what was the matter. They said they had no water to drink. The passing vessel said "why don't you dip here in the water of the Amazon?" I thought those were the kind of people that failed to drink when they attended this Convention. Wisdom there by the ocean full, but they would not drink.

I mustn't be personal, but I am going to give you a little bit of snapshot on myself. I think it was about the second convention that I had attended. I hadn't said a word—I was scared to death to get on my feet before such an august assembly, and some fellow said, "these women reading their long papers, we ought to stop it and suppose you get up and make a motion that these fine addresses and papers be received and filed and published in the manual. Well. I thought that would be all right. These ladies had gone out to lunch, so of course I made the motion and it went right through unanimously. Now comes the storm—a hurricane bursting forth on my white head, and I was in a predicament. I met several of the ladies out on the street afterwards and I was assaulted, assassinated and I found that I was in trouble, oh, dire trouble. I have the greatest regard in the world for women. I admire them exceedingly, and here now. I had given offence to some of my choice friends. How to get out of that was the question. As soon as they convened again after lunch I got right up and said I made a fatal mistake and I was lead into it by an evil-minded dele-

gate, and I want to repent, I want to get back again, if I possibly can, into the good graces of these fair women, these illustrious women, because their papers were fine. I got up and made the motion and explained my predicament and asked them to reconsider it. It went through unanimously. That poured oil on the troubled waters and it helped me a whole lot. But the next predicament I got into—I thought it would be very fine. I think Colborn knows all about it. I think he was with me when I got some beautiful picture cards. I went to one particular lady friend and I said "I want to present you with this card." Tender motto on it, of course. I said "Don't tell anybody that I gave you this card, it is a secret." She promised she would not do that. I went to Number 2 and did the same thing, and told her it was to be a secret. I went to Number 3, 4 and 5 and so on. Now comes another cloud burst and storm on me. Number 1 tells Number 2 that she had received this beautiful card from me, and Number 2 said "I got one, too," and Number 3 just the same way and so on down the line. I was simply threatened with arrest and I had to leave town. That is a snapshot on me. Of course I had learned a whole lot in this Convention. I have learned to be a little more wise and considerate of my lady friends.

(By Mrs. Lindsay. Don't you think it!)

I can't be personal, it wouldn't be right to be personal. The proper thing with which to snapshot this Convention would be to get a rapid fire gun. But we have in this Convention—of course I'll not give you any names—we have always had him in the Convention and always will, I guess as long as any of us live, and after we have turned to dust. He is everywhere; he is a very modest man. He does not like to speak in public. You have to urge him very, very hard on account of his modesty. He is very able, indeed, when he knows what he is talking about. Of course I won't give you his name—I may give you his initials. He is the man that ordered me not to dismount and that is why I am going to give it to him. When he gets started he is like an eight day clock—he never runs down. He is eloquent in his own estimation. He is able, and familiar with every subject connected with this Convention and every other subject that ever may be raised in the Convention. His initials are L. C. Colborn. That is as personal as I want to be.

There is another character of this Convention—I have always seen him here and he is here now. He is called the vetrean of the Convention. He has hair black as a raven's wing and the secret of which is known only to himself. His age is not known to anybody. I think he belongs to the Rip Van Winkle school. For he named his dog after him and I think you will hear from him tonight if you are going to have the strength to endure, because he is like that other fellow, he never runs down until the Spanish shots are fired or the bells ring.

Two years ago a very particular lady friend of mine up at the Convention at Erie, fell and broke her ankle, and broke her arm, and they laid it all to me. They said I did it because I didn't pay any attention to her. Tonight at the supper table I was told there was no use of my proposing to her because she would not have me, but when I came in here with this white vest she said she will have me, so I think it is perfectly proper to announce the engagement or whatever it is, at this time. (Applause.)

Then I have another particular lady friend. I have a lot of them, but I can't call them all. This one is the lady star of this Convention, in my opinion. I am entitled to my opinion. She is simply dazzling with witticisms and she is very fond of telling jokes on herself. One joke

she told on herself was: You know she is a handsome woman. She said she went to see a blind man and he was just recovering his sight so that he could just see a little. She is a very kind-hearted woman. She said, "now look in my face, can you see me?" He said, "Oh, yes, I can, but it makes me tired."

There is one coming after me whose shoe-latchet I am unworthy to unloose even if she would let me, and that is the one that's acoming and if you don't get more wit in a few minutes than you have heard before in your life, I will be mistaken, and sadly disappointed, because I know she is bubbling over with witticisms and dazzling with them to a great extent.

Now I have said all I am going to say and I thank you for your kind attention and I hope you haven't considered me frivolous for I am in dead earnest.

Toastmaster Fuller: I had intended to call the next number on the printed program, but we don't want to much fun all together. I think we will now have Miss Wenger, of Carlisle, sing.

Miss Lena Wenger sang very effectively "A Perfect Day" by Bond, with Violin Obligata by Harry Loeser and accompanied by Claude M. Stauffer.

Toastmaster Fuller: Last evening at the opening exercises in the Court House, a lady of the Convention, a member, was to have responded to an address of Welcome on behalf of the ladies, and she not being able to be present, sent in her paper. The paper was read by a lady who was present. This lady prefaced the reading of the paper with a few remarks, which were very interesting to me and to others as I have heard them state, and we are very glad to have the opportunity of listening to her again. You notice this program states that each speaker is limited to five minutes, but Mrs. Lindsay will not be limited to five minutes.

TOAST, "AFTER MANY YEARS"—MRS. E. S. LINDSAY,
Ex-President C. A. S., Warren, Pa.

One thing I am going to ask of the officers of this Convention. Don't you think that this delightful stenographer should have a rest during my speech? I think it would be better not to report it. After hearing Mr. Fred Fuller's speech, I hesitate of course to follow him. One thing that comes to me in this connection—I just recall the composition of a young child on the subject of the descent of the human race. She said that man and woman both sprung from monkeys, but woman sprung further, so I feel that I can spring a little further than Fred Fuller, tonight.

I didn't care, really, to appear on this program for the simple reason that every year when the proceedings are published I am met with this statement from my "better half," "What in thunder were you trying to say" and I had hoped that this year he might be spared.

The toast which was assigned to me "After many years" seems to me a little bit personal. A kind friend said it was a tribute to my gray hair, and I rather felt that it was, and that reminds me of a story that a dear old friend told me. He was one of those self-made New Hampshire men that the old state was so proud of, and he had acquired great wealth. He was taken ill away from home, and in fact had a very close call. He said one thought came to him in his sickness, if he could only get back to the granite hills of New Hampshire, he felt sure he would be a new man. As soon as he was able he was brought back to the northern country and he said as soon as he saw the sun set over the mountains he knew he was going to be a new

man. Only about two days had passed before his old friends and neighbors discovered he was home, and of course they went in to see him, and this is the conversation which took place; "Well, how are you? real glad to see you. All the boys over at the centre said you were lookin' dreadful bad, they never had seen anyone look worse. I was over at the store yesterday and they said Pete saw you and you wasn't holdin' your own, he never seen anyone look any worse than you do, and the fellows got talking it over and they thought they might just as well speak right out, they said this was just as good a time as any to strike you for a contribution for a new hearse, because you will want to be buried by Uncle Sire some of these days." That was the way I felt.

There is an impression in the minds of a good many that Mr. Colborn is a very young man, and in fact I understood this evening that he tries to give that impression. He always gives that sort of impression when he is engaged in a *tete-a-tete* with a very charming young lady. I was very grateful for the information which was furnished me at the last moment by the courtesy of Mr. Solenberger that in 1882 Mr. Colborn attended the Convention as a minor ward of the society.

There are many things that come to me as I speak to this audience tonight, many things that are pleasant and many things that are sad. Among the many pleasant memories, it seems impossible that it is sixteen years ago since I first saw that most interesting sight, Mr. Colborn and Mr. Fuller fighting over Susan Willard. It does not seem possible. Neither does it seem possible that it is sixteen years ago since I first heard my good friend Mr. Snyder say, "if it was not for this Association Pennsylvania would have been sunk in the ocean of crime and wickedness many years ago." Sixteen years have passed since all this has taken place and one thing we have to be thankful for, that Mr. Fuller with that charming grace and modesty and with deep blushes has announced his engagement to Susan Willard, but I want to tell you one thing, he may be an old soldier and he may tell you anecdotes, but Susan Willard can prove it by me that she had to propose to Fred Fuller and hasn't dared to let go of his coattail since she got here.

There are two things that I have objected to being called and the one was an ex-President, and I fail to see why Mr. Colborn gave me that title. I am not an ex-President in Warren, and I don't ever expect to be, because the people would not have dared to put me out of office because they've still got to live with me, so the best thing to do is to let good enough alone. The other thing I have always objected to was to be called the relic of any man. Just about a year ago I had a rather unusual or remarkable experience such as occurs to very few. A gentleman understood that I had passed on to that better world so he wrote a most elaborate obituary—very few are permitted to read their own obituary. Among other things which he said was something that I could never forget, but which I have grown to feel that that is all I am in the world, for he said I was the pride and able relic of Edward Lindsey, a rising young man. As a relic I address you tonight.

One of the sad memories that comes back to us, but which is perhaps not altogether sad, is the memory of those dear ones who have gone on before. There was one custom among the old Swedes that to me has always been so beautiful. They always placed the chair at the table and the chair beside the hearth for those that have passed on, feeling that their spirits are still with them. In this Convention we meet here year after year, we long for the shake of the vanishing hand, we cry out for the voices that are still. Thank God,

they have not left us, they have simply gone on to that land which means unhindered growth, and we have only to follow on after them and pick up the work where they dropped it. We are separated, but made by love's immortal band nearer and dearer than ever before, and so tonight as our minds go back over the many years and see the faces of those who have been with us, who have joined in our laughter and sport, and still we feel that they are with us, that they are a part of us, and that they still belong to the Association of Charities and the Directors of the Poor of the State of Pennsylvania, and so I wish you Good Night.

TOASTMASTER FAILER: Mr. Charles S. Snyder, Director, the Oldest Member of the Association, will respond to the toast, "Reminiscences."

TOAST BY MR. SNYDER.

Mr. Chairman:—

As the oldest member of this Association, I have been asked to recall some reminiscences which I now proceed to do.

Before this Association was formed, forty years ago, nearly every Township of this State was a separate poor district, each one working under different laws, and this oftentimes caused considerable trouble and many law suits. A young man, Robert McGonnigle of Pittsburgh, conceived the idea of forming an Association to try to get a uniform law for every County of the State and to do away with the Township system. There was but a small gathering at first, but as the annual meetings were held, increased interest was manifested. It was shown that much trouble was encountered in fixing the residences of the parties, and it was a frequent occurrence when a pauper came before us that we pay his fare and railroad him to another district; then they would do the same and that was the way many of them were temporarily got rid of.

Every County is working under a general law now, with the exception of Philadelphia which is under the old Township system. When the City of Philadelphia wanted to consolidate with the County a dispute arose, as several of the Townships had erected large Houses and they were not willing to give them away, and a commission was appointed to settle the matter. After many conferences it was agreed that each Township should remain as it was, collect its own tax, and support its own poor. As the proceedings of the yearly meetings of this Association were published they received considerable notice and soon became recognized as a power. The meetings were royally attended by the Directors of the Poor and the Ladies' Aid Societies who joined with them, and we see the result today in this large gathering.

At our Alms House the poor boys and girls were bound out, most of them being placed on farms and at that time all such help was eagerly sought for. I often remember that when I was a boy I heard a very well educated gentleman make a long address, which was both very learned and very tiresome, when a professor sitting near me made the remark that if the address had been boiled down to five or ten minutes it would have been all right; so when I got old enough to speak I always endeavored to profit by this remark, sometimes successfully. I will give an instance of this which occurred when a former convention was held at Altoona. The question of placing boys out arose and was discussed. Several recommended the farm, when a minister arose, and said he had charge of the poor boys of Blockley Farms and was just returning from a visit to them. He further said

that first one of the boys was dissatisfied and wanted to leave, then another, so that he must continually persuade them to stay their time out and make men of themselves. And he had finally come to the conclusion not to put any more boys on farms as they never got beyond the hog pen or barnyard. Now as a matter of fact I was brought up on a farm and was not ashamed of it, and this stirred my indignation and that of all the farmers present, and my delegation insisted on my replying to him. When I arose Mr. Roney was in the chair and gave me the floor and I said that I was a farmer boy and was born and raised on a farm and had done all the menial services thereon, and did not consider it any disgrace. I then went on to state some of my experiences which though briefly put, so worked up the audience, that the convention became noisy and adjourned until afternoon. When I came in in the afternoon as I walked down the aisle (I would say that I felt pretty big) an old gentleman stepped out in front of me and said he was a farmer from one of the upper counties of the State, and had been asked to present me with a bouquet of flowers for the services done the farmer and the farmers' boy in the morning; this brought a storm of applause, and when this had subsided, a gentleman from the stage came down and requested me to come up. I replied I was not a public speaker and my place was in the audience. He went back and in a few minutes returned with the message that a gentleman on the stage wanted to speak to me. I went up with him and was introduced to Governor Hartrauft, one of the best and most honored and honorable governors we ever had, who said that he was much pleased with my little speech of the morning and I could certainly shave the hair off of a fellow's head in about five minutes. From that time on the Governor became a great friend of mine and appointed me State Inspector of Public Institutions. My duties took me all over the State and when the new asylum at Norristown was built thirty-four years ago, I moved all of our insane from Harrisburg to that Institution.

I have been connected with our institution, Oxford and Lower Dublin, over sixty years in various capacities and have just been elected for six years more. The work of a Director of the Poor is not a very easy one now, I found that out when I first became a member of this Association. We did not then have a very easy time. But as this Institution prospered we have had some of the brightest men give us their experience that we might profit thereby.

Forty years ago we did not have many public institutions but since then insanity and pauperism have greatly increased, and even the large number of public and private institutions are not able to take care of this increase. You and I are aware of this. In 1884 there were 5874 inmates in public institutions and in 1895 there were 8925, a steady increase from year to year. Twenty-five years ago our poor houses were filled with children being raised as paupers; today we have a law on our Statute Books prohibiting their detention in the Alms Houses. Another improvement is in the cost of taking care of our insane; it was formerly costing \$3.75 a week and now it costs \$1.75. The acts making this change were passed by the aid and influence of this Association.

For some time I was collector of delinquent taxes for our district, usually a difficult task to perform as people had a notion they didn't have to pay their poor tax. One man who absolutely refused to pay her personal tax, said there was no law to make him pay. I threatened to arrest him, for the poor tax collectors had the right at that time to arrest delinquents if they had no goods to levy on, and I could

put them in jail, so I arrested this man. His employer did not want him to go to jail so finally I consented not to send him there. But I had found out that the employer had made up his mind not to pay his poor tax, so I levied on his horses and wagons, took them to Bustleton and locked them up. When I got home he was there to pay his tax. He had in the meantime gone around the neighborhood and collected all the pennies he could lay his hands on—nearly a quart—to pay with. But I said, "I will take twenty-five cents in pennies, one dollar in silver, and the rest in gold." He finally agreed to my proposal and demanded his property. I told him where it was and that he could get it by paying the expenses thereon. A madder man I never saw, but he came around all right and paid expenses and determined he would pay his poor tax after that.

One of our rich men, made up his mind he would not pay. After I had collected all but his, I went to him and said, "I want to make my settlement next week, and would like to collect your tax as it is the only one not paid." He said, "Oh, you're a smart one. Go ahead and make your settlement, I don't propose to pay." I went home and told my father, and asked him to help me out. He said, however, the thing was in my hands and he would have nothing to do with it. So I levied on his stock, rich man though he was, fourteen cows, six horses, etc., took two of my neighbors, had the stock appraised, and advertised them for sale. The very day of the sale he came and paid.

At another time there was a place on Tacony street where the woman in possession wouldn't pay. I served her with notice that she owed five years taxes, and told her I was going to collect it. I levied on her goods and put a sale bill on the window, when a man came out of the house and tore the bill down. I put another up and said, "Now don't you tear that one down," and as he started to tare it down I grabbed him, when he struck me with a knife, cutting a long gash in my cheek and covering me with blood. He then ran away but that night he was apprehended and taken before the magistrate and held for Court. The woman, badly frightened, insisted that he was an utter stranger to her whom she had asked to write a letter for her, and for that reason he happened to be in the house. Subsequently at the trial he proved to be her husband, and was paroled on condition that he leave the vicinity. She paid the tax.

There are many things I could say did time permit and there is a great amount of detail work to be done in arranging for these meetings, and as I may never be able to attend another convention I take this opportunity to express the hope the good work will go on to even greater heights of usefulness.

Arcie Ruggles favored the audience with a solo entitled "Good-bye," by Tosti, with violin obligata by Harry Loeser and accompanied by Claude M. Stauffer.

TOASTMASTER, FALLER: "The Old and the New" was to have been responded to tonight by Mrs. J. L. Anderson, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Anderson is not here and I have gathered from the speeches here tonight that we have a person, a member of this organization, who is ready at any time to speak on any subject, so I shall assign that subject to Mr. Colborn.

TOAST BY MR. COLBORN.

Mr. Toastmaster. Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the absence of Mrs. Anderson, I have consented to say something on this subject.

You have heard from my friend Fuller in regard to the snapshots that he made mention of. You have heard something about the old and the new. Mr. Fuller told us something that we did not know before, and something very unique in the way of announcing his own engagement. I have been told that after this formal meeting that he and the expected bride will hold a reception, that is perhaps for congratulations. You will bear it in mind.

Many that I see present this evening I saw when I first become connected with this Association. (Fuller was among them.) A few have passed into the Great Beyond, not many, a few here and there one, the frosts of many winters have turned the locks of many us gray, some no hair to get gray. We were not always as you now see them—true we had—small shining patches peeping through the covering. These gave them dignity and influence. I am reminded of an incident that happened when my son was a small boy and wanted to have his hair cut. His mother sent him to the barbers to have it done, and upon asking how he wanted it cut, he replied he wanted it cut like my papas with a small hole on top. Well, the influence of the men at the helm is felt in many ways. Had I the time, I would like to name a few, but time will not permit, much as I would like to.

There were many who were authority on many of the questions that confront us even unto the present. Yea, they are giants in intellect, culture and action. Men and women who have the milk of human kindness in them, ready at all times to help their less fortunate brethren. These conventions are a source of inspiration, as well as a most pleasant and enjoyable occasion, where we meet, touch elbows, discuss questions, make suggestions and drop ideas that are most valuable. So interesting are these meetings that when our announcements are sent out, I receive numerous letters in regard to them. One of the Districts wrote me they were like a story he had heard. A father and son had a suit in court, and upon the trial, a verdict was rendered for the Father. The son said, Father, you have beaten me here, but I will carry it to the Superior Court, where the father replied, I will be there, and if I lose it there, I will take it to the Supreme Court, when the father replied I will be there, and the son then said, if I lose it there, I will carry it to hell, when the father replied, My lawyer will be there. Well, both, are present on this occasion. On the assigning of a subject, on the program, the party replied and accepted the assignment with thanks and stated they would be there, unless they would be like the person afflicted with epilepacy circumstances over which she had no control, that unless they had a fit, they would be there.

My friend Fuller, who is always interested in our conventions and who can be relied upon in every event, wrote me to be sure to get the announcement of the convention out in time and get up the programs. He said use plenty of printers ink, typewriters, telegraph, telephone and tellawoman. I will not mention his name, (but his initials are Fred. No wonder he wanted to be engaged before I was through with my speech.) This is a mirthful way of showing the interest of the members. But seriously speaking, a more devoted, interested, intelligent and zealous membership you cannot find. There seems to be a regular system of Freemasonry existing among them.

The membership has always been the same to me in age and ap-

pearance as well as genial and kind and always greeting each other as boys. So much so that Holmes poem on the boys, reminds me of the membership of this Association:

"Has there any old fellow got mixed with the boys;
If there has, take him out without making a noise.
Hang the Almanac's cheat and the Catalogue's spite;
Old time is a liar; we're twenty tonight:

We're twenty; We're twenty; who says we are more;
He's tipsy-young jacknapes; show him the door;
Gray temples at twenty; yes white if you please;
Where the snow falls thickest, there's nothing can freeze;

Yes, we're boys—always playing with tongue or with pen—
And I sometimes have asked, shall we ever be men: °
Shall we always be youthful, and laughing and gay,
Till the last dear companion drops smiling away?

Then here's to our boyhood, it's gold and it's gray;
The stars of it's winter, the dews of it's May;
And when we have done with our life lasting toys,
Dear Father, take care of the children, The Boys."

TOASTMASTER FALLER: The Toast, "The Men and Women at the Helm" was to have been responded to by Mrs. Abbie Walton Wilder, of Kennett Square, Pa., Mrs. Wilder is no more at the helm. She was buried yesterday. She has sent her toast here in writing, which she had written, expecting to deliver it tonight. Her Toast will be placed on record as a memorial to her splendid work and loyalty.

TOAST BY MRS. WILDER. "MEN AND WOMEN AT THE HELM."

Here's health, happiness and prosperity to an Association so broad minded and open-hearted to unite and welcome a sister organization to be one of them—the benefits have proven mutual.

Women's Clubs or Societies were so long looked upon as mere sentiment—frequently retarded the plan of charities and reform work.

A few women who recall thirty, twenty-five, twenty years ago, or to the present time—co-operated so congenially with the Association concentrated their efforts so effectually and continued so loyally all the years, we might decide they are a success.

As a comparatively new member, it is impossible for me to land all and express those nice clever sentiments, which an occasion like this should call forth.

The loyal, earnest, capable workers at the helm, give us inspiration! Their efforts, in gathering food for thought, (through the year) have been most interesting, we reap the benefit of their research and wisdom of their counsel.

Here's luck and more to you all dear friends. May you live one thousand years, to sorter keep things lively in this vale of human tears, and here's that I may live one thousand years—too—did I say—a thousand years? No a thousand, less a day. For I should so dislike to live on earth and know—you had passed away.

TOASTMASTER FALLER: I would like to ask Mr. John H. Flaherty to tell us in a very few words the story of his relation with the poor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Flaherty is Manager of the Society for Improvement of the Poor in Pittsburgh. He has a very interesting story and we would like to hear it.

MR. JOHN H. FLAHERTY.

I don't want to inflict myself upon you. You have two or three other speakers to follow. I have had my inning, and I think it is not more than fair that I should ask you to excuse me, if you please?

TOASTMASTER FALLER: Mr. J. M. Cleland will substitute for Mon. E. A. Boyne, and respond to the toast, "Our Host."

TOAST BY MR. CLELAND.

Mr. Toastmaster:

It seems to me the best way we can show our appreciation for our host is just to let them go home. The hour is so late that it seems to me it is almost cruelty to keep them here any longer. I don't know why I was selected for this unless it was that I was the poorest qualified and the least prepared to respond to this, of anyone perhaps in the Convention. I have heard of Carlisle all my life and I never saw it until this visit. This evening as I came down this beautiful Cumberland Valley it seemed to me it is just the Eden of America. I could not understand why General Robert E. Lee led his famishing troops up this way to fill up their depleted haversacks and get something to live on. I have heard how the troops helped themselves to the fat horses and the fine cattle and the corn in the corn cribs and the grain in the granary, and the full cellars, how they lived on the fat of the lamb.

As I walked around the town this evening and saw your educational institutions, this wonderful Dickinson College that is certainly a credit to this community and to the State of Pennsylvania, and these magnificent homes, these beautiful residences; they are grand—they are wonderful. We think we have some fine homes out in Pittsburgh, but you have just as good homes here in Carlisle as a great many of those wealthy Pittsburgh people have in their East End District.

This is a city of wonderful churches. You people must go to church. You are not like a boy that we have in our institution near Pittsburgh. I had a little fellow who was committed to me by the Juvenile Court. I asked him who he was and where he came from, and found out some of the things about him. I said "what is your religion?" He didn't know what I was talking about. "Are you a Protestant, are you a Catholic, are you a Jew, or what are you?" He didn't know that. I thought I would put my question in another way—"where do your folks go to church? Where does your father and mother and the family go to church?" and he looked at me a moment and he said "why we never go to church, we are Democrats. I met Mr. Torrance on the train one night; I was going to Chicago and I ran across Mr. Torrance on the train and we were talking over some matters and I told him this story and he said. "I am going to tell that to Woodrow Wilson. I am going to tell him that the Democrats in Pennsylvania don't go to church." I think you are a church-going people and a wonderfully intelligent class of people. I understand this is the first time the Convention has been at Carlisle, and the good things that you are providing! We trust that you are going to want the Convention soon again. I think it won't be the last time it will be held here from the royal treatment we are receiving. You had better look out or they may come back next year and bother you too much.

I know we all appreciate the good things you have done for us and I think the best thing to do is to let you go home.

TOASTMASTER FALLER: Judge Biddle will respond to the Toast, "Our Guests."

TOAST BY HON. W. E. BIDDLE.

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It seems from my position on the program that the task has been assigned to me to say good-night and to dissolve this meeting. If this assumption is right, please don't get nervous, for at this point I can assure you that you will be dissolved within the five minute limit.

By some mischance I did not learn that I was assigned to the pleasant task of speaking a few words this evening until about noon today, and as I had made other arrangements for the evening, it seemed very uncertain whether I could be here; however, here I am and I am very happy to be here and to extend felicitation to you all for the delightful Convention you are having in our midst and for the ability with which the proceedings are conducted and for the interest and usefulness of the papers and addresses which I have listened to in the Court House. The purpose of this Convention, as I understand it, is to bring to the attention of the visiting delegates the best and most approved methods that have been adopted for accomplishing the desired end in the various lines of charity in which they are concerned, and as I looked at the faces of the men and women who were assembled in this Court Room today, it was manifest that they were earnestly devoting their attentions to acquiring information based on the experience of other, that they might take home and apply in their home localities.

There are a number of those in attendance whom it has been my good fortune to personally know for a number of years, and I have noted that while they are ready and willing to discuss the various problems which come up, that they however, are essentially workers and not mere dreamers or talkers and that is a very important thing in this particular line of work. There was in ancient days an old colored preacher who was gifted by his Heavenly Master with unusual fluency of speech, but unfortunately also, with a rather weak moral character, so that he was constantly being called to account for his misdeeds. On one occasion when he was being very closely cross-examined before a congregational meeting, and his apparent delinquency had been shown, he broke down. "Now," he said, "bred'rn by de grace of de Lawd, I mus' confess dat I can talk mo' good in five minutes dan I can do in a whole month." The world is full of such people that can talk well, talk high sentiment, but when it comes to action with them it is frequently a different matter.

This is an old town. It was founded by the Penns 163 years ago, in the year 1751, and in this county therefore, it is classed as an ancient boro. It has had many vicissitudes in the colonial times and the revolutionary times and since, and indeed so late as 1863 it was in danger of being wiped out, when it was shelled by the Confederates, and was probably only saved by the fact that the enemy was called away to go to the battle of Gettysburg.

We have had many Conventions here, many of them, but none, I think, that in their essence and character have more appealed to our people than the present one. It is a most admirable thing to steadfastly work for the salvation of that unfortunate part of humanity that are called the "downs and outs" and to uplift those who have fallen and to help those who need a friend, and who try to make the outcast, by proper care and supervision, useful members of society.

Ladies and gentlemen, the hour is late and I am going to speak

no more. I merely want to say that the people of this town are enjoying having you here and we hope that in the near future you will again honor this town, honor and grace our homes, and the temple of justice with your presence.

MORNING SESSION, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

The Convention was called to order by President Miller.

Rev. H. B. Stock, D. D., Pastor of the St. Pauls Lutheran Church, Carlisle, conducted Devotional Exercises. Rev. Stock read as a scripture lesson the first 14 verses of the 18th Chapter of the Gospel of Matthew, and offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, we come to Thee this morning, rejoicing in all the mercies and blessings that Thou dost give to us day by day. Thou didst give unto us the rest of another night. We laid ourselves down and slept. We awoke, for the Lord sustained us. We come with grateful hearts this morning for renewed body and mind, ready to take up the line of work for another day, and as we come upon its duties, may we first look into Thy face, knowing that all our help must come from the Living God. As we look into Thy face may we have faith to believe that Thou art our Father? "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. We come, and pray that we may have a deeper conception of the meaning of life, in order that our lives may be filled with service for Thee and for humanity. We remember that Thy son came into the world, not to be ministered unto but to minister and to give his life a ransom for many. We pray that that may be our conception of life, that Thou hast sent us into the world to serve, to help and to do the things that are good and true and right, to endeavor to build up a kingdom of righteousness and peace and joy, and we ask that this day we may have strength sufficient for the tasks that come to us, that we may be able to take what is our portion in the day's life and work, and do it heroically, manfully and in a way that will receive Thy blessing. We ask Thee to let Thy blessing abide upon the exercises here day after day. We pray for a deeper conception of the awfulness of sin, and that we may endeavor, with Thy help to remove it from the world in order that Thy kingdom may come. We pray Thy blessing upon that phase of the work that comes up for consideration this morning. We know, Lord, that Thou art so much interested in the little life, the life that starts with great possibilities and powers, but which is so often prevented developing and reaching its full strength. We pray that we may have a deeper regard for childhood and throw about the child such safeguards as will make it possible for it to grow into noble manhood and womanhood. We pray Thee, our Father, to bless the agencies at work trying to make it safer for the children. Grant that the coming generation shall be stronger and better fitted for the better facilities of life. Forgive us of all our sins, guide us ever to Thy praise, and crown us as heirs, in Jesus Christ, Amen.

The Convention was favored with a trio by Miss Lena Wenger, Messrs. Charles Goodyear and Archie Ruggles, entitled "Praise Ye" from Attila by Verdi, accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan.

PRESIDENT MILLER: This Convention has received an invitation from Dickinson to send a representative or two to the Chapel Exercises of the College, to convey the greetings of this Convention. I will appoint Mr. Colborn and Mr. Solenberger to convey the greeting to the students.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The next on the program is an address "Under What Circumstances Should Children be Separated from their Parents," and Report of the Work of the Children's Aid Society, of Pennsylvania, by Edwin D. Solenberger.

ADDRESS BY MR. SOLENBERGER.

UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD CHILDREN BE SEPARATED FROM THEIR PARENTS.

Edwin D. Solenberger, General Secretary, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, Pa.

Under what circumstances should children be separated from their parents is the subject assigned to me. I have also been asked to include a report of the work of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania.

Those of us who are constantly engaged in work for and with children doubtless agree that the separation of children from their parents should be avoided whenever that is possible with due regard to the welfare and the rights of the helpless and innocent members of the family.

In the proceedings of the 35th annual convention of this Association held at Bradford in 1909, is a report of a great Conference on the Care of Dependent Children that was held the previous year in the White House at Washington, from which I quote as follows:

"Home life is the highest and finest product of civilization. It is the great molding force of mind and character. Children should not be deprived of it except for urgent and compelling reasons. Children of parents of worthy character, suffering from temporary misfortune, and children of reasonably efficient and deserving mothers who are without the support of the normal breadwinner should, as a rule, be kept with their parents, such aid being given as may be necessary to maintain suitable homes for the rearing of the children"

As we believe that everything possible should be done both by the private charities and by the public authorities to help good mothers to keep their children with them, we are naturally lead to inquire as to the causes and conditions that are found in the families from which children are received for care by the Directors of the Poor, the Children's Aid Societies, the Juvenile Courts, and the various Institutions and Homes for children.

While I am unable to give you the figures for all the various organizations, it occurred to me that it might be of some interest to quote a statement from the records of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania for the four years 1910 to 1913 inclusive. These figures include children received by the Society without distinction as to race, creed, or color, from Philadelphia and various counties in eastern Pennsylvania. The statistics quoted below apply to children received from various Poor Boards, County Juvenile Courts, Societies, Hospitals, Children's Homes, and miscellaneous agencies. It would appear, therefore, that the result is likely to be fairly representative and typical of the conditions to be found in our State in the matter of the separation of children from their parents. It should also be noted that the Children's Aid Society was not responsible for the separation or removal of children as that had in most instances taken place before the Society was called upon to receive the children.

The figures relate to 1916 new cases of children received by the Society for the past four years as noted above. A classification of the condition of the parents shows the following result:

Children whose fathers were deserted by the mother.....	55
Children who are full orphans, both parents being dead.....	69
Parents separated	147
Children whose mothers were deserted by fathers	173
Children of widows	203
Parentage unknown, (includes abandoned children, waifs, and strays)	230
Illegitimate children	238
Children of widowers	283
Children having both parents living and married and living together (includes cruelty cases, and parents sent to hospitals for the insane, to prison, to tuberculosis hospitals, and other cases of physical, mental or moral unfitness of one or both parents)	518

1916

The Children's Aid Societies in this State have joined with others in emphasizing their belief that children should not be permanently separated from their parents except for very strong reasons, and then only after every effort has been made to build up such families and to assist them to keep their children with them. Good mothers should be aided in their own homes to keep their children with them whenever that can be done with due regard to their welfare. We believe, also, that fathers, who are temporarily in distress, should be helped to become self-supporting so that they can provide for their own children whenever that is possible. Children's Aid Societies in this state, and I think more and more all organizations, try to exercise great care in receiving children into their custody. When parents ask to be relieved from the care of their children, the matter should be investigated most carefully. One of the first questions to be considered is whether the parent or parents, if they are living, can care for the child themselves, and, if not, whether they are proper persons to have the custody of the child provided they receive help from some source.

In the case of children whose fathers had been deserted by their wives, the reasons for accepting the children for care are obvious when we understand that the fathers were poor and unable to provide a housekeeper although willing to make some contribution toward the support of their children.

As to the children who were left as full orphans because of the death of both parents, the reason for accepting them is clear when it is understood that the Society was unable to find any friends able and willing to receive them.

In the case of the children whose parents had separated, there are different kinds of fathers and mothers. Frequently the homes actually ceased to exist before the Children's Aid Society was asked to take the children and usually conditions were such that nothing could be done to re-establish the family.

In the case of the deserted mothers, some of the Children were received for temporary care while the mother herself kept one child with her and took a place at service. In other instances the children were received because the mother was physically or morally incapacitated to give proper care, and in a few instances, the mother preferred to place her children boarding temporarily in order that she might take up some special line of work.

As to the children received from widows, there are a wide variety of cases. Sometimes we found the mother incapacitated because of prolonged illness or some hopeless physical condition so that she would

have been unable to keep house and look after her children even if she had been provided with assistance. In other cases, shiftlessness, lack of interest in the welfare of the child, intemperance, immorality, and neglect caused mothers to abandon their children. A few mothers wished to place their children temporarily with the Society for some special reason usually contributing something toward their board while doing some work by which they could be self-supporting.

When the parents are unknown to the Children's Aid Society and when even their names and whereabouts are not available, it is recognized that the children, of course, must have care from some source.

In regard to the children of unmarried parents, many of the infants had been abandoned or given up by the mothers before the Children's Aid Society had an opportunity to take any steps to prevent such action. In other instances, the mothers were quite young and morally irresponsible or incapacitated physically so that it was found advisable to relieve them of the care of the infant.

In the case of children of widowers, the mother of the children having died, they were usually brought to us by the fathers who were not able to keep up the home and care for their children without the help of their wives. When such cases are brought to the Children's Aid Society the father is urged not to give up the children permanently but to make such a contribution as he is able toward their support so that we can place them in boarding homes. The father is permitted to visit his children and is urged to take them back into his own care as soon as he has a home for them. There are many instances, however, in which the father is unable to contribute on account of illness, or accident, and in other cases, through shiftlessness and vice, he fails to support his children.

Finally, the question may be raised as to why the Children's Aid Society took so many children having both parents living and neither one classified as deserted. In a large majority of instances these parents were incapacitated through sickness or because of mental derangement, or shiftlessness and bad habits. Some typical cases may be of interest, such as, mother dying of cancer in hospital, father intemperate; mother with tuberculosis, in a State institution, father unable to keep up the home; father in prison, mother an invalid; mother feeble-minded, father shiftless and immoral; mother in House of Correction, father a Chinaman; mother intemperate and immoral, said to have tuberculosis, father workingman unable to cope with conditions; father shiftless, not bright mentally, mother ignorant, lazy and immoral; father has tuberculosis, mother works and has one child with her and two children placed boarding with the Society; mother consumptive, father works and contributes toward the board of two children. This list could be extended indefinitely. Enough instances have been cited to show a wide variety of conditions. The reasons for looking after children under such circumstances are self-evident.

In conclusion, I need not remind you that the aim of the Children's Aid Societies in this State is to place their wards in good families where they will be treated as own children and given all the advantages which the average child in a good family and a good community receives. To carry out this purpose, it is necessary each year to find a large number of suitable homes where children can be placed with or without board according to circumstances. The experience of the Children's Aid Society, covering many years, is that good homes can be secured in sufficient numbers if systematic and persistent efforts are made to look for them. The chief limitation upon the Child-

ren's Aid Society is the lack of adequate resources to meet the necessary expense to cover all the territory.

We hear much in these days, and rightly so, about the importance of Safety First. Every effort should be made to prevent accidents of all kinds both to adults and to children. Let us not forget, however, to apply this to child-saving work. Are there any in our great Commonwealth more innocent and helpless and in need of the beneficent results of the Safety First rule than children who are in moral and physical danger because of the loss of both parents by death or the desertion of one or both parents, or the imprisonment, or the insanity or helpless sickness of one or both parents. Safety First for these children should mean finding for them the safest and best homes that we can where they will be given an opportunity to grow up as good and useful citizens of our great State.

Probably the three greatest evils of modern society are poverty, disease, and crime. Under these heads may be grouped most of the dangers and evils that cause homelessness and dependence among children in the community. While doing everything possible to care for the children, let us not forget to do all that we can at the same time to remove the causes, as far as possible which produce the conditions which we are called upon to relieve.

Messrs. Chas. Goodyear and Archie Ruggles sang very effectively, a Duet entitled "Let Us Have Peace," by Ball, accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan.

Miss Belle Chalfant, Secretary of C. A. S., of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa., read the following paper:

"BOARDING HOMES VS. INSTITUTIONAL LIFE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

By MISS BELLE CHALFANT.

The importance of the question of how to care for dependent children cannot be overestimated. Side by side with our more fortunate children these homeless and uncared for little ones, will soon be the men and women of our nation. So then, not only from the philanthropist's point of view, but also from that of the true patriot who longs for his nation's highest good, these children must be so cared for, that, in the years to come, they will prove a blessing rather than a menace to our country.

In looking over some old reports, I noticed that the first children's institution in this country was founded in Charleston, in 1790, and the first institution in the world to be called a "Children's Home" was established by a Quaker minister and merchant in Cincinnati, in 1863 and Mr. Murray Shipley called the "Cincinnati Children's Home" and that the first Children's Aid Society was established in New York City by Charles Loring Brace, in 1853. From this it is seen that the first impulse to befriend homeless children resulted in the establishment of a public institution for that purpose. And it was only when more mature thought and experience showed the inability of the almshouse to cope with all cases, that there originated the idea of a more personal care of these little waifs.

We all recognize the great need of the special institution for the abnormal child. In Pittsburgh nothing gives us more satisfaction than to have admitted to the Industrial Home for Crippled Children, one of our little ones who needs medical and surgical attention, and we are often surprised ourselves at some of the wonderful results obtained in a few years in this splendid institution.

Homes of this type cannot be commended too highly. Neither would we wish to speak too critically of good private institutions, whether under the care of church or state. But more especially would we condemn the public almshouse as a home for a little innocent child. It pauperizes him often before he knows the meaning of the word and many times in after years, the fact of his having been reared in the almshouse is an insignia of shame to him. There are but two arguments for the caring of children in an institution of this sort. Firstly it is more economical, and secondly, it is easier for officials in charge of the county work. No one can deny that it is cheaper to purchase supplies in large quantities and that the housing of a large number of children together, means the least outlay of time and thought and money. But what about the child who thus become an automatic part of a big machine? Strict discipline is absolutely necessary when so many children are herded together, so account can be taken of individual needs, and the result is the institutional type.

Asylums and orphanages are organized on a plan unlike that of the world which sooner or later their proteges must re-enter. Some one has said that the institution has done much for the dependent child, but the indictment brought against it is that it has not done enough. For while it has fed and clothed and sheltered him, it has not loved him. Not long ago I talked with a member of a board of directors of a large institution for boys in Washington City. She described in detail the beautiful building and its furnishings always immaculate, and added, "Do you know that no matter what time you go into that building, you never hear any noise, nor see a string or footmark on the polished floor." Can any of you imagine a houseful of healthy, happy boys under restraint like this? At every word she uttered I felt more sorrow for those boys.

"We couldn't have the things lying around under foot you know" said the matron of another home who was explaining why all of the personal property of each of the five hundred girls in her care, was limited to the treasures she might keep in a spool box.

Going into a room full of children on a bright sunshiny day, is there anything more pitiful than to see them sitting around waiting for the appointed hour to go out to play? Out from the many you may call one to you and in looking into his eyes, you may read there the answer as to the institution's efficiency. For what you find there is a look that only can be loved away. Yes, we know he is taught to obey and obey and obey again, but by and by he can do nothing else, for his own volition has become powerless.

Some one has said that everything in an institution is done at the tap of the bell. A bell for supper, a bell for prayers, and a bell for bed, and the day is done. Tomorrow and tomorrow's morrow there will be the same bells and the child gets the habit. When from the threshold of the institution, he steps into the world, he still waits for the bell. There, with no one to give the signal is it any wonder that he sometimes fails to act?

The Superintendent of a Children's Society in Wisconsin tells the story of a 15-year-old girl brought up in an asylum and afterwards placed in a comfortable private home. A month later the Superintendent was asked to call at this home as the people who had taken the girl were not quite satisfied with her actions. She insisted on doing nothing but peeling potatoes when she was questioned in regard to it she said "That was what I did in the Orphans Home." In a home where there were one hundred and forty inmates most of

the girl's time had been taken up with that one job of peeling potatoes and the habit was so strong upon her that she seemed to think that work was her whole duty in life no matter where she might be placed. No doubt this is an extreme case but the same principle holds good in other instances.

I remember visiting an institution one time and seeing some little tots from two to five years of age, who were taking their afternoon nap. Were they asleep in their little white beds in the dormitory? No, leaning forward, they were sitting on their little stiff hard chairs around a table in the play room, each with a baby head pillowed on his own little arms. Have any of you grown-ups ever enjoyed a comfortable nap in a similar position?

Even when there is a watchful efficient board of directors and conditions in general are at their best, all that has been said can be used as an argument against any institution as a permanent home for any child. And how much more can be said against the almshouse whose officials are inefficient or criminally negligent. One such instance has come to my own personal knowledge where conditions were so bad that almost the whole county finally protested against them. Surely we can agree with Mr. Homer Folks when he says in his book on "The Care of Dependent Children" that "The county home system has been fairly and fully tried and has been found wanting."

The cottage plan of caring for dependent children has been devised as a solution for the institutional problem, neither is it entirely free from objectional features. For several reasons the cottage, as a rule, is not an exact reproduction of the home. In the first place families of twenty-five children are certainly exceptional. Usually too the sexes are segregated and the children classified according to age, an arrangement not found in any normal family. It has been claimed for the cottage plan that it admits of a more intimate personal care of the children. When we consider that the average cottage has at least twenty-five inmates, it is hard to suppose any great amount of individual fostering care for each one. It, as some one has said, "it is the birthright of every child to have a pair of loving arms around his neck," then does the cottage plan give the dependent child his full inheritance? For the last twenty-five years, the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania has cared for its children (and there has been 7664 children in care during that time) by placing them in private boarding homes. These homes are carefully selected and visited frequently, without any previous notice to the woman in charge of the home. The Society pays from two to three dollars a week for each child, in many cases, this expense being assumed by relatives of the child or else by the county poor directors. The number of children admitted to each home ranges from one to five thus enabling the family idea to predominate.

For families, where through the death of either the father or mother, the other parent has been forced to become both the home-keeper and wage-earner, our boarding homes have solved a hard problem. Many a man, left with a family of little motherless children and dreading the separation of his little flock in different institutions, is grateful today to our Society for providing his children with a safe home under the care of a good motherly woman. Here too, he is welcome at any time to visit them. Usually in institutions the regulations in regard to visiting hours are very strict. While this may be necessary, yet it is often a great hardship to a lonely father or mother whose hours of work perhaps, coincide with the stated visiting hours of the institution. Then again, children in private

homes have the advantage of a public school education, which in these days means much. Such training, received in company with many happy children of good homes and parentage, cannot help but widen the child's horizon and be an inspiration to him. How much more chance he has to assert his God-given individuality than his little institutional brother has, who is one of several hundred, garbed alike, and who, day in and day out, works and plays, eats and sleeps according to certain prescribed rules in certain narrow prescribed limits. We want the family idea to predominate, and want the children to grow up like the children of the neighborhood. The power of initiation grows with their competition in games and sports with those of their kind, and they grow up and furnish the average percentage of useful citizens. At least that has been our experience. The placing-out method has come to stay. It is for us to establish such high ideals and standards as are demanded by the sacredness of a work which undertakes to lay hold upon a child, absolutely helpless and dependent, and to determine his whole future without his volition or acquiescence. That is no light responsibility.

In closing I would like to quote the following from a recent periodical. "But in the end we will say, Superintendents and Matrons, Board of Managers and Trustees, please stand aside. There is one who can laugh at all your methods! It is she who can sing soft songs with a little head on her breast, who can answer all foolish questions a little child can ask, who can bake little cakes that no one else can bake, who can work miracles in child training when we all fail. Those who have walked upstairs and down stairs through miles of polished corridors, and have seen the look that can only be loved away, have turned to one another with the verdict—"Gentlemen what the dependent child most needs is a **Mother.**"

A Mother's love and care is a priceless blessing to any little one. And for the child deprived of this greatest gift, can we do any thing better than imitate God's plan of parental care! How can we come nearer to it than by placing a little orphaned child in a real home close to the loving heart of a real foster mother.

Miss Chalfant's paper was received with applause.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Mrs. Sue Williard, Superintendent of Indiana Industrial School, will give a report on the "Results of Industrial School for Wayward Girls."

ADDRESS OF MRS. SUE E. WILLIARD, BEFORE POOR DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, CARLISLE, PENN'A.

When it became a law that children over two years of age could not be kept in a County Home for a longer period than sixty days. The Children's Aid Society was organized. Their mission being to find homes for the homeless.

The majority of children who came under their care were undisciplined and untrained. That this large army of dependent children should have the necessary training to become independent; the Society of Western Pennsylvania after much deliberation found a suitable location in Indiana, Pennsylvania, containing one acre of ground, and a good ten room house, for which we were to pay \$5,000.00. The organization was in its infancy and we were entirely without funds, but that in a few years we were able to cancel the obligation we assumed is due to the fact, that our labor characterized the untiring energy of the Ant—Our Faith was greater than a grain of mustard

seed, and our stone of defense able to stay the "Goliath's" we met on our way.

Our school has now been in operation seventeen years. We have had under our care six hundred girls. A few have been under ten years and a few over sixteen, but there are more girls of twelve or thirteen years than any other age. They are sent from twenty-four Societies in Western Pennsylvania or their County Commissioners. We have had a few charges who are not dependents, their relative paying their expenses, so that for a reasonable sum they may be properly trained. Some have no fathers, some have no mothers, some have neither; some have both father and mother, and still are homeless.

Our school term is the same as the Public School, with somewhat shorter hours. The older girls assist with all work. They remain one week each in the kitchen, dining-room and dormitory; also all do sweeping, cleaning. Some laundry work and assist with the weeding of the lawn and garden, and preparing fruits and vegetables for consumption at the home.

We can comfortably accommodate eighteen girls, to enlarge our capacity would destroy the family life. We aim to cultivate in the matter discipline this aggregation of complex natures, each demanding a different remedy, can only be truly reached by diplomacy, which is but tactful kindness! Its use is more necessary on the life of a child in the home than by the Monarch upon his subjects in the King's Court.

That ancient but nonorable weapon, "The Rod" that was first aid to the disciplinarian in times past has been discarded—in its place has been substituted "tact." The result of this is the difference between courseness and refinement, between helpfulness and bungling.

The People's Institute of New York City have printed an article in which they say children are not mere innocent spirits with a Jubilant heart. Children are theaters in which is lived out all that is primitive, for good or for bad in the past of our species. Statistics tell us "Juvenile Crime" is on the increase, what measures can be adopted to correct it is a problem requiring the best intelligence of the nation.

When we say we have cared for six hundred we mean vastly more than shelter, food and raiment. We endeavor to give them every possible advantage in the way of lectures, concerts, Llyman Howe's Moving Pictures and Senior plays given by the State Normal School. This year we were able to take them to a number of high class entertainments given by the Chauatuqua in our City.

You have asked me for a report of the result of our work: I stated before, we paid \$5,000.00 for our home seventeen years ago. We are now assessed at \$15,000.00 making a three fold gain. From a mercenary stand point we are able to make accurate estimates, but from a moral view who can estimate? Many of our girls are married and in homes of their own where the training they have received will not only benefit them but all with whom they come in contact. Many of the children who come to us are not hungry for bread alone, but for love and appreciation, which we try to satisfy by placing them in the right home. Another result recognized we have placed many children who brought sunshine and life to homes made desolate by death.

I have given you the results in a general way. I will now cite you a few special cases. A little girl came under our care, ten years of age, whose one side was paralyzed, her arm hung limp at her side, she could not walk without support. She was tenderly cared for in the Industrial School, while we negotiated with the Home for Crip-

pled Children in Pittsburgh to which Institution she was admitted, where she received the proper treatment for her special ailment, proper food to nourish her body and last, but not least proper environment and mental stimulus. The result:—She recovered entirely and has remained in that institution as assistant cook, but for the timely aid of the Society of Western Pennsylvania she would have been a helpless invalid depending on charity all of her life.

Last year one of our girls was successfully operated on for appendicitis in the Indiana Hospital, entirely free of charge. The result of the unquestionably is the saving of a young life.

In short the Industrial School is a life saving station, and every one represent a life line thrown out to rescue them from the floods of sin, poverty and degradation.

With the result that they are started on the high road of usefulness and respectability. They should all join in the Alma Mater Song:

A prayer for her who sheltered us,
A hope no child, her name will stain;
A cheer twice given with hearty voice
And now, this sweet refrain,—

Sing, Oh sing! Our Alma Mater's praise,
Hail, Oh Hail! her color's gleaming hue;
Give to her our homage and love
And to her name be true.

Having spent the greater part of my life in child rescue work and of late years being a juvenile court officer, I am aware of conditions existing among certain classes that would not bear unveiling in this assemblage. The two great causes of which are "immorality and intemperance."

What to my mind would be the most righteous, reasonable, absolute and permanent remedy is "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

Mrs. Williard's address was received with applause.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Rev. George M. Diffenderfer, D. D., of Carlisle, Pa., will give an address on "The Citizen of Tomorrow."

ADDRESS BY REV. DIFFENDERFER.

THE CITIZEN OF TOMORROW.

Paper—read before the Fortieth Annual Convention of the State Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections.

G. M. DIFFENDERFER, D. D.,

Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

October 7, 1914.

The greatest thing on earth is a little child. Millions of money cannot buy it, and nothing in the world can be exchanged for its possibilities.

Yet how little we think about the inspiring and terrible consequences which are embodied in the child. The citizen of tomorrow. Who is he? The boy of today.

In a recent Magazine we noticed the advertisement of a set of books for children, starting with this statement: "Father, your most IMPORTANT duty is to be a father to your child." The analysis of paternal oversight of the child's growth and training was well thought out and recited in order, and at last the appeal for the sale of the

books. It is not the merit of the books which serves my purpose now, but the statement of the IMPORTANT DUTY OF FATHERHOOD. To most of us the first duty is our profession or our business. How truly we shift the responsibility of making real and true citizenship, to the public schools, the churches, and society. Is that making the most important thing in life the care of the future man? No one can train and teach a boy as well as his FATHER. I speak with the conviction that the best teacher for a boy is his own father. I have all respect and admiration for the female teacher, and I am ready to acknowledge that my beginnings in life were molded by a little Yankee School marm from Mt. Holyoke. But at the same time I am sure that there is no stronger force for good development in a boys life than the training of his father. God has implanted this law in childhood so that it will work for good or ill as we choose to use it.

Now then the citizen of tomorrow will depend upon what we fathers aim to make him. Will not the boy under normal conditions, imitate the father? Surely he will in speech and deed and air and demeanor, like begets like. His opinions are formed up to the age of 12 or 14 by what he hears his father say. The other day I read of a man who was accustomed to go to church in the morning and listen to the minister preach his sermon, and then at lunchtime criticise and discuss the sermon and the minister to his heart's content. His little son was literally on the job and drank in all that was said. A neighbor who was fond of the little lad asked him in the afternoon whether he had had a good dinner. Oh yes, he replied. Well what did you have for dinner, son, asked the kind neighbor. A roast replied the lad. A roast said the man, what kind of a roast Johnnie? Why, a real PREACHER roast, replied the lad.

Don't forget that the little ears catch the bitter and unjust criticisms of others which we make, and will have much to do with their future character. But if this is true as we believe it to be, what of their grasping other things which go to make up the soundness of the body and the mind? Is it not likewise a fact that not only do we through the law of heredity transmit the weak body to a child and thus handicap that child for the future, but we also may instill the wrong conception of life's law or disregard for law which will mean a weak and fragile body in the imitator.

We cannot with careless indifference, pass by the habits formed and practiced which are injurious to us, without feeling that their effect will be felt in the life of the future citizen. If our first duty is the conservation of human life as I believe it to be, then it follows that we must conserve the best possible. We dare not allow the existence of the menace to the growth and development of the future citizen, in the imbibing which many parents do, with no regard for the future citizen. The laws which restrict and prohibit should be enforced by all citizens who are willing to share their part of the responsibility of making future citizens. The correcting of the evils of intemperance and cigarette smoking and social vices, are a part of every parents duty in shaping the future citizen. Nay, of every citizen of this great Commonwealth.

I have no patience with those who say that for personal reasons the responsibility for the correction of these evils and the enforcement of laws regulating them, is not theirs. If they are men and women with the image of their Maker upon their souls, it IS THEIR RESPONSIBILITY and cannot be delegated to any one else.

But you ask who is responsible for the future citizen who is without parental care and must be trained in an institution of the state or

the church? I say fearlessly that I believe that here lies a great and perplexing problem. Yet those who are in charge of the future citizen must be men and women who have the true altruism of the great Master himself. To them God has delegated this duty! I believe from long association with this line of work among children in an orphanage that useful men and women have been trained by the grace of God through the consecrated men and women who have made the institution a GREAT HOME for the boys and girls who have been trained and cared for in them.

But now how about the dangers of disease which may be contracted by ignorance and excesses. You know that the lack of oversight of parents and care takers of childhood in the critical period of a child's life may mean formation of habits which will destroy the life tissue, and impair for the future the powers of the child given by his Creator. The chief lesson to be learned is not that of school physiology for the proper care of the body, but christian love will teach a higher form of physiology and anatomy which will be of infinite importance to the future citizen. My observation with Boy Scouts has been that they are exceedingly wise in things of nature, before they have been properly safeguarded for them.

Physicians who lectured to my boys ranging from 12 to 16 years could hold their attention and impress them with confidence, as they laid bare to them some of the vices which impair the body.

Personally, I think this matter has often been presented to young people in such a way as to do more injury and harm than good. Unless the person is capable and adapted to that specific duty, I would rather not have the matter presented at all. But listen to me aside from the institution which stands for the parent, who can get closer to the boy or girl than father and mother? Oh, what a mistake parents make, if they are clean and pure themselves, what a mistake that they do not take their children into their own confidence, rather than to try and get others to do what is their highest duty.

Isn't there danger also from the excesses indulged in as a result of our extravagant habits of living, that the future citizenship may be impaired?

Are we setting a pace of living which will mean that our children are growing up with a weakened and impaired physique? I verily believe that we are creating habits of living among our future citizens which will make them weaklings rather than genuine hustlers in life's warfare. Is it High Cost of Living, or Cost of HIGH Living? Think back to your boyhood or girlhood days. I am sure that you didn't have as many comforts and conveniences as your child has. But even that may be forgiven. Yes, it is possible for us to take our children in an auto to school in the rural district a distance of a mile or so, where we had to wade through slush and snow and mud and water, and yet not impair their health.

You might say if it wasn't injurious for us to sit in that little red school house with wet feet and damp skirts it surely can't be injurious to spare them this exposure. But are they keeping the hours and forming habits of regularity and sufficiency of sleep? Are they properly protecting their bodies from exposure when they are out? Or are we such slaves to fashion that we disregard the common laws of health and good sense?

I sincerely believe in reform but reform of the individual from within rather than through so-called reform movements from without. What can we expect of the future mother of our children, if the grandmothers are so enslaved to fashion as to see with how little

dress they can skin through the social swirl without being marked as indecent? The young matron will surely imitate her elders, and move through society with as few skirts and of such a texture as to be almost a negligible quantity. I declare fearlessly that the undue exposure of the body among the female portion of society is largely responsible for the weakened bodies and shattered health of many of the rising generation.

The lack of proper care of the body at the age of transition, and the unnecessary exposure due to the fads of society will bring for us a crop of weaklings among the male and female portion of society which will make the future citizen a weakling rather than a mighty man of valor.

Likewise excesses in athletics practiced by so many who speak of this form of development as the means of giving the future citizen the proper standing among the future heroes, these excesses will damn and not bless. This is good and has its rightful place but curses with its excesses if not properly restrained. Just a word about the beginnings of crime. The Court of this county has already expressed himself on this subject I believe. Yet I feel that the Juvenile Court has much to do with increasing or diminishing the criminal and pauper classes of the future.

The parole system, I believe to be a splendid thing and a step in the right direction, and will be in the end a blessing to society. The other day in a neighboring county the Court sentenced a lad of 15 to the Reformatory at Huntingdon upon his having plead guilty to theft of some minor articles. But placed the lad upon his honor, and sent him to the Reformatory without an officer entirely upon his honor.

This looks to me like sanity in law as does the parole system. I believe that a large percentage of the men paroled will become useful citizens.

Supt. Patton's estimate at Huntingdon is that a few, very, very few, break their oath of parole, and his merit system is a mark of the progress which has been made even in reform and penal servitude.

There ought to be a large Protectorate for boys and girls in every County in the State having a population of 50,000 and over, free from all political entanglements. These protectorates ought to be managed on the honor system entirely and with industrial training. I have had a dream of this kind for years and hope to live long enough to finish the work in which I am now engaged so that I may give my time to carrying out my scheme of the redemption of the first offender, without placing upon his tender soul and sensibilities the stigma of reproach from incarceration in some penal institution surrounded with hardened criminals.

Friends, let us put all our thought into the present, and our best efforts into play **now**, so that we may at least do our best to make the future citizen, what we would have him be, stronger, better, nobler, more efficient and nearer to the image of His Maker, **than we** who constitute the present generation.

PRESIDENT MILLER: A most remarkable thing happened in Pittsburgh—the warden of the Western Penitentiary was taking some of the prisoners up to the place where they were building a new penitentiary for the western part of the state. He took those men, 12 or 15 of them through the streets of Pittsburgh, no hand-cuffs on them and no officers, up to work at this new penitentiary on their parole of honor. There they went—they went right along. That is a

remarkable development—40 years ago when this Society was formed, the parole of honor was never thought of.

Now we have some persons here to give us practical talks on subjects along different lines and this morning we have some talks pertaining to the Children's Aid work, and there is not a more important work to talk about than that work. We have some good practical talkers here and I hope they are all present. I don't know all of them, but will call them out.

The first one is Mrs. A. P. Bowie, of Uniontown! (Absent.)

The next is Mrs. Ellen A. Paker, of Carlisle. (Absent.)

Mr. Charles F. Loesel, of Erie. (Absent.)

Mrs. Abbie Wilder, of Kennett Square. We are sorry to say she died just last week.

R. W. Wolf, Taylorstown.

ADDRESS BY MR. R. W. WOLF.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association:

A few days ago I was attending the session of the State Medical Association of Pittsburgh, and listening to the reading of an important paper, and at the conclusion of the paper one of the members sitting near me arose and went forward to the speaker's stand and delivered a very interesting talk on the subject assigned to him, and on his way back, passing near me, he remarked to a friend, "Now I've got that out of my system, and I feel better."

During the time that I have been in connection with Children's Aid work I have evolved a few ideas. They are perhaps crude—not very well defined. Many of the subjects have been more fully treated than I shall attempt to treat them, by Mr. Solenberger and Miss Chalfant, but my few remarks will be rather in the way of the summing up, and if any of the conclusions that I have arrived at are erroneous, I hope that those who are able, will criticise them fairly. I might add that it sometimes helps an audience to appreciate the remarks of the speaker if they have some idea as to how much education he has had along the line he is talking on and it will give more or less weight to his remarks. I might say that my attention was first called to some of the subjects that I will mention, when I was in charge of the Division of the State Reform School, now the Pennsylvania Training School. While there I was impressed with the idea that boys sent to that institution from Orphan Asylums were utterly worthless. It was almost impossible to do anything with them or to stimulate them into any activity that would make them good citizens, and thus early, a good many years ago, I was impressed with the fact that Orphan Asylums were not good places for children. Later on in life I was physician for five years at our County Institution. I am at present a member of the Poor Board and we have a Children's Home which will compare favorably with any institution of the State.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association:

It does not take those in charge of the institutions devoted to works of charity in the state long to be impressed with the fact that aside from the care of the children, not much beyond physical comfort can be attained in our care of those committed to our charge.

But with the children, particularly those under six years of age, there is no limit to the good that may be accomplished.

Many, or in fact a large majority of these children are normal, healthy individuals, and given the chance will develop into as good citizens, in every respect, as those blessed with parents who live to protect and provide for them during their minority.

The building of good, comfortable children's homes in all the thickly populated counties of the state is a necessary and admirable work, and the insistence that such institutions be provided with competent and well-trained officials, but let us not overlook the fact that the best good to the child is not obtained by a prolonged residence therein, but rather let us look on all such homes as only a temporary shelter for them and the more temporary, the better for the child.

No children's home, let it be ever so well appointed and let it be ever so well officered, is desirable as a place for prolonged residence by the child.

Let our endeavor ever be to place the child as quickly as possible in the care of a real home. Very few young children are returned to our care once having been placed in a good home. The reason is obvious, it does not take long for the average young child to so entwine itself around the hearts of its foster parents that any thought of severing their relations would be considered with the greatest reluctance. I want to emphasize this point.

The child indicated is normal—that is, it is without hereditary taint mentally, morally and physically, and has the same chance to grow into admirable manhood or womanhood as the average child found anywhere.

Disabuse your minds of the fear, that because these children are unfortunate in having lost one or both of their natural guardians and are placed temporarily in the hands of charitable organizations that they are anything but normal healthy individuals and have possible brilliant careers before them the same as any boy or girl in the state.

We all know that mere worldly possessions do not insure a brilliant or useful life to the individual and also that in many cases such possessions prove to be the cause of complete failure and disgrace to the one so endowed. This brings me to the more important part of this brief paper.

We all know that in every county in this great state there are many, many childless homes.

We also know that all such homes would be blessed beyond measure by the presence of a child.

To one who knows it seems very strange that there is not a long waiting list at every children's home or in the hands of every director of charities in the state, waiting for a chance to receive such a blessing.

We believe that the greatest effort of the directors of charities should be in an educational way to enlighten those who should throw hearts and homes open to these little ones, not in the name of charity to the child, no indeed! But to teach them to see where they themselves are losing the greatest blessing given to man—to protect and provide for one of God's most precious gifts.

Ask any one who has had children and lost them, what the value of a child is in heart and home and you will get only one reply.

But when you approach these childless people their reply is—too great responsibility, anxious care, loss of liberty to travel and visit. They have no conception of the real vital point—the love of the child for them and the responsive love engendered in them by that childish affection!

We soon find that the great obstacle to readily finding good homes at once for these children is, the lack of appreciation of the fact on the part of the people that there is no greater privilege and blessing

that they could treat themselves to than the taking into their homes of children, not as a charity to the child but to confer on themselves the greatest blessing imaginable.

To get the people to appreciate this fact, I say is the point we must aim at. How best can we attain this end?

In considering this point I have been led to believe that the ministerial profession is overlooking a great opportunity to do incalculable good to the people in their congregations. There is not a minister in the state but knows many familless, good Christian families, that would do the greatest good to themselves and the state by rearing these children to be good citizens.

Many homes grow cold for lack of a childish presence to awaken love and seal home ties to the foster parents obtainable in no other way.

Liberal gifts to charities in no way attain the good that would redound to the individual as would the loving care bestowed on the child.

I call on the Christian ministry of the state to rise to their opportunity and thus practically show their appreciation of the teaching of their Saviour.

It is a crying reproach on our advanced Christianity that this matter is not better appreciated.

No one has so good an opportunity to advance this work as has the Christian minister of the state.

Get in line, brother, and hold up our hands in this the great work from a humanitarian stand point your opportunities afford.

You can do nothing to soften and christianize your spiritually frozen parishioner so surely!

Do you doubt the soundness of this view? Go talk to any family that has taken this step and any doubts you may have as to the facts indicated will be soon obliterated. What greater good can you do so easily? Where is there a line of endeavor so richly repaid?

Could people be made to see that life will assume a brighter aspect, a loving home created as could be in no other way, then we would have no trouble in finding suitable homes for these children but rather our task would be to carefully select the best home for the child from the waiting list.

Thank you for your attention.

(Applause.)

By Mrs. Sue Willard: The question in Indiana Co. is a little peculiar and our Court is wringing his hands to know what to do with his foreign element—the children. We have quite a foreign population there, and there is one man that has been brought up before the court and parolled three times and sent home to take care of the family—there is anywhere from 10 to 20 children in the family. The Judge feels that this case must be taken care of. The foreign children can't speak a word of English. Judge S. J. Telford will not allow any of his children to go into jail. He takes them into his home rather than send them to jail. We have not even a Boarding Home, and I have known Judge Telford to have six foreign children at his home for six weeks at a time and taking care of them, just studying to know what to do with them. There was one instance where there was a woman brought up before the Court for illegal whiskey selling. She had three little girls. He was going to sentence her in the morning and she was to go away at 10 o'clock. I tried to get them a place. The American families will not take them, the Italian families are not fit to take them. I said "I don't know what to do." He said "I will take them home."

This was three years ago and he still has them. This seems to be a great imposition on Mrs. Telford, and he feels that it is, but she enters into the work very heartily! This seems to be a very serious question to know what to do with the foreign element. I think we have one of the most remarkable judges in the State of Pennsylvania. He holds Juvenile Court every Monday morning at 9 o'clock and we have some very interesting sessions. It is very seldom that there are not some cases. When it is possible, he has the father and mother brought in and tries to counsel them and sends them home, but the conditions in some homes are so dreadful and the environment so bad that he usually takes them to his home.

Mr. J. W. Peck: We, in Somerset County have had that same trouble. The Children's Aid Society don't like to take such children for they can't get them off their hands, and they can't talk any English. We deport them. It is the cheapest way out. We deport entire families where the father is serving a long term in the penitentiary, or may have been killed in some riot, or something.

President Miller: Who pays for the deporting of these families?

Mr. Peck: The Poor Board—the County.

Mr. Mackin: Are only the children deported?

Mr. Peck: The mother and the children.

President Miller: Can you deport children or any person unless they are guilty of a crime?

Mr. Peck: They want to go, and they have got to receive them—that is their own people.

President Miller: Do they go voluntarily?

Mr. Peck: Yes, they are glad to go.

Mr. T. C. White: Mr. Wolf's paper encouraged the childless homes to take children. I would just like to ask Mr. Wolf what protection these people would have that these children will never be taken from them. I have found in my experience that the greatest drawback in securing good homes for children in our community, in our county, has been the holler that after they have taken the child and it has grown into their hearts, that the time would come when that child would be taken from them, and they are able to cite many cases, and I know some cases in Mr. Wolf's own county in which children have been taken from their foster parents after they have been with them some eight, nine or ten years. I know in Allegheny County the same condition exists. I know in my own county, the county of Mercer, we have one case. The Legislative Committee of this Convention has a field to work in in looking forward to framing a bill toward protecting the foster parents of these neglected children.

President Miller: That is exactly what I was going to mention. You can't adopt a child without the consent of its parents. There ought to be a law, and there must be, and the Legislative Committee appointed here today should take that especially under consideration, where you can take children without the consent of their parents who are in vicious environment, and there ought to be a law that you can take those children and have them adopted, and where there can be no interruption of the parents.

Miss Belle Chalfant: There is a law. If a child has been deserted for a year, the law of Pennsylvania allows the adoption.

Mr. White: Suppose it has not.

Miss Chalfant: We will take care of it until the year is up and we nearly always are successful. (Applause.)

Rev. G. M. Diffenderfer: I want to ask a question. I happen to be the Secretary of the Executive Committee of our Children's School

or Orphanage, located just across the mountains here, 18 miles from Carlisle, where we have 252 children ranging from 1½ years to 17. We keep them there until they are 17 years of age, and in conversation with some of the ladies here who conduct other lines of work, I have just said that if we make one mistake in the matter of getting a home for a child, then we hear from it all over the church. My good brother who tells the ministerial brethren what to do, you are on the right track and many ought to be here and hear these things, and there ought to be some means of a hypodermic injection to get it under their hide. Aside from that we get the anatomy of the churches heaped down on our heads if we make one mistake in placing a child. Here is the case before me now. I hold the applications of this Home, and I have 62 applications for admission at the present time—not room to take a single one. We try to run our Home on a very decent plan and we try to make it a real home, and yet at the present time we have children standing up eating their meals on the window sill because we do not have sufficient accommodations for those in the school.

By Miss Chalfant: Give them to us.

Rev. Diffenderfer: I will give you all that you want. I can give you an instance where a father is in the penitentiary in the State of Maryland, the mother is in the sanitarium at Mount Alto with tuberculosis. There are three children, all under the age of ten, and are therefore eligible to admission into a Home such as ours. They have no relation to the Church which supports the Home. They are living with grandparents in the mountain fastness not 300 miles from here. Upon investigation we discovered they are living in horrible filth, the old people not being able to care for them. The appeal has been to take them into this Home. Will the county in which they live help us to support them? No. They say they can't. They are afraid to pass their bill before the auditors of that county. Wouldn't it be a splendid thing for a universal law of the state to make those things obligatory, and put them in such a shape that the men who hold their offices by virtue of a slip in election in many cases should be definitely told what to do or get out? (Applause.)

MR. EDWIN D. SOLENBERGER:

I am always interested when a question comes up as to the need of more laws in the State, to know whether or not we are using all the laws that we have. Some of you heard Judge Johnson's paper here the other day about our resources for care of children and Mr. Wharton's report about new Legislation last year.

For the children to whom Dr. Diffenderfer has referred here, any citizen in that County that has a knowledge of the facts can approach the Directors of the Poor and lay the case before them. If they establish the fact of the imprisoned father, the mother in the State institution for tuberculosis, and that there are no parents or near relatives to care for the children, they doubtless have sufficient evidence to prove that the children are public dependents. The citizen has another resource. He can file a dependent petition under the Juvenile Court act and can have the case brought before the Judge who has ample authority to commit such children to any institution in the State in or outside the county, provided the institution has been approved by the State Board of Charities. Through either one of those two channels this case can be disposed of and the children helped.

In the case cited by Dr. Diffenderfer, where the mother has tuberculosis, I would not send her children to an institution. They should be put out to board with a family. Have them live with a good coun-

try family where they get plenty of country food, butter and eggs, etc. The children should not be put in contact with other children. If the mother does not live, then find permanent homes for them. We probably have at the present time all the laws that we need to help these children. We need to turn our attention a little more to the question of what we have in the ways of laws.

Let us be more conservative in regard to new laws until we use the ones we have. We should use the agencies and the laws that we have. The people should be more informed in regard to working with the Poor Boards and those in charge of public charities. By co-operation with the public authorities in cases like that and with private agencies, it is possible to accomplish much. You can get the laws of 1913 at the Court House or District Attorney's office, or any attorney would be willing to write and look up the laws for any citizen or society or institution that is interested in a case of homeless or neglected children.

MR. J. M. CLELAND:

It seems to me the better way to do is to get those children brought through the Juvenile Court. It covers delinquents and also dependent children are covered by the law. If they were brought in through the Juvenile Court then the County has to pay for it. The law is very explicit. The County Commissioners have to take those children. There is another thing here about this matter of getting homes for children. I have had some experience in regard to boys. This matter of adopting children—I don't very often advise adopting children if they are pretty good size. It is a very serious matter to adopt children. We put out a great many of them, but about all I ask is that the people take those children into their homes and treat them just as they would their own children. That is all that can be expected. I don't ask them to adopt them. I can't often get them to do it. I say "you take that boy and give him a good bed and see that he sleeps by himself, if possible, and eats at your table and you clothe him and feed him and send him to school and treat him as a member of the family," and that is all that usually I can expect them to do. I can't get them into the homes by asking them to adopt them. The matter was suggested about the difficulty of taking the children and having them taken away after they had become attached to them. Even if they are not legally adopted, they ought not to be taken away.

BY MR. SOLENBERGER:

I wish to refer again to the subject of adoption: The laws under which adoption may be dealt with in this State are of such importance as to justify us in requesting the program committee for next year to see that a lawyer be asked to prepare a brief paper covering all the law points that are pertinent to the work of the agencies of this Convention in dealing with children for adoption, the lawyer to bring in this paper and have it put in the proceedings at the next meeting. I move that a lawyer be asked to prepare such a paper and to present it at our next Convention.

BY MR. BOYER:

I cannot get the children into the homes and have the people care for them, because the price is so small, now \$1.75 a week. There are not many willing to go to the bother and care for the children at that small rate, so I have made up my mind at the beginning of next year to add to that. I think we ought to give 35 or 40c a day, and that

would give them a chance to take care of them and look after them, and thus we could get people to take them very much easier. I think the Directors of the Poor ought to consider that matter and make it easier for people to take care of those children.

BY MRS. E. S. LINDSEY:

I would like to say a word on this subject, after 16 or 17 years of volunteer work along this line. I realize the problem that Mrs. Willard referred to. To my mind the only solution of that for any town or county is the properly administered boarding home. The objection is raised by a lady that it is impossible to get boarding homes, and I think I have excited a good deal of animosity and feeling when I said I don't believe that. I don't believe it for this reason, that you look around in towns about the size, we will say, of Carlisle, Warren or small towns, and there you will find, naturally in all communities of that size, widows who have very small incomes and yet own their own homes and they have comfortable, good homes and then we always have with us what we will not term Old Maids, but Bachelor ladies, who have small properties, and who if approached in the proper manner, would provide splendid homes for these children. If this matter is brought before them in the right way and it is started in a small way, it seems that gradually the boarding home can be developed, but you cannot go to a woman with ten to twenty children and hand them in C. O. D. and expect her to keep them. When you start the home, when, for instance our Home in Warren was started—it came about accidentally. An intoxicated woman had thrown her babe on the pavement and had given it a scalp wound. It was impossible to find any place, and I remember this kindly Irish woman who was full of motherly feeling and had a comfortable home on one of our streets, and she took that child. Within a few weeks another case came up and we turned the child over to her. I watched her carefully and felt that while she could not speak English, she certainly was a natural baby fonder, and she had a strong motherly love. I said, "Let us develop this, and when we have a child, take it to this party." As you look at our Home today, which I feel I have a right to say that as a Home it has all the advantages of the family and the idea of the family group, and where we have no bills that are run and no rules nor restrictions except those that you would yourself place upon your own children, and when I think that today we are receiving compliments on that Home, the idea is expressed to me—Oh, Warren, you are very fortunate! Where could you find another Mrs. Curry. We developed Mrs. Curry. She had certain qualities that we recognized would be necessary to the Home, but it meant years of development and infinite patience to produce that Home and to train that woman. She had the instincts in her of a splendid mother, and was just the one to take the young children and be kind and loving. Then another thing that you can't do—that is as I have found it, and it is true of all of us—you can't go into another woman's home and dictate to her how you are going to have things run, and that is one of the great mistakes in developing the small boarding home. You can't do it that way. You see things that you want changed and you know that for the best good of the child they must be altered. You must use tact and infinite patience, because you can take a good woman of that stamp and gradually train her and draw her in to doing things along the best lines and by the best methods. There is only one point in the world that I ever disagreed with my dearly beloved friend, Susan Willard on. I don't feel that the only permanent remedy is Votes for Women. After having the privilege of working in this state for 17 or 18 years in the cause of

the dependant child, I feel that if every woman was doing her duty without the vote, we don't need more laws and legislation, but if every woman was doing her duty in the conscientious manner that Mrs. Willard and Miss Chalfant are trying to give their lives and service, I would say that I believe that there need not be a dependent, homeless child in Pennsylvania. (Applause)

DR. BLACK:

In regard to this question of the adoption of children and finding suitable homes for them. We who are engaged in the care of the defective, frequently meet cases where people have adopted a child into their home and cared for it for a few years and finally they are not able to do anything with it. Many of you, possibly, have found in your experience that you have tried children in one home and then in another. In some cases it is the fault of the home, in many cases it is not the fault of the children but owing to the incompetency and unfitness of the child. They are defective. Mr. Wharton spoke of the work of the provision which was being made for increasing the accommodations for the care of such dependents. Through the energies of the State Board of Charities, provision is being made for increasing the accommodations. We have many applications on file and many of the workers here have been urging their immediate attention, and of course we are over-crowded and we cannot take them all. We at Polk are getting some additional buildings and we hope that by next summer we will be able to clear up the majority of the applications we now have on file. We are doing the best we can, but we cannot find room for all which we would desire to take, and which you would desire to have us take. We have increased our number about 100 within the last two years, without having increased our room at all.

BY MR. BOYER:

That is one reason why we cannot get rid of our children we are dependent on our county. Some of the children are weaklings and the people will not take them into their homes.

BY MR. SMITH:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I think I agree with all the speakers that have spoken and yet I feel that I disagree with most of them. I feel that the proper family home is the very best place for the child, but we too, know from experience that there are a great many homes that are not good places for children. I know within our own experience we have children that have been reported as unsatisfactory and the Home removed them from one home to another, and yet finally they got into a home where they are doing splendid and are loved by the caretaker as their own children, children that were unsatisfactory in probably two or three former homes. The child that is unsatisfactory in a home is not always at fault. It is just as often the fault of the home, so that when we advocate the family home, it must be the right home or it is not the right place for the child. I stand before you without fear of contradiction when I say that Pennsylvania never made a better investment than the money spent for the care of the soldiers' children, and today we have a higher type of citizenship in the State of Pennsylvania than we could have had without the State's care of the soldiers' children. Among the products of those schools we have the best and leading men of the state and women, as well. I know from my very close touch with the boys and girls that were

raised in those institutions that there is a good citizenship of 97 to 98 per cent. I believe that we need an institution in the state, I would call it a preparatory school for the care of the children that come to us that are not fit to enter any home until they are disciplined and trained, and that can much more effectually be done in a large institution than in a small one. It is not the fault of the institution, it is the fault of the caretaker. The persons that are in charge of the institutions must have the Love of God in their hearts and their hearts full of fatherly and motherly love.

President Miller: We will now have an address by Dr. Woodbury, entitled:

RECOGNITION AND APPRECIATION OF FAITHFUL SERVICES
By FRANK WOODBURY, M. D., SECRETARY TO
COMMITTEE ON LUNACY.

When your Genial Secretary subpoenaed me to appear before you to speak upon the subject of the "Recognition and Appreciation of Faithful Services," he gave me no inkling in the way of explanation as to whose faithful services he wished me to bring pointedly to your notice; nor did he say in what manner, shape or form our recognition should take. We certainly do not fail in our appreciation of the zeal and devotion which our President has shown this year. In evidence of our recognition of his faithful services we need only point to the beautiful silver-mounted symbol of office, which decorates his desk, and which was presented only yesterday to him, with such complimentary and eloquent words, by this Association. Our recognition and appreciation of the work of the Committee on Arrangements is universal among us, and will be expressed before our adjournment, in a formal vote of thanks to be recorded upon the minutes as part of the proceedings of this fortieth annual session.

Among the many attractive qualities, which endear our very efficient Secretary to all of us is his modesty, which every one recognizes and appreciates. It is this fact which forbids us for one instant to think that he would attempt to make the suggestion, or even to hint in the slightest degree, to anyone, that his well-known faithful services might receive, at this session, some appropriate recognition, or that our hearty appreciation might well be crystalized at this time, into some enduring material form, such as a gold chronometer and chain, or an automobile. I do not deny that his faithful services should be recognized in this way, on the contrary, I think it highly proper; but I would declare if such procedure should be contemplated, that I wish to entirely absolve our worthy Secretary from originating the scheme, and from all responsibility for its execution. Not that I think that this statement is necessary to this audience to whom he is well-known; but in order to forestall the criticism of some village Sherlock Holmes, who might possibly suggest a relation of cause and effect, between the word and the deed, that is in case it really should happen to occur, and he were to receive some tangible expression of our high appreciation of his faithful services to this Association.

The charge that there is any want of recognition and appreciation of the good work done by those members of the Association, who having served their day and generation, and have passed to their reward, I think can not be truly made against us. The words of the eloquent and appreciative memorial address made by our honored President, recalling the faithful services of Dr. J. Lewis Srodes, are still in our minds. When we meet next year, we will listen with sympathetic hearts to the account prepared by the appointed Com-

mittee, reviewing the devotion and fidelity of one whom we counted upon being with us today, and whose interest is shown by the fact that her name is on the program for an important communication. She too has passed to her reward. It is by carrying on the good works to which she consecrated her life, that we can best recognize and show our cordial appreciation of her faithful services. Our feelings were also sympathetically expressed yesterday regarding our late members Col. Gould, Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. White.

"It is not by following our friends to the tomb with inverted torches, and lamentations, and by outward manifestations of grief, that we best show our regard for them; but by remembering the words of counsel which they have given us, and by doing the things, which they would like us to do."

I think, however, that what the Committee and the Secretary had in mind in suggesting this topic for our consideration was the fact that throughout the State, in the numerous institutions and organizations devoted to the care and treatment of the defectives and dependents, there are several thousand employees, whose faithful services deserve recognition and appreciation at this time. I think that we will all heartily grant the word of acknowledgement which will encourage them in their work. We do this the more willingly because their useful but homely tasks, which they faithfully and cheerfully perform, are absolutely necessary to the success of the system of organized charity. For it is the man behind the gun, after all, that wins the victory. Let him have the iron-cross pinned to his breast, if he earns it.

This brings me to the final thought. President Elliott of Harvard, some years ago, enunciated the important truth that "It is not every man's duty to shoulder a musket, in order to serve his country." Many men and women render invaluable service to the state, in other ways, than by joining the ranks of the military or militants. The services rendered by the soldier are dramatic and powerfully impressive. The shattered and depleted regiments return from war with martial music, shot-torn banners fluttering in the breeze, faded uniforms, and here and there an empty sleeve. There is no lack of recognition or of adequate appreciation of the services they have rendered. A grateful country generously provides for their needs and protects them from want. No one raises a voice in objection to this action, which is regarded as simply an act of justice. Everyone honors the old soldier, who in the hour of his Country's need, failed her not; in the time of his need shall his Country not fail him.

But men serve their Country in other ways than by shouldering a musket. Is it not time I ask you for us to acknowledge the value of the work of faithful employees of the State who having given the best years of their lives to its service find themselves "in old age in danger of being cast naked to their enemies." It is acknowledged that the wages or remuneration given to many of these toilers, is so small as to render it impossible for them to make any proper provision for their support when they become too old to work. Why should there not be a State pension for employees after many years' service, that would support them in comfort in their old age? Perhaps this could best be done through a system of State insurance, I do not know. All that I care for is that this provision as a reward for faithful service should be given by the State. It seems to me that this is a simple act of justice and on this plea I rest my argument. But it also seems to me to be a wise proceeding, on the lower ground of expediency. Its effect would be to elevate the work to a higher



HON. FRANCIS J. TORRENCE.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—President of the State Board of Public Charities who by his presence, his discussions, and suggestions enthused a deep interest and new life in the members of the Association.

standard, and inspire the worker with more interest, and more desire to do his work well in order to retain his position. He will feel that he is an officer of the State, and it will make him more loyal and zealous in promoting the interests of the State. Finally, it will fill him with hope for the future, and make him content with his task, and a more willing worker. I need say no more. Let us all work for a State Pension for superannuated employees in recognition and appreciation of faithful services.

President Miller: I see Mr. Francis J. Torrance here. We will be glad to have a word from Mr. Torrance.

REMARKS BY FRANCIS J. TORRANCE.

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am not an orator, and the longer I speak to you the more truthful you will find my statement on that subject. I want to say first that the Board of Charities which I represent has the most profound respect for this organization of yours. We believe that it does more practical good than any other association in the State. (Applause.) I was greatly impressed yesterday with what the gentleman from Massachusetts said on the subject of Almshouses. We have been endeavoring for a number of years past, through your aid and through the changes we have accomplished in the Legislature, to get a better system of Almshouses; better buildings; better administration and we have succeeded in a great number of counties. Twenty-seven (27) for instance, in the last eleven (11) years, have built modern Almshouses and County Hospitals. I am a strong advocate of the County Care Act. All of my colleagues do not agree with me. There is no evidence that they are right, because they have had the same experience as I have had myself, and each one is entitled to his own opinion. I believe in the County care for the indigent insane for a great many reasons. First, I believe that the insane, other than the chronic who are finally sent to Wernersville, are better off in the surroundings of the County Home or Hospital for the fact that they are nearer their friends and an occasional visit to those of depressed spirits is beneficial. I am speaking from the human side of the question. I believe also in it because from my experience it takes eight or ten years to build a State Institution, where it takes eight or nine months to build a County Home. Therefore, we get the desired relief quicker.

My experience has been that if the law providing for County Care is absolutely observed, the patient will be better off and will receive better treatment in the County Home than he can receive in the State Institution, where they are now and always will be overcrowded. I think we now have a population (of insane) of about 40 per cent above the normal capacity in our six State Institutions. That will always continue so, I guess, as long as we have to deal with the Legislature, which does not seem to appreciate the gravity of this situation. So long as that continues, we must take care of these people in some other way and the County Home or Hospital is the place.

It costs less according to my experience or knowledge, to build a County Home for the care and treatment of the insane than it does to build a similar institution for the State. I think it will cost from 50 per cent to 60 per cent per capita to build a County Institution of what it costs to build a State Institution. Therefore, if the Law above referred to is completely fulfilled and you accord the patient a treatment in the County Institution on a par with that afforded in the State Institution, you benefit all parties interested and primarily the patient and the argument that I frequently hear raised, that the treat-

ment is not as good as in the State Institution is a reflection both on your respective Boards and on our Board and on our Committee. I am basing all my arguments on the absolute fulfillment of the Law and therefore the full and satisfactory treatment of the inmate.

There is another matter that I would like to speak to you of while I have this excellent opportunity. I believe strongly that a system of pensions should be established in County Institutions, on the same general plan or plane as that adopted for Fire and Police Departments in Cities. If such a plan was evolved and established for employees in County Institutions, we would encourage a better class to take up the work. They would be sure of a decent living after they had faithfully fulfilled their duties as nurses, supervisors, orderlies or whatever the various positions might be. A Bill providing for such pension system was introduced in the Legislature in 1913. It was not reported favorably because its constitutionality was questioned. I say—Change the constitution, for I believe by such a system we will get better help and better results.

Now on the question of quarters or buildings, we should give the steward in the County Home a sufficiently large, comfortable home-like place in which he and his family may live—not necessarily in or attached to but a part of the general system of buildings located near but not necessarily in the County Home. I believe that in every institution of any size a nurse's home, separate from the main structure generally, is essential. If we are to have good help, we must have good quarters for them.

Recently a set of plans was brought before me for a large County Institution. (The plans and specifications, you know, must be submitted to the Board of Public Charities and approved by it.) I declined to approve of the plans. The architect said: "Well the County Commissioners won't stand for a separate apartment for the nurses." I said: "Then they will not build the building" and I said: "I will not approve of plans that do not provide sufficient quarters for the decent housing of the steward and his help and the nurses." So he went back to the County Commissioners. I knew I had the Directors of the Poor. (When I find the County Institutions well administered, I say they are the "Directors of the Poor" and when I find them poorly directed, I say the "Poor Directors.") There is a distinction without a difference in that case. The architect brought the plans back to me and said: "Well, they are going to do what you say." It is not so much their liking as the benefit that is going to be derived.

There is another matter and that is the necessity for more visiting on the part of the stewards and of the Directors of the Poor. A great deal of beneficial knowledge can be obtained in no other way than by going about to the Institutions and in the Institutions themselves. I am not criticising these Conferences. They are most excellent. The Board of Charities holds in the highest estimation the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, which Association has celebrated its fortieth year of existence. It is a bulwark for the help of those who cannot help themselves. The good things that are expressed here and the excellent and helpful speeches that are delivered all tend to the upbuilding, the caring for, in a personal way, of those who are unable to care for themselves. Their surroundings are poor because their conditions are poor mentally. Don't try to save money.

There was something said yesterday about economy. I have heard a lot of Directors and Commissioners, upon leaving office, boast of how much money they left in the treasury. That is the worst kind

of credit. That is a disgrace. That money is saved from those people who really need it. There is a set of books kept "higher up" that takes cognizance and these Directors and Commissioners will be rewarded accordingly. This reminds of an old Scotch woman, who went back to the old home town and to the old church which the Mother and Grandmother, Aunts and Great Aunts and others who had gone before had attended. The old sexton showed her everything which would be of interest to her. Upon leaving she failed to observe the custom of giving him a tip. As he was letting her out of the gate, he said: "When you'r hame and fin' ye hae lost your purse, ye can juist remember it was no in the kirk fer he di na hae it oot here." When a lot of Poor Directors get up above they will be told that it was not in caring for the indigent insane that they lost their purses, the County Funds. (Applause.)

Mr. L. C. Colborn:

I just want to say that this Association has a warm, very warm, genial and co-operative friend in the Hon. Francis J. Torrance. If you go to Pittsburgh, he is one of the busiest men in Pennsylvania, but he will take the time to come out and greet you and say an encouraging word to you. He is in the Bessemer Building on 6th street and even though we have had many good things here this morning, I just thought as he was speaking here, that we are fulfilling the scripture and have kept the good wine for the last.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, OCT. 7, 1914.

The afternoon session was held at the Carlisle Indian School, the members of the Convention being taken to the School by trolley.

The picture of the members of the Association was taken before the Dining Hall at the Indian School at Carlisle, after which the Convention assembled in the Chapel of the Indian School and was delightfully entertained by the Indian Band, with beautiful music.

The Convention was called to order by President Miller, who asked for the report of the Committee on Place of Meeting, which was as follows:

By Mr. Mackin: The Convention has been unusually blessed this year in having had prior to the meeting of the Committee two urgent invitations and since the decision of the Committee to other attractive invitations. And unfortunately we cannot accept all, so this is the result of the committee's work:

The Committee on Place of Meeting respectfully recommends that the next Convention of the Association of the Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, be held at Reading, Pa.

D. A. Mackin, Hettie Porch, Florence D. Cameron, J. Harry Myers, Jas. W. Smith, Joel H. Krick, Committee.

We hope this will meet the approval of the members of the Convention. We are sorry we can not go to Huntingdon. The invitation was very attractive, but it seems best at this time that they should go into a little larger town, and possibly give Huningdon the consideration at a later time.

On motion it was agreed that the report of the Committee on Place of Meeting be adopted.

Following is a report of the Auditing Committee:

TREASURER'S REPORT

The Account of L. C. Colborn, Treasurer of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania, for the year ending 8th, 1914.

The Treasurer Charges himself with the balance in hands of Treasurer, as per the Auditing of his Account by the Auditing Committee and adopted by the Association, Oct. 14th, 1913. \$72.20.

The Treasurer also charges himself with moneys received from assessments from various Almshouses, Institutions, Societies, as follows:

To Cash received from Children Aid Society of Chester Co.	\$ 5.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor of Middle Coalfield P. D.	10.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor Chester County	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor Roxboro Poor Dist. ..	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor Central Poor Dist. ...	15.00
To Cash rec'd from Directors of Poor Conyghan & Centralia P. D.	10.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor Germantown Poor Dist.	15.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Clearfield Co. ...	5.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Venango Co. ...	5.00
To cash rec'd from County Commissioners Elk Co. Poor Dist....	10.00
To Cash rec'd from Directors of Poor, Jenkins & Pittson P. D. ...	10.00
To Cash rec'd from Children's Aid Society, Philadelphia, Pa. ...	15.00
To Cash received from Trustees State Hospital, Warren,	15.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Warren,	5.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Jefferson Co. ...	5.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Westmoreland Co.	5.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Somerset Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Franklin Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Mercer Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Cumberland Co.	15.00
To Cash rec'd from Trustees Deaf & Dumb School Edgewood Park ..	10.00
To Cash rec'd from Trustees Feeble Minded School, Elwyn, ...	15.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Elk Co.	5.00
To Cash rec'd from Children's Aid Society, Western Penna. ...	15.00
To Cash rec'd from Directors of Poor, Allegheny Co. Woodville ..	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Blakely Poor Dist. ...	10.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Scranton Poor Dist. ...	15.00
To Cash rec'd from Department of Charities of Philadelphia ...	15.00
To Cash rec'd from County Commiss'n'rs, Crawford Co. Poor Dist.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Fayette Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Dauphin Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Bucks Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Trustees Feeble Minded School, Polk ..	15.00
To Cash rec'd from Children's Aid Society, Bradford, McKean Co.	5.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Somerset Co. ...	5.00
To Cash received from Trustees State Hospital, Harrisburg ...	15.00
To Cash received from Trustees Pennsylvania Reform School ..	15.00
To Cash rec'd from County Commissioners, Warren Co. Poor Dist.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Bedford Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Delaware Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor Lancaster Co.	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Erie Co.	15.00
To Cash rec'd from Directors of Poor, Shamokin & Coal Tp, P. D.	10.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Beaver Co.	5.00
To Cash received from Children's Aid Society, Delaware Co....	5.00
To Cash received from State Board Public Charities	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Washington Co....	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Westmoreland Co....	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, York Co.	15.00

To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Huntington Co.....	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Blair Co.....	15.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Mifflin Co....	10.00
To Cash received from Directors of Poor, Cambria Co.....	15.00
To Cash received from Trustees of Bethesda Home, Pittsb'g....	5.00
Total amount received from Assessments	\$650.00
Amount in Treasurer's hands at last Settlement.....	72.20

Total amount received by Treasurer during year\$722.20

The Treasurer has paid out and claims credit for the following payments and disbursements, to-wit:

By Cash paid for Typewriting.....	\$1.00
By Cash paid for exps. Janitor, Express, paper, Hotel and other expenses	13.50
By Cash paid for J. A. Lambert, Postage	3.00
By Cash paid for Anna Lape, Typewriting	7.50
By Cash paid for C. K. Snyder, Photograph	1.00
By Cash paid for E. D. Solenberger, Gravel	5.25
By Cash paid for Somerset Herald, Postals.....	3.00
By Cash paid for Somerset Democrat, Billheads	5.25
By Cash paid for W. C. Hoffner, Book	1.00
By Cash paid for Clara Eicher, Typewriting.....	15.50
By Cash paid for Adams Express Co.85
By Cash paid for U. S. Express Co.95
By Cash paid for Expenses to Johnstown, printing Reports of proceedings	3.00
By Cash paid for Pittsburg Photo Eng. Co., Engraving.....	13.00
By Cash paid for Expenses reading proof of Reports and express, Johnstown	4.80
By Cash paid for Somerset Telephone Co., Messages	6.00
By Cash paid for J. A. Lambert, Postage	3.00
By Cash paid for Expenses sending out Reports	5.50
By Cash paid for Ira E. Briggs, Expenses at Convention Phila...	35.00
By Cash paid for Pittsburg Photo Eng. Co.	4.80
By Cash paid for J. A. Lambert, Postage	1.00
By Cash paid for Envelopes, large and Type paper	4.75
By Cash paid for Johnstown Leader, Printing 850 Reports....	113.80
By Cash paid for Adams Express Co., Sending out Reports to Members	24.49
By Cash paid for Postage on 250 reports at 4 cts.....	10.00
By Cash paid for Tying and Directing reports	2.50
By Cash paid for Adams Express, sending reports.....	.54
By Cash paid for Ira E. Briggs Reporting proceedings of Convention at Philadelphia	100.00
By cash paid Expenses of meeting of Executive Committee at Pittsburgh, two meetings	18.53
By Cash paid Somerset Telephone Co., Telephone	6.45
By Cash paid Expenses paid for preliminary meeting at Carlisle at request, President and Secretary	47.50
By Cash paid Somerset Herald, Announcements and Reports, Letter and Enrollment card	15.50
By Cash paid J. A. Lambert, Postage on announcements, Program Committee, Etc.	7.50
By Cash paid National Conference, dues	2.50
By Cash paid J. A. Lambert, Postals and Postage for communications on programs.	2.50

By Cash paid Expenses to Pittsburgh to meet Executive Committee on Program two meetings	18.60
By Cash paid Telegrams, and long distance phone message ...	3.85
By Cash paid Stationery and supplies	5.90
By Cash paid Mary Louise Lloyd, Typewriting	2.50
By Cash paid James Werner, Typewriting	1.00
By Cash paid Carlisle Sentinel, printing Programs	25.00
By Cash paid Postage sending out Programs and Postals	9.36
By Cash paid Adams Express on Record and Reports to Carlisle	1.80
By Cash paid W. G. Theurer, Gavel	5.25
By Cash paid Secretaries Expenses as per Resolution	50.00
By Cash paid L. C. Colborn, Treasurers Salary	25.00
By Cash paid W. J. Phillips, help in sending Pro.	3.00
By Cash paid E. D. Solenberger, Expenses	2.00
By Cash paid Somerset Herald, Postals and Correction.	2.80
Total amount paid by Treasurer	\$646.52
Leaving a balance in hands of Treasurer of	75.68

I do hereby certify that the above account is correct and true as stated, that the sums expended were necessary and for the interest of the Association, and was done at the request of the Executive Committee, many items were paid for and no accounting made for them, the business of the Association has increased very much within the past two years, hence the increase in expenses, which but a small amount above last year, and the difference was caused by the extra effort in regard to the Fortieth Anniversary.

L. C. COLBORN,

I certify that I have examined the Account of the Treasurer and find the same correct, as stated, the amounts were expended for the benefit of the Association, were necessary, and so done at the direction and approval of the Executive Committee. The Association is to be congratulated on the splendid showing and the large balance on hand, and fine financiering of the Treasurer. All debts and expenses are paid.

ANDREW S. MILLER,

President.

To the President, Officers and Members of the Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of Pennsylvania:

We the undersigned having been appointed a Committee to Audit the Account of the Treasurer, beg leave to report that we have performed our duty and find that there was a balance in the hands of Treasurer for the year 1913, as per the Auditors Account of \$72.20 and that the Treasurer has received during the year from various Poor Districts, Institutions, Schools and Societies, the sum of \$650.00 making a total in hands of Treasurer of \$722.20.

The Treasurer has expended during the year for the usual necessary matters and expenses, as per his receipts, the sum of \$646.52, leaving a balance in hands of Treasurer of \$75.68.

We congratulate the Association on the splendid showing of the Financial condition of the Treasurer. The Expenses this year were some larger than former years owing to the effort made to make this more than the ordinary Convention, on account of its being the Fortieth Anniversary and the instruction of the Association last year was that the Executive Committee spare no means or expenses in making it such, but our Efficient Treasurer has increased its receipts by inducing some Districts to give that have not contributed

for years, and thus have balanced up on the general balance.

We recommend that the same assessments be levied this year as in the past. All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. McB. ROBB,
A. S. BRUBAKER.
Auditing Committee.

Carlisle, Pa., October 3, 1914.

On motion it was agreed that the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted and filed and that the committee be discharged.

The Indian Band again entertained the Convention with their enjoyable music.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The first paper this afternoon "Is Our Law For Wife Desertion Adequate?" by Thomas K. Schiller, Esq., of Chambersburg, Pa.

PAPER BY MR. THOMAS K. SCHILLER.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Is our law for wife desertion adequate, depends, in our judgment, to a great extent on whether we are the deserted or the deserter. To the latter in many cases it would seem to be abundantly adequate; while to the former it may lack, in some instances, the seemingly necessary provision for sustenance while the deserter is, as far as earning capacity goes, hors de combat.

But let us run over cursorily the laws and the manner of their application. As far back as the 20th of March, 1803, (4 Sm. 65) this State enacted a statute providing that poor persons and those not able to work shall be supported by the father, mother, children and etc., of such poor person, and directing as a punishment for the non-observance of this law, a forfeiture of \$7 per month on the delinquent. As the word desertion does not appear in this act it becomes a mooted question as to whether such a marital crime was then known, and whether it has not only come with advance civilization and modernism.

Permit us to diviate here for a sentence to say, that desertion under the act mostly used, that is, 1867, is not a crime in the usual legal acceptance of the word, but is so closely allied to it as to make it a quasi crime and to place the remedy for it in the criminal branch of our courts—the Quarter Sessions. It is, however, true that with the advent of the act of March 13th, 1903, desertion was made a misdemeanor; and under it a husband who had deserted his spouse may be brought back from without the State. Yet this act is not used with the frequency the other one referred to is, because we are in most cases seeking support for the deserted wife, and not a fine to be imposed, as is the penalty when convicted as a misdemeanor.

By the 31st of March, 1813, the Legislature deemed it expedient to say, in enacting the law of that day, that: "whereas it sometimes happens that men separate themselves without reasonable cause from their wives, and desert their children—leaving them a charge upon the district"; and at the same time making it lawful for the guardians of the poor, having first obtained a warrant, to seize the goods and chattels of such husband in order to maintain the deserted wife and children. And if no goods were found to commit the husband to jail. You will note that these proceedings were to be instituted by the guardians of the poor; as yet the wife could not bring this prosecution in her name.

On June 13th, 1836, a law was passed that provided that on complaint made by the overseers of the district to any one magistrate of the county that a man had separated himself from his wife without reasonable cause or had deserted his children, a warrant issue authorizing the overseers to take and seize so much of the goods and chattels and receive so much of the rents and profits of the real estate of such man (or woman for that matter for the female of the species is mentioned in the act) as should be sufficient to provide for such wife, and to maintain and bring up such children; and in case insufficient goods are found to take the body of the deserter and commit him to jail. This act like the one of 1812 provided for the overseers simply to seize the goods of the deserter and in default thereof to place him in jail; there was no right of the wife—the real sufferer—to start the proceedings. However, the act of the 13th of April, 1867 took a step forward in that regard and is the act under which practically all of the prosecutions of the present for desertion are brought. Let us see how that act works in practice. Whenever a wife has reason to believe that her marital partner has departed from their accustomed abode without the customary intention of returning—and some wives seem to know this intuitively—she may hire herself to the office of the nearest alderman, magistrate or justice of the peace, and there make information, under oath or affirmation, that the erstwhile lord of their domicile had abdicated. And by way of parenthesis we might add, that any other person may make this information if they so desire, it not being confined to the wife alone. The magistrate then issues a warrant to the sheriff or constable for the arrest of the alleged deserter; and as we noted a few moments ago this fugitive may be arrested within or without the State and brought back for trial.

The act of 1903 makes the desertion a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of \$100, and imprisonment for one year, either or both. This fine or imprisonment, however, would not relieve the defendant from any order for support or maintenance imposed upon him, but is in the nature of an additional remedy or punishment. The farthest point distant an erring husband has gotten, to my knowledge within the past few months, and brought back for trial was from a nearby county to Iowa. The cost to the county of bringing him back was in the neighborhood of \$200. A rather extravagant husband—to the county.

On the arrest of a deserter a hearing is had, and he is either discharged, or held for the next term of Quarter Sessions Court, and may give bond for his appearance there or go to jail. Usually the latter course is taken.

Under the act of April 27th, 1909, desertion cases may be heard at any time before the regular Quarter Session that the Court may be in session and it is convenient to the Court to hear them, thus giving to the alleged deserter an opportunity to be heard and his case disposed of sooner than previous to this act, and not compelling him to wait for the regular term, which might be ten or twelve weeks hence.

These cases are usually heard by the Court, without a jury, and from its finding there is no appeal. (Commonwealth vs. James 142 Pa. 35). Only the regularity of the proceedings or the record of the case, and not the merits, may be reviewed by the higher court.

On the hearing the Court may and usually does, especially where children are concerned, order a certain sum to be paid by the defendant for the support and maintenance of his wife and children. This sum is based on the property the defendant may have and his earning

ability. The defendant is required to give bond for the faithful compliance with the order of the Court; and is placed in the custody of the Sheriff and committed to jail until he does so.

Even where a person has complied with the order of the Court in so far as to give bond to make the payment, and is not placed in jail, and then failed to make the payment, we have an act of June 15th, 1911, that is effective. This act provided that where an order of the Quarter Sessions Court for support has not been complied with by the person on whom the order has been made, for a period of 30 days, on petition filed an attachment may issue against the person named as having failed to comply with the order of support and the party may be adjudged in contempt of court, and be liable to a jail sentence of six months.

So much for these acts and procedure. Now we ask ourselves: Is that adequate? We should answer in the affirmative if the husband gives the bond as ordered and pays promptly at the stipulated times. But what if he does not? He goes to jail, and there may remain indefinitely, and have ample opportunity to consider the matter carefully and fully, and without being annoyed by the ordinary interruptions in daily life. And it seems to be the natural result that after a man has been confined in jail for several months, he realizes that the responsibilities he shouldered at the time of marriage must be borne.

When we say the convicted deserter may remain in jail indefinitely we mean he can not be discharged under the insolvency act after three months confinement. (Vide Davis Appeal 7 W. N. C.; Com. vs. James 12 Pa. 32.) However, he may be discharged at the end of three months time if he convinces the court of his inability to comply with the sentence and is unable to furnish a bond with approved security. Sometimes the deserter is then released on his own recognizance, but is still required to pay the stipulated amount to his wife for her support and maintenance. We recall of a very recent case where the deserter remained in jail about 13 months before the court was convinced he should be allowed his liberty on his own recognizance; and even then he might have remained longer had not circumstances happened to favor him.

While the deserter was in jail he was, in a sense, a nonproducer, and of no pecuniary assistance to his wife; although she could enjoy the knowledge of having placed him where she knew he could not depart without notice to some one. Therefore, when the Legislature of Pennsylvania on the 12th day of June, 1913, passed an act to cover this point, we think the needed link was supplied. This act provides that the imprisonment of the defendant in desertion cases for the want of a bond, be imprisonment at hard labor in a penal or reformatory institution and that 65 a day be paid by the institution to the person designated by the court as the proper recipient of such money. This act when applied would surely tend toward abating desertion, for when a husband learns that he must suffer imprisonment at hard labor, and the wages of his labor go to the support of his wife, he would hesitate, we are sure, before tempting the law of desertion.

This same act provides for the discharge of a convicted deserter in the custody of a probation officer and this latter course may be pursued where the circumstances warrant.

In our judgment these acts called to your attention today are quite sufficient to meet the exigencies of desertion cases. And a strict application of them will, without doubt, bring about the salutary sta-

bility needed to steady wavering husbands, and indelibly impress upon them the advantages of supporting their wives without the supplemental influence of the law.

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT MILLER: The next on the program will be the Report of the "Work of the Children's Aid Society of Chester County" by Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, of Lincoln University.

BY MRS. CAMERON: I beg to be excused from reading my paper this afternoon, because I consider this a most auspicious time for music, addresses by these able men, complimentary remarks on our delightful convention, and ask that my paper be permitted to pass into the records and I forego the pleasure of standing before you and reading it and give way to men of eloquence and men at whose feet we delight to sit and learn.

REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF CHESTER CO.

The inaudible and noiseless foot of time creeps on space, and in all these years of our work we have been pegging away with the same perplexing problem how to save the dependable children from becoming paupers. Like all movements for the amelioration of humanity's condition the work progresses slowly but a retrospect of the effort shows the results are great. That boundless patience has been required to adjust many difficulties in this field of human activities.

The active membership of our society now numbers 256. During the past year the Directors of Poor have placed in our care 22 additional wards; county Children under care at this date 168; in free homes 118; in boarding homes 50. In this work we have always received the support of our worthy Directors of the Poor, they co-operate with us in every way for the betterment of the children.

In the supplementary department 15 names are recorded. In addition the Judge of our court has committed 8 children to the care of our society from the juvenile court.

There is truly a constant effort to place these little people in an atmosphere where they may develop the God given talents with which they are endowed. One child saved is a victory, but many such children will tell in wondrous effect upon future generations.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will have a Discussion on "Vagrants and Tramps," by W. P. Whittaker, Director, of Lancaster.

PAPER BY W. P. WHITTAKER. VAGRANTS AND TRAMPS.

Inasmuch as a vagrant is a tramp, and a tramp a vagrant, I shall discuss the subject from the viewpoint of a tramp only.

When Bayard Taylor tramped over Europe, and wrote that charming book, "Views Afoot," he became known to the literary world as the literary tramp. Clifford Johnson did the same when he wrote "Hedge Rows of England," from a personal observation of walking through rural England. Howard Begbie tramped the streets of London as a tramp, and wrote that wonderful book "Twice Born Men," or "Clinical Regeneration" of tramps who were down and out.

For fifty years Bishop Coleman, the good Bishop of Delaware, each year laid aside his clerical vestments for six weeks, and became a tramp, for recreation and human observation. He is known to the church as the religious tramp. Bayard Taylor, Clifford Johnson, Howard Begbie and Bishop Coleman, were useful and influential members of society. The tramps we see upon our highways and in almshouses are parasites of society.

Tramps have been known as a class of the human race for many centuries in every country of the civilized world. Homeless persons roaming about the country as wandering beggars, rogues and vagabonds, existing by immoral and dishonest means, preying upon the public at the public's expense, are nothing new in this twentieth century.

The United States government has never attempted to take a census of the tramp industry, but the authorities upon the subject available say that there are from 80,000 to 100,000 tramps on the road.

This great army of non-productive paupers, beggars and thieves subsist largely upon what it can beg or steal, and is a serious menace to law and order. What to do with the tramps, is as old a question and problem as the tramp himself.

In Prussia as far back as 1800, drastic methods were used to regulate this nuisance, with but little success. Ten thousand were arrested in one year and punished for vagrancy by work house imprisonment.

The best estimate of professional tramps in the German Empire a year ago put the number at 100,000, notwithstanding the rigid enforcement of the laws to suppress the evil.

That the majority of our American tramps are of German birth, or German extraction, would indicate that heredity, acquired in their native land, follows them across the ocean.

My observation leads me to believe that the tramp is a man who prefers life on the road to any other business. Not one tramp in fifty can honestly admit that he is anxious for work or had not a fair chance in life at some time. The fact is, he does not want work, for he hates work and looks upon honest toil with contempt. In his confidential moments he will confess that he is an idler by choice, and not a victim of circumstances.

To the man who hates toil and has no other income, there are but two ways open for an existence. He must either beg or steal to exist. His unfortunate, misguided reasoning is something like this: If I steal, I commit an injury to society; If I beg and receive alms, I injure nobody. Assuming that this philosophy is correct, he asks himself, are there enough charitable and kindly disposed people in the world to support me in an idle life, if I can give them a good excuse for such a life? If this kind of an argument with himself convinces him, then his career to become a professional tramp has commenced.

In theory, society says to the prospective vagabond, there are not enough foolishly benevolent members of our body to feed, clothe and shelter you in a life of useless idleness; but, in fact, it does nothing of the kind. The public should have nothing to do with charity, whether deserving or not, so far as the ordinary tramp is concerned. The public is the tramp's source of supplies, and so long as he can draw upon that supply, he will continue to tramp.

Lancaster county is proud of the fact that it stands first among the 3,000 counties for agricultural wealth. That we also stand first in having more tramps with us than any other rural county in the United States, is nothing to boast of. The secret of this is due to the misplaced charity of our people, by giving the tramp food and shelter such as he receives nowhere else. The only excuse by our well-meaning people for doing this is that they are afraid of the tramp, and unless they treat him well, he will commit some depredation in revenge.

Again, a large element of our farmers seem to feel as if it were a part of their religious duty to feed and care for these ungrateful parasites. Now and then some constable will make a raid upon a colony of tramps and lodge them in jail for vagrancy. In the fall of the year the real knight of the road rather likes this, for he is then sure of food and shelter for the winter, at the expense of the county. I have often thought that if conditions were changed so as to fine the giver of charity to the tramp, whether we would not have better results. I know you will say that that plan would be a drastic remedy for the evil; but desperate cases require desperate remedies to cure them.

Many laws have been enacted from time to time by our State Legislatures, and many suggestions made by those who have studied the tramp nuisance, but the tramp comes and goes all the same.

In conclusion, permit me to suggest a few things which might at least aid in regulating the tramp problem.

First, since a large percentage of the American tramps are of foreign birth or of foreign extraction, a more rigid, exclusive immigration law, with a literary qualification for admission to our country, would eliminate some of the more viciously inclined characters from becoming American tramps and beggars.

Second, that practically all tramps are habitual drunkards is a notorious fact. If there is any inducement under the sun which will make a tramp work now and then, it is to earn a little money to buy rum.

Why not do with them the same as we do with the Indian—put him on the Indian list, forbidding by law, with a severe penalty, the giving or selling of liquor to the tramp and compelling him to disclose where he got it, in case he does get any?

Third, the unmerited charity conferred upon the tramp by well-meaning but misguided charitable persons should cease. You will say in reply to this that the tramp will then be compelled to steal, and becomes a criminal. My answer is that the moment he does that, the law will dispose of him as such.

I am well aware, and fully appreciate the fact, that we all look upon the tramp as an outcast of society, a deplorable specimen of depraved humanity. My paper contains less than a thousand words, yet I have called him a parasite, beggar, vagabond, vagrant, pauper, rogue and criminal. This is the limit in the vocabulary of moral depravity indeed.

Perhaps I am too severe in my arraignment, for we must admit

that the vilest tramp is, after all, a human being, the same as you and I. He may be ever so disreputable, ragged and unkept on the outside; within his dirty bosom there is the never-dying spark of immortality, that will live when his earthly career of tramping is no more. So I beg of you, let us have at least charity enough for him to better his unfortunate and deplorable condition of life, while we have to tolerate his presence with us.

O. H. Lipps, Superintendent of the Carlisle Indian School was at this time brought to the platform and introduced by President Miller.

REMARKS BY MR. LIPPS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I surely have an apology to make. I am very sorry that I was not here to greet you when you came in. I was unavoidably detained at the office by two parties of pupils who arrives, one from Oklahoma and one from Wyoming, and the escort who was with them wanted to catch the next train back, and I happened to be alone in the office just at that time and in the rush in preparing an order for transportation back, etc., I could not get away. Besides that we have two men from the Department of Agriculture here and they came in a moment and were anxious to get away, and that is the reason I was detained. I hope you will pardon me. I wish to take this opportunity of extending to you a cordial invitation at our school. When you have finished with your program we will be glad to show you through the school, through all of the departments that you think will be of interest to you. Our industrial departments are usually the most interesting feature of the school to visit—the shops where we have carpentering, blacksmithing, painting, etc., and the printing shop. I think you will want to see that and the Domestic Departments where girls are taught sewing, etc., and we will be very glad to provide guides for you to take you around, and we hope that you will feel at home and ask any questions that you feel like asking, and we will try to answer them. We feel congratulated and honored with your presence and I assure you that I am only too sorry that I have been able to be present during the entire session.

Mr. Lipps remarks were received with applause.

Another Discussion on "Vagrants and Tramps" was given by J. Harry Myers, of Shirleysburg, Pa.

PAPER BY J. HARRY MYERS. VAGRANTS AND TRAMPS.

The form of the subject, "Vagrants and Tramps," gives one a large latitude in discussion. It does not confine one to any particular phase of the subject. There are several phases, each one of which might profitably employ all the time allotted to me. There is the large question of "causes," and the equally important question of "remedies." I shall give a mere statement of causes and remedies.

I wish to make the legal distinction between vagrants and tramps. A tramp is a person that wanders about aimlessly. A vagrant is a more dangerous element in society from the legal standpoint. A vagrant is not only an idle and aimless person, but he is also a disorderly person. "The term vagrant is made to embrace rogues and vagabonds, unlicensed peddlers, common prostitutes publicly behaving in a riotous and indecent manner, persons making fraudulent pretenses to obtain alms, fortune-tellers and such as use any craft or device by

palms or otherwise to deceive and impose upon people, persons who willfully or neglect to support their families, so that they become a public charge, persons indecently exposing themselves, and persons escaping from legal confinement." Such is a general notion of what constitutes a tramp or a vagrant.

These two classes constitute in themselves, and are at the basis of, most of the pauperism of the country. While not all those who live below the poverty line belong to either of these classes, yet one is safe in stating that a very large percentage of the ten millions in the United States who are in straitened circumstances spring from these classes. When we consider that about fifteen per cent of the population are living in poverty, we need not wonder that vagrancy is so widespread. If the tramp and the vagrant form the bulk of or the basis for this enormous horde of poverty-stricken people, it is just as true that poverty is the most prolific breeder of tramps and vagrants. It becomes a question then that must elicit our most careful consideration.

The whole question is boiled down to this: What are the causes of and the remedies for this condition of dependence upon the part of the many who are unable or unwilling to support themselves. More than five per cent of our population are today receiving charitable relief of some sort. In a land flowing with milk and money, we need to carefully scrutinize the cause or causes of such a condition.

There are a number of elements which enter into the problem. First of all there is the inborn fact that some are born superior to others, and of course, in harmony with the universal law of "the survival of the fittest" the inferior will go down in the mighty struggle for existence. Not always are the defects that produce inferiority inherent. They may be the result of accident, faulty education, and bad surroundings. Physical heredity, however, constitutes a mighty cause for much of the pauperism and vagrancy.

Prof. Ellwood in his *Sociology* divides the causes of such conditions into two classes: "Causes outside of the individual" and "causes within the individual." In the first place there are causes over which the individual has absolutely no control. The most superior men from the standpoint of inheritance and training have been caught in the meshes of accident, business failure, and crop failure. Tornadoes and earthquakes have ruined the fortunes of the mighty and thrown them upon the mercy of society. There are times when nature withholds her hand, and in the withholding brings want and agony to a whole community. Again, it is the general opinion that many of the dependents are the product of a defective industrial organization, and economic evils. This fact seems to be well established when we consider that nearly forty per cent of this class is caused through the lack of employment. The introduction of new man-saving machinery, and the employment of women and children, have contributed to this industrial condition. Dangerous occupations and unsanitary conditions have flooded society with human wrecks, maimed and diseased. It is not too extravagant to say that 75 per cent of the classes under discussion is due directly or indirectly to economic and industrial conditions. The cause, of course, many times overlap.

Add to this the causes within the individual and one wonders that we have not been swamped with vagrancy. "Physical and mental defects of all sorts, especially those arising from sickness and accident" must be mentioned. Thirty per cent of those applying for aid

are driven to it through temporary or permanent disability. The fact that there are a million accidents in the United States annually is sufficient explanation for the existence of many dependents. Again, a thorough investigation has made it clear that at least thirty per cent of the poverty of the land is due directly to intemperance. Add to these prolific causes, sexual vice, shiftlessness and laziness, destitute and helpless old age, neglect, crime, dishonesty and ignorance and you have the causes of pauperism and vagrancy.

It is up to the American people to solve these problems or go down with other civilizations of the past. There is not one of these causes that cannot either be entirely removed or minimized. We have noticed that these conditions are due to physical and mental defects on the one hand, and faulty and industrial conditions on the other hand.

The first defect must be removed by legislation that will isolate the defective and make it impossible for them to breed and thus perpetuate the species; by a process of education that will raise men to a higher level of mental efficiency; by the elimination of vice; by the prohibition of the liquor traffic; and by the establishment of industrial justice under which the masses shall receive their just share of God's earth and their productive labor, and the classes swept into oblivion. These are the lines that must be pursued in order to prevent an increase in vagrancy that will swamp the community.

While our ultimate aim is the elimination of pauperism and vagrancy yet we must care for these classes until such a time as new conditions shall eliminate them from society. We may never see the day when our social structure shall be thus freed, but we can make our contribution towards its realization, and at the same time reach out a helping hand to them, and make our institutions for their care as comfortable and as uplifting for them as possible while they are with us. Our task to the unfortunate therefore is twofold; it is to help these that knock at our hearts and doors, and at the same time strive to remove as speedily as possible the causes of their existence. While they are here we must heed the Master's wish when He says, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

The Indian Band again entertained the audience with music.

PRESIDENT MILLER: I will call next Mr. James F. Norris, Supt. of Probation School, Pittsburgh, Pa., to talk on the "Result of Parole Work in Reformatory Institutions."

BY MR. NORRIS.

Mr. Chairman:

I am very anxious to keep what friends I may have in the Convention, and knowing there is a football game on, I am afraid I would lose them all if I should take up your time with what I have to say. I therefore feel like following in the footsteps of Mrs. Cameron.

PRESIDENT MILLER: Mr. Norris is at the head of a new style of institution that he has taken out on the farm. It is a new method and very few of us know very much about it, but if the association will insist on going ahead with the program, all right.

BY MR. MATTHEWS: Mr. President, I move you we put it in print. I am like Prof. Norris, I am anxious to see that football game.

ADDRESS BY JAMES N. NORRIS, SUPT. OF THE THORN HILL SCHOOL.

To me has been assigned the task of discussing the results of our parole system in the Thorn Hill School. Inasmuch as it has just been three years since we received in our school our first consignment of twelve boys it will be readily understood by you all that the boy who has been longest on parole has been on parole too short a time to form a very careful estimate of the results of his parole, and to form a very careful estimate of the results of the training given a boy in the Thorn Hill School.

Since coming here I have thought it wise to change the discussion and present to you some of the salient features of our general plan of parole together with a brief statement of how his parole is earned. All the boys who come to us have been in the hands of the Juvenile Court and in various ways have broken the laws of organized society, we therefore take the grounds that he should earn his way back into the society from which his wrongdoing has excluded him.

We run our institution on the Cottage plan allotting twenty boys to each cottage. This cottage unit of twenty is never broken. In charge of this unit is what we are pleased to call a house father and a house mother. We make this unit so small that these house mothers and fathers do not deal with the children enmass but deal with them as individuals after the same manner as they would deal with their own children in a normal family. We maintain a family life and we endeavor to have a great deal of competition as to which family will be the best. Nothing is ever said to them about why they have come to our institution. No mention is ever made of their former associates or of the unfortunate conduct that caused them to come to us. We try to create the atmosphere of a normal home and everything is made to suggest to them that absolute confidence is placed in them and that we all love them and trust them.

That we may have some record of the progress that each boy is making in the institution we receive a daily report from each house Father and each house Mother which gives us a clear cut notion of the conduct of each boy as to what he is doing at his work, what his conduct has been in the cottage and we receive the same from the school indicating what progress he has made there.

The judges commit the boys to our school for no definite period their instructions to us being to keep them until such time as we think them best fitted to return to the freedom of their former conditions, either in their own home or in a foster home. We have an arbitrary play by which a boy must earn twenty - four hundred points in order to make him eligible for parole while we know this is not a good plan we adhere to it for the reason that we have not yet worked out a better one. Assuming that he has made the required progress in the school in his vocational training and in his morals and manners in the home we then send his parole paper to the house Father who is asked to pass his opinion whether this boy in spite of the marks he has made is considered by the house Father to have made sufficient progress to become a self-directing lad under the conditions that we say to the house officer will surround him when he goes home. This report is then carried to the school and the teacher and the principal of the school make up a joint report of his progress and standing in school together with a statement of whether they regard him to have made

sufficient progress to be removed from the custodial care of our institution. From them the report comes to me and from the records in our office I make a face sheet which embodies all these reports and in addition to these give a brief history of the boy's progress in the school and a brief statement of the report made to us of the salient features of the home to which the boy will go. When this is completed we then present this report to our Committee of School and Parole. Each case is carefully considered and this Committee then makes the recommendation and signs the same, setting forth their judgment of what disposition should be made of this child. This recommendation then goes to the Judge of the Juvenile Court and he is asked to approve our recommendation or to make others but this he never does but accepts our recommendation with far too little investigation of why we acted in the way we did.

The occasion for committing a child to our institution is found in the unfitness of the home as is shown in the incompetence and mismanagement of the parents. It seems to me altogether fitting inasmuch as the Judge of the Court passed upon the question which is a mighty serious one of when the child should be removed from the home he should also be put in possession of all the facts in the case as it now presents itself and he should be the Judge of whether the child should be again restored to the home from which he removed it or not.

It is such a serious thing to take a child away from the mother and father who love it and put it in an institution that is always lacking in that fine quality of sympathy and love that only a mother and father can have, that I feel that this important act should have the approval of the Court and that approval should be given only after the Court has put itself in possession of all the facts that we have submitted to our Committee of School and Parole. In other words this duty is so sacred and so fraught with such grave responsibilities that it should be surrounded by every moral and legal safeguard available. Again where homes have been broken down for reasons of poverty and for moral reasons as well and where these homes have been restored to their normal tone, these facts should be immediately put in possession of the committing Judge that he may if he wishes restore the child to the home from which he removed it. I feel in other words, that the jurisdiction of the child should never pass from the Court to the School, that the jurisdiction of the Court should be a continuous performance during the entire period of his detention at any School and we will all hail the day when we have one Judge to preside over our Juvenile Court work who can have the leisure to do this most important and most sacred work with the same precision, with the same care and consideration in each case presented that he would give to a civil case involving a dispute to a million dollars. The right of a mother to the possession of her child is a question that is worthy of all the time that is needed to the most careful and the most painstaking investigation that can be made and a consideration of the case that gives less time to the consideration of this case than is needed is bound to bring discredit on our Juvenile Courts and work a harm to the interest of society in general.

On the other hand we must always be careful that a mandarin sympathy does not carry us away and cause us to do an unkind act towards a child, an act that had its birth in kindness, the result of which may be bitter anguish later on. A justice tempered with mercy is always the benevolent act. Harshness and sternness when just may be the tenderest acts of mercy and in later years undoubtedly

bring a rich reward that a tender, though misguided sympathy could never attain.

As so much for this phase of the work I now feel that I might say a few words that might be of advantage—the way which I think boys should be dealt with while on parole. First, while these boys have been with us in our institution we have assigned twenty of them to be cared for and ministered to by a man and his wife and we felt when making up this unit of twenty that if we could only reduce it to the size of a normal family how fine a thing it would have been, but when we consider the man who would be called upon to pay the bill, you will readily understand that this could not be done.

While we have them under our custodial care twenty in a cottage with our cottages so built that the eye of the house parents can be upon them when they are in the kitchen, the dining room, the play room, or the dormitory. I designed a one story cottage so arranged that the house parents can see every boy that may be in the building. How easy a thing it is for a careful supervision. When we put them out on parole scattered all over a county we make the units very much larger, giving one officer several times this number of boys to supervise. This is very wrong and is fraught with great evils to the highest interests of Christian society. The number of boys a parole officer should have under his care should depend, first on the kind of boys he has, whether they need much help or not and upon whether they are widely scattered or not. This work is again such a sacred task and so important that it is crime against the interest of society to give an officer more work to do than he can do thoroughly and well. The Courts have assumed control and management of these lads and to do or to permit to be done less than should be done for their welfare will bring discredit upon the Courts. If I could say anything that will influence anybody to work to the end that each boy or each girl may have that amount of supervision and direction that is needed when he or she is on parole I shall be very glad. I should say from my experience that an officer should not have over twenty to thirty to oversee. If it were possible to obtain in each community some big brother who has those fine qualities of heart, brain and conscience so blended as to make a real brother and put the lads in charge of these this number might be greatly increased, but men who have the desire and the qualities of mind and heart to act successfully in this capacity are none too abundant.

We frequently hear discussed the question of who should have the jurisdiction of the boy or girl when he leaves the custodial institution and returns to his former home. To me this does not seem a very important question. It may be of advantage to know if the lad's failure is chargeable to the faulty training at the institution or to the neglect of parole supervision after he has left the institution but that is much less important than the salvation of the lad. I feel that he should be under the care both of the probation officer and the parole officers as well, that everybody who can touch the lad and influence him towards righteousness should do this and the lad who has had most help will not have more than he needs.

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will now hear from Mr. John G. Orr, of Chambersburg, on "A Quarter of a Century's Experience in the Children's Aid Work."

PAPER BY MR. JOHN G. ORR.

Before I commence the reading of this paper, I want to say that if there is anything in it that will interest you, you will find at the

back part of this building there is a report to which this is a supplement. I will be glad to have you take one of them along with you and see what we are doing up there.

THIRTY YEAR'S EXPERIENCE IN CHILDRENS' AID WORK.

About fifty years ago I became a citizen of Carlisle as a stranger having but one acquaintance in it. Ten years later when I removed from the town I knew personally or by sight every one of its adults and very many of its younger people. I come back today to find, with few exceptions, none of these friends and acquaintances and myself almost as much of a stranger on its streets as that day in March, 1865. I had purposes and ambitions for the future, but not even a germ of a thought that I would one day return to read a paper before a convention of Charities on my experience of thirty years in Childrens Aid Work. It proves the little one knows of his future and the little part one has to do with the mission of his life. This work was not of my own choosing, but gradually grew upon me. During these thirty years of my connection with the Childrens' Aid Society of Franklin County I have served as member of the Committee on Admission and Dismission, and with the exception of two or three years, its Chairman, served also part of the time as corresponding secretary, later recording secretary and for twenty-one years as its president. I am therefore familiar with all its work and speak from my personal knowledge.

As the introduction to these experiences I will outline its financial work for the reason that it has been the foundation of its success and has given to it, to an unlimited degree, the confidence of the people of Franklin County whether they have been contributors or not.

The Society was organized June, 1884, chartered July, 1884, and opened its receiving home for children in the October following. It commenced work with nothing of its own but its charter from the Court and its first effort was an appeal for aid which brought a response loud enough to rent and furnish a building and employ a matron and an assistant matron. In 1896 it opened a general hospital, the pioneer one south of Harrisburg in the Cumberland Valley and its continuation to the borders of Tennessee. In 1912 it founded and opened a Home for the Aged which has steadily moved forward in its line of charity. In 1905 its hospital received a separate charter and ranks among the best county hospitals in Pennsylvania, with property, real and personal, valued at \$50,000, free from debt. From the opening of this Aid Society it has kept from under the weight of debt, always able to more than meet its expenditures and today owns \$25,000 worth of real and personal property, with an endowment fund of \$12,000, to be used for the enlargement of its work. This endowment fund has come chiefly from bequests. Its work is largely confined to the county, but it often stretches its helping hand across its borders even into neighboring states and in these years has taken under its shelter and protection 250 children.

Its purpose is to receive friendless and dependent children, place them in families and visit and look after their interests to some extent even beyond their majority. The first child was received from the Directors of the Poor and placed in a family before the receiving home was opened, and later replaced in another family. This ten year old girl is now a woman past forty and resides in a neighboring county. The last admission was a two and one-half year old boy on the 19th of September last. He has no inheritance from his father but disgrace, not even a name, and the mother is about ready to desert him that she may live a life of shame. Between No. 1 of 1884

and No. 250 of 1914 lie the children who will furnish my experiences and will include some who were refused admission. While I have theories of my own and assimilated others, I have learned as others have that theories have to give way to existing conditions and be guided by discretion and good judgment. As I have served in these positions without any pay most of my work was done from my business office, twenty-five years of which was in the management of Valley Spirit, a newspaper published in Chambersburg by John C. and D. A. Orr, and here I may digress to say that the Publicity through this newspaper was a great helping factor. During the summer of 1886, it raised by popular subscription \$5,433.07, more than enough to pay for the purchase of the present building and surrounding ground.

To select reminiscences from thirty years experience in a work of charity for friendless children and present them in a paper to be read in fifteen minutes that will interest the hearer and be satisfactory to ones self is somewhat of a task. Experience teaches in this children's work that every one admitted for care and protection is a new problem. While there is much in common new points arise that must be considered. In these incidents of child life that I will relate, I will select those that I believe will be the most helpful to others in similar lines of work, and will use the numbers of the child and not the name.

No. 33.

One morning there came to my office a girl of sixteen, who made inquiry whether I was the president of the Childrens' Home. I replied that I was. She told me where she lived with her aunt, whom I knew, and stated she would no longer stay there and wanted to be taken into the Childrens' Home. I tried to show her it was better to live with her own people than to live with strangeres and finally persuaded her to return. In a week or two she came back still dissatisfied and asked for admission. I admitted her and later found a place for her with a family in the country where she lived until her age limit was reached. She afterwards married and is doing well and one day surprised me with a present of fruits and vegetables of her own raising. This was the only case of the kind of the 250.

Two or three years ago a woman with a six year old boy called at my house and said she had a struggle to make a living on account of her boy and said "If I can get a place for him in the Childrens' Home I can secure plenty of work. I asked "Where are you from?" She named a small village in the county and said she had come to Chambersburg to get work. I asked her name and the name of her boy which she told and I said "That is not your name. Where is the father?" Her reply was, "My husband, the father, has deserted me and I am again married." I inquired "Where is he?" She said "He has left me also and I am again on the world." I said "If you come to Chambersburg, what about a home?" She replied, "Oh, I have rented a room for \$2.00 a week or \$2.00 a month, I am not sure which." I inquired "Are your parents living?" She said "Oh yes, there is a family of 21." I said "What is your mother's name?" She replied "Prudence Plum." I suggested that her mother change her name to Abundance Plum. I said "Now as you have two husbands living, between you three you should be able to maintain this child. Go back to the country where you have been living and in a year come to see me and I will give you my answer." The mother and child departed and I have never heard of her since. This was an attempt to shift her burden from her own shoulders to the public that she could live an easier life and likely an immoral one. This is one of the many

cases that come to us from desertion of husband or wife and sometimes of both and there should be some practical legal way devised that these people be made to contribute to the support of their own offspring.

No. 236.

Not long since I was invited by Honorable W. Bush Gillan, Judge of the Juvenile Court to be present on a Saturday morning to hear the evidence in several cases and possibly make some suggestions as to the disposal of the children. A grandfather was accused of ill-treating his grand son and driving him from home. The evidence showed that the twelve year old boy would sleep in livery stables and almost any place but at home. The grandfather admitted severe punishment to the boy for his habits of disobedience and running away. When the case ended I was asked by the Judge if the home would receive him. I replied "No, the boy would require such care and watchfulness that it would be impossible to retain him, except under lock and key." He said "I don't like to send him back to his grandfather and I don't know what to do with him." I said "Commit him to the care of the Childrens' Aid Society and I will take him home." He replied "Do you mean to take the boy to your own home?" I said I would see what I could do with him. He left the court house with me and accompanied me home. After dinner, I said "I am going to town and you go with me." I wanted to meet a man at a horse sale, which I did, and while in conversation with him, my charge disappeared. He was not to be seen, but finally I located him on the top of a freight car with some other boys enjoying the sale. I called to him to come down, which he promptly did and he went with me on my way. Before retiring, I introduced him to the bath tub and he went to bed a cleaner boy than he had been for years. On Sunday morning he went with us to church. After dinner my wife came upstairs leaving him on the porch. I said "He will not be there long." I went down, but the boy was gone. My neighbor across the way called to me "Your boy has gone down the alley." This leads to a lake and here I found my boy with other boys. I asked him if he was ready to go home and without objection he returned with me. At night we again went to church. In the morning I was going away from my home for a while and told my wife to put him to some work. As soon as she left him he left the house and was not to be found. On hearing of his getting away, I said to my wife, you lack experience, and tomorrow I will teach you how to manage him. I searched for him and put the policemen on his trail, but night came and no boy. In the morning I found the boy in bed. I kept the latch key on the porch and he knew where it was and while we slept he used the key and came in. The next morning I took him with me to the stable and got him to work and as I went out one door on an errand the boy went out the other and disappeared. The police were notified, but there was no trace of him. My wife and I went out on a visit in the evening and on my return I went to the cellar to fix the furnace. I was surprised to find the door leading to the cellar open and as I walked in further I found a piece of carpet laid in front of the furnace. I called, but no answer. A search found the boy in the coal pile. I asked how he got in. He replied "I tried the door, but it was locked and a man passing told me to go down the coal shoot." I sent him to the bath room and then to bed and locked his door, so he could only go out through my room and said he should not get up until I called him. The next morning soon after breakfast he was sent to the garden on an errand and again the "Call of the Wild" was upon him and he was off. About ten o'clock that night I was called up by telephone

by the watchman of the C. V. round house. It was a bleak March night. He said "I have a boy who says you turned him out. He will freeze. What shall I do with him?" I said "keep him until morning." He replied "I am not permitted to have any persons around." I asked "Can you send him to my house?" He said he would and he did. Another bath before bed. The next day I kept him upstairs in the room with me. In the afternoon we went to town to meet a woman who had made application for him and who took him to her own home. This was on the following Saturday. I heard nothing from him until Sunday of the following week and on my return from church on that day I found the boy, his new master and a constable awaiting me. His complaint was their inability to control the boy only when they were with him and asked me to take him back, which I did. After they were gone, I said to the boy, "Now will you stay with me or not?" His reply was "I will stay right along." I said "dinner will soon be ready and if you are going away you need not wait for dinner." After dinner he left at the first opportunity and for two or three days I could find no trace of him, when the police notified me they had him in the "cage," and wanted to know what to do with him. I said "keep him until I want him and I will pay his expenses." In a few days he went to the country on a farm where he did good service and where I visited him but in the course of a few months complaints, came that they could no longer keep him and the boy was again before the Court and sent to a state institution. He was a fair scholar, obedient, willing to work, could write a good letter, but the desire to run away he could not control. He was an illegitimate child.

No. 13.

A young girl with some negro blood in her was admitted to the home. She was bright and attractive and a place was found for her in the country. Two or three times her place was changed and finally she came back to us. Her passions were such that she could not be left in the home without a continual watch over her and some disposal had to be made of her. The matron of the hospital finally agreed to take her as a domestic. Here she remained for some time, but she had to be kept in day and night and the watch and care was too much of a strain and some other action had to be taken. One of the staff physicians consulted with me about her case and finally it was decided to perform the operation of castration. The girl was then over fifteen years of age. Some weeks afterwards a former resident of the town was on a visit and he concluded to take the girl with him to a distant state. At last accounts she was active in church work and growing into a useful woman. There is talk about the mutilation of the body by many men and women of tender sympathy and laudable intentions, but they must remember the body is often mutilated by amputation of a limb to save a life. Why not make it to save not only a life but a soul?

No. 171.

On a fourth of July morning when patriotic fires were beginning to burn with fervor I had a telephone call "Come to the Court House at once." I promptly responded to find the Steward of the Poor House awaiting me. He said "Three girls have been committed to the poor house and they are too filthy to receive" and he asked that they be taken to the Children's Home. I suggested that he keep them until the following day. When he returned he found they had been cleaned, disinfected and received during his absence. The day following they were received at the Home of the Aid Society. They were likely

girls and soon found family homes in the country. The oldest and youngest continued where they were placed and visitation found them doing well. After several months the middle one was returned with unfavorable reports. I noticed a great physical change had taken place and she was looking and acting like a boy. A light moustache appeared on her lip; her voice no longer was like a girls and she preferred boy's work. She was soon replaced in a family and returned because they could not keep her with the young children. She was again replaced only to be again returned and her habits and conduct were such that she was taken before the Juvenile Court which committed her to a state institution. There a medical examination proved her to be a hermaphrodite. She "was neither man or woman." The authorities changed her sex, she was dressed in boy's clothing, given a boy's name and informed she was no longer a girl. After a short time No. 171 was placed on a farm where my last reports showed her doing well as a boy.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in testifying to the counsel and help I have received in every way from my Board of Directors. I also commend very heartily the active co-operation the Society has had from the Board of Directors of the Poor of Franklin County. I have been a farmer, a merchant, a banker, a newspaper man but the greatest pleasure I have had in these years outside of my own family, is that which comes from what I have helped to do for the homeless and friendless child; and my convictions grow stronger from my experiences that all successful work of uplift, benevolence and charity must have its foundation on the gospel, whose founder said

"I was hungered and ye gave me meat;
I was thirsty and ye gave me drink;
I was a stranger and ye took me in;
Naked and ye clothed me;
I was sick and ye visited me."

No. 155.

There came to me one afternoon the mother of a girl about nine years of age asking for its admission to the Receiving Home of The Childrens Aid Society. It was the oft-repeated story of separation of husband and wife and the neglected family of children. She was unknown to me and I informed her I would make inquiry into the case and let her know of the decision. On inquiry I learned the mother was employed in a distant part of the county and the child had been left with an aunt for several years. On a visit to the home of the aunt I found her living in an alley or avenue on the second floor of a livery stable. The aunt like many of connection was a simple or feeble-minded woman unfit and incompetent to properly care for the child. The girl was admitted to the Home and for a time made progress to some extent. But her eyes became affected and she was placed in our Hospital and the results were not satisfactory and I removed her to Philadelphia, where under the care of the Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, she was treated at the Wills Eye Hospital and her condition was greatly improved. From there she was taken to the University of Pennsylvania. In the department where she was placed, much interest was taken in her case on account of its peculiarity and by arrangement of these interested persons she was placed in a private school in the city for children of this class, after having sent them a history of the girl. I visited her while in the school and found her making progress in reading, writing and other branches. With her physical development a new trouble arose and that was her strong sexual desires steadily increasing. After conference and con-

sultation with the medical authorities, she was sterilized and her line of descent was ended.

She is now a young woman of seventeen but is not making such progress in educational and useful lines as was hoped for, but we know she will produce no more of her kind. She continues under our Society's care and protection and we had hoped after eight years of our efforts for her she would have reached a point when she would be of service to herself and of usefulness to her community. How much longer this society will have to care for and protect her is for the future. Such cases should have the protection of the state. Is there a State Institution where a woman of this kind can be placed?

PRESIDENT MILLER: We will have a Discussion on "Dairy, Piggery, and Hennery on Poor Farms" by George W. Ibaugh, Steward of Laurytown Almshouse, Rockport, Pa.

PAPER BY GEORGE W. IBAUGH.

"DAIRY, PIGGERY AND HENNERY ON POOR FARMS."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Convention.

In dealing with this subject, I will present some of my own observations and experiences.

In considering the Dairy, we will look first to the barn. The day of poorly lighted, poorly ventilated, under-ground cow stables has gone, if we are to consider the Dairy as a paying proposition. In order to combat Tuberculosis and other diseases, we should admit to our cow stable all the sunlight possible and give plenty of ventilation, without cold draughts. The stable should be so arranged to admit of easy cleaning and have the fewest possible places for disease germs to hide. This is best accomplished by using steel stanchions and concrete floors with proper drains. There should be a Silo of sufficient capacity to feed the herd.

Let us next consider the cow.

The Dairy on a Poor Farm should produce milk, butter and beef. In other words the cow should be of a type which will produce all of these economically. For this purpose I consider the Holstein the best cow we have at the present time and most of the herd should be Pure Bred. Scrub cows like Jaik under-ground barns, belong to farming of years ago. The Holstein cow is large, with a deep barrel giving room to consume large quantities of roughage, a good milk producer and dresses well for beef.

Some will ask, should a public institution pay the difference in price for Pure Breds and will they produce enough more to warrant this difference? Let me give you my experience at Laurytown:

We had a herd of 22 cows of the scrub variety and by carefully weighing the milk each day soon found that most of the cows were eating more than they were producing. These non-producers we turned into beef. The Directors authorized me to purchase four Pure Bred Holsteins and some grades. With our Veterinarian, I started to look for these cows and soon found that good grades could not be bought for less than \$100.00 to \$125.00. We ended our trip by buying nine Pure Bred Holsteins and no grades. In order to show you that this has paid, I will compare four of the best grade cows with four of the Pure Breds for a period of three months. All of these records are taken as soon after freshing as possible:

No. 14 grade, value, \$80.00; Produced, 1st month, 935 pounds of milk; second month, 845 pounds of milk; third month, 770 pounds of milk. Total three months, 2,550 pounds of milk, 1062.5 quarts.

No. 22 grade, value \$125.00. First month, 1507 pounds of milk;

second month, 1354 pounds of milk; third month, 1331 pounds of milk. Total for three months, 4192 pounds of milk, 1746.6 quarts.

No. 23 grade, value \$80.00. First month, 944 pounds of milk; second month, 895 pounds of milk; third month, 848 pounds of milk. Total for three months, 2687 pounds of milk, 1119.5 quarts.

No. 25 grade, value \$80.00. First month, 963 pounds of milk; second month, 884 pounds of milk; third month, 843 pounds of milk. Total three months, 2690 pounds, 1120.8 quarts.

No. 2 Marble Johanna Princess, Pure Bred Holstein, cost \$350.00. First month, 1783 pounds of milk; second month, 1726 pounds of milk; third month, 1605 pounds of milk. Total three months, 5114 pounds of milk, 2130.8 quarts.

No. 3 Princess Aaggie of Sunny Side, Pure Bred Holstein. Cost \$250.00. First month, 1666 pounds of milk; second month, 1618 pounds of milk; third month, 1347 pounds of milk. Total three months, 4631 pounds of milk, 1929.5 quarts.

No. 5, Daisy Clothilde DeKol, Pure Bred Holstein. Cost \$235.00. First month, 1561 pounds of milk; second month, 1392 pounds of milk; third month, 1299 pounds of milk. Total three months, 4252 pounds of milk, 1750.8 quarts.

No. 11, Yucca Colthilde DeKol. Pure Bred Holstein. Cost \$325.00. First month 1475 pounds of milk; second month, 1406 pounds of milk; third month, 1441 pounds of milk. Total three months, 4311 pounds of milk, 1800.8 quarts.

Total four Pure Bred Holsteins, three months, 18,319 pounds; 7632.9 quarts. Total four grades, 12,119 pounds, 5049.5 quarts. Difference in favor of Pure Breds 6200 pounds, 2583.4 quarts.

This at 5 cents per quart gives a difference of \$129.15 in return from Pure Bred Cows.

Cost of four Pure Bred Holsteins, \$1,160.00. Value of three heifers and one bull calves 3 days old, \$335.00. Present cost, \$725.00.

Value of four grades, \$365.00. Value of four calves, 3 days old, \$4.00. Present cost of grades, \$361.00.

Difference in cost of four Pure Bred Holsteins, \$364.00.

Interest on this difference, three months at six per cent., \$7.28. Difference in grain fed Pure Breds, 2066 pounds, \$33.94. Difference in hay and silage, \$14.72. Difference in cost of production of Pure Breds \$55.94.

Difference in milk production, \$129.15. Difference in cost of milk production, \$55.94. Profit in favor of Pure Breds, \$73.21.

You can see by these figures that so far Pure Bred Holsteins with us are proving of greater value than grades. Some of our best grades will be kept and from these we will produce both milk and beef.

Another very important factor is the care of the Dairy and with us the help question is a problem. Up until last spring we had depended entirely on pauper labor to look after the cows. This has been a constant source of loss for years. A Dairyman with the same cows by feeding properly doubled the production. Some of the cows we have weeded out and killed had good dairy points but had no doubt been ruined by this class of labor. Proper feeding and cleanliness are of such importance about a dairy that it does not pay to trust to the class of paupers which we draw from the Coal Region.

The same general principals will apply to the Piggery. A poor farm should not only be able to produce most of the pork consumed, but should supply the neighboring farmers with good thrifty pigs. Here again one distince breed should be kept and mostly full bred. Warm dry quarters should be furnished for a pig will not thrive if

kept where it is damp. Feeding is a very important item and should be entrusted to some one who understands the needs of a growing pig. With us the help question is still a problem. We depend on three inmates to look after the pigs and are not getting the results we should. We are planning and in the near future hope to have our Piggery on the same footing as the Dairy.

The Henery should be made one of the most important departments on every Poor Farm. There is probably no source of food that can be produced as cheaply as eggs and poultry. Up to date houses will increase the possibility of cheap production and give the fowls a better opportunity to show their ability than the old style of houses.

A breed should be selected which meets the requirements and there are so many breeds that none can be classed as best. Care and management are of greater importance than the particular breed. There should however, be some one breed and then aim to make it better.

We can see by the results obtained during the egg-laying competitions that it no longer pays to house the common dung-hill fowl. We have selected the Barred Plymouth Rock as best suited to our needs and hope by another year to have a large flock of these! I believe that every farm belonging to a Public Institution should be a Model Farm. It should be so managed as to be an example for the farmers in the community. To do this and to get the best paying results, sufficient help of the best procurable should be furnished. The stock should be of the best and so managed as to not only be profitable but excellent individuals of the different breeds selected. Any change or improvement that a board of directors decide upon is bound to be met with criticism by some of the tax payers. If the farm is not paying we get the same thing. There is no excuse for maintaining unprofitable stock on any farm.

Music by the Indian Band.

Mr. I. N. Dixon read the following paper on "Asylum Building:"

**PAPER BY MR. I. N. DIXON.
"ASYLUM BUILDING."**

Paper by Director I. N. Dixon, Read at the Annual Convention of
Directors of the Poor and Charities of Pennsylvania,
Carlisle, Pa., Week of October 4.

Mr. President, Members of the Convention, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The subject assigned me on our regular program, namely, "Municipal Housekeeping," is so foreign to my experience in rural life and the needs of the great county I have the honor in part to represent, that I have changed it to "Asylum Building," owing to the desperate straits into which counties outside of the large cities have been driven.

As necessity knows no law, and being confronted by duty, I have offended against the committee on program and beg its pardon.

Speaking for a county of a quarter million inhabitants engaged in agricultural, industrial and mining pursuits, whose population is cosmopolitan, and whose social conditions reflect the ever-changing waves of prosperity, I can say that our condition in Westmoreland is well nigh intolerable!

We are told that the large institutions for the indigent and the criminal insane are over-crowded. Whether conditions are as bad as painted or not, we do not know, but we do know the many cases of violently insane have been refused admission and dumped upon us, which we had neither the disposition nor power to turn adrift.

The state by most liberal appropriations to charitable institutions:

has a right to expect that these sadly afflicted wards of the Commonwealth should have at least room to lie down to sleep, their only blessing, overtakes them. Our department for the insane is crowded to almost suffocation our condition is exasperating to those in charge and deplorable to our people who are ready to help.

The multiplied channels through which the process of building charitable institutions must pass, anyone of which has the power and generally the faculty of obstruction, renders the progress slow and in our case seems to have side-tracked it altogether. The prod from the State Board of Charities seems as impotent, as the periodical findings of the grand jury. The former is administered with a sigh and the latter is filed in some unfrequented pigeon-hole at the court house!

Much of the hesitation over a single county building a hospital for the insane is caused by the feeling that exists as to the State's duty in the premises. The existence of corporations employing large numbers of men renders charitable institutions necessary and these corporations pay large sums of money into the State treasury as well as into the local treasury. It is urged, and with considerable force, that the State should make liberal appropriations toward the building of asylums for indigent and criminal insane. The incoming of foreign population incident to the expansion of our industrial enterprises has resulted in crowding our institutions of charity and the ethics of business would suggest that the State's charity should replenish the fields from which the tax gatherer collects most bountifully. Aside from the equities this would place these institutions in the midst of the friends of the unfortunates and lessen the bitterness that distance gives to separation.

The counties of Westmoreland, Indiana, Cambria, Somerset and Fayette have a population aggregating a million. They are the heaviest producers of coke and bituminous coal in the state. Almost fifty per cent of their population is foreign born. A large amount of the pauperism is the result of injuries sustained in the mines and mills long before a competency is secured. The unfortunates become a charge on charities! Aliens of the criminal class, convicted of high crimes, are predisposed to real or assimilated insanity. Our list of criminal insane is growing with alarming rapidity. A separate institution for their care and keeping should be provided and this could best be accomplished by the counties named joining forces. Better facilities could be secured and a saving of money would result.

I hope that what I have said will be regarded as a mere suggestion, whose purpose is to provoke discussion. With us at home, providing for our insane has become a burning question. Our neighboring counties are drifting toward the same obstacles so that if our condition does not inspire discussion and thought, it must awaken fear. Our superintendent and minor officials are highly complimented for their considerate care and attention. But neither care, sympathy or consideration can bridge our difficulties. The demand for aid has outrun our capacity to help and our situation is fast becoming a reflection on the finer precepts of humanity!

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you.

"MUNICIPAL HOUSE-KEEPING."

By T. C. WHITE, MERCER, PENNSYLVANIA.

There are many different kinds of Municipal houses or homes; there are Municipal city Hospitals and other Municipal Institutions, but the house I wish to discuss today is a Municipal County Home. A home for the indigent poor and insane of our Counties, supported

by the taxpayers of the County or City, which ever it may be, and open to inspection at all times.

First let us view it from the standpoint of a Director of the Poor, who has the good of the taxpayer on the one hand and the unfortunate on the other; he tries to select a house keeper for this house; let us see what he needs, to keep a house open for the admission of all classes of humanity. There you will find the deserving poor, the cripple, the inebriate, the thief, the liar, the sluggard, feeble-minded, the tattler, the skeamer and the disturber all thrown together, and in many Counties of our State the Insane are under the same management.

What a task confronts the Director of the Poor, no one knows, until he tries it. He has his constitutence to please; his office is an elective one and carries with it certain obligations, which he through courtesy must entertain, perhaps this may come from some one who has visited the home and knows nothing of the requirements of such a house. After he has been canvased by all his friends he makes a selection, and let us congratulate him on making a good selection, one qualified to fill the position; for who of us if it was a business proposition would select one that was not qualified to fill such a position, and let me say here that the business principal that will apply to one will apply to the other.

But in public affairs it frequently occurs that the one selected is totally unqualified for the position to which he has aspired, or in other words, he is not as large as the job, and then there goes out a cry over the County, telling of the failure, of missed-placed hopes, of betrayed confidence, condemning him in every way when everybody knew that he was not large enough for the job.

We should act wisely in the matter of selecting a house-keeper, we should take the position and fit a man to it, and not try to take a man and make the position fit him.

If it is to be the keeper of a Municipal House, to make a successful keeper, he should have the following qualifications: A business man, a farmer, a judge of live stock, a mechanic, a good dairyman, a financier, know something of the Poor Laws, know enough about medicine to give first aid in case of injuries, his heart should beat under the Fifth Rib for those unfortunates who come under his care. He should be a man of will power, firm, but gentle; and above all strictly temperate in his habits, for under no circumstances should any man be appointed a keeper of a house who is intemperate.

We have had many scandals and even murder in some of our Municipal Homes in this State, through the drink habit. He should be an organizer, for without organization no one can successfully manage a home.

The Matron should possess many, if not all, of the qualifications of the Superintendent, together with being a No. 1 house keeper in the true sense of the word.

Having considered the qualifications of the Keepers, let us pass on to what has to be kept.

In most of our Counties large and up-to-date houses have been built, in others large and substantial buildings have been erected, but are not up-to-date in convenience, causing many unnecessary steps to the Superintendent and Matron to oversee the different department, but these difficulties are being corrected as fast as the financial conditions will allow.

In these Homes the Superintendent and Matron find all kinds of people, in fact almost all nationalities, men and women who have been in every walk of life. Here you find on the books that grand-

fathers died in the home, fathers died in the home, and now you have the sons or daughters in the home. It seems that it has gotten into their blood that after they have spent most of their lives in riotous living, they will then go to the home, there to die.

You have all classes of humanity to contend with and to govern, feed and cloth; you have the inmate who wishes to lend a hand in whatever way he is able, who takes an interest in the home; you find the grumbler and the fault-finder, the glutton, the dispeptic, the untidy, the profane and the intemperant.

Now these have to be governed, and there must be order, there must be rules and they must be enforced.

Hired help is another proposition that cannot be overlooked. To keep such a home clean and tidy you must employ a bright, tidy and intelligent class of employees, who realize their responsibility in life, who take an interest in their work, who can see what there is to be done, and then willingly does it. The keeper must furnish the employees, good and comfortable rooms, removed as far as possible from the home people, so that the employees may get their rest and not be disturbed at night; he should make it as home-like as possible for the employees, to keep and maintain the high and right class, that such a home demands. Here the rules and regulations of such a house should be strictly observed, for without discipline and order among employees, the management will be a failure. The employees should not alone observe the rules of the house but should help to enforce them.

Another important feature of Municipal House-keeping is punctuality; there should be a set time for all things, and everything done on time. There should be an hour set for rising and retiring, also a regular time for meals and all other things pertaining to the home.

Good ventilation in a home is another proposition a Superintendent will have to encounter; some person will perhaps want windows up and another will want them down, but cleanliness and good ventilation are very essential to the good of the inmates, and one that the Superintendent and Matron should insist on being observed.

In the home there should be some one to administer to the wants of the sick and dying, and he should have some practical knowledge of the kind of work he is required to do, for in all these homes are all kinds of ailments, both physical, mental and moral. And a physician has a grand field in which to work, he can relieve the physical needs, and at the same time if he is the kind of a man that he should be, and feels his responsibility, he can often speak a few words that will bring cheer and gladness to many a weary and needy soul.

We now come to food. This should consist of plain wholesome, well cooked food, prepared in a clean way and placed before the inmates in as appetizing manner as possible. It should consist of bread and butter for breakfast and supper, together, with coffee, tea or milk; for dinner it should be boiled meat and vegetables from off the farm, this should be varied from time to time. Mush and milk and rolled oats and milk are a very good diet, tomatoes, lettuce, together with peas and beans should be given. The fruit raised on the farm could be given for supper and used in various ways.

There should be a provision made for sick and bed patients, where they could be given a diet suitable to their needs, prepared and served on trays.

This home should be on a farm large enough to furnish feed for dairy and farm teams, also furnish as much of the food supply for

the inmates as possible; it should supply all fruits and vegetables consumed in home and at the same time give employment to as many of the inmates as are physically able to work out, and those who are not able to work out on the farm, should be employed about the house at whatever they can do, for nothing broods discontent like idleness.

We now come to the dairy. This should be developed to the highest point of production, as butter and milk are two very essential items in the supply of a home.

There should be attention given to the hogs as they contribute largely to the supply in meat and lard, and can be made to consume all refuse from dining room and kitchen.

At the home the raising of poultry should come in for full amount of attention, as it affords a revenue that should not be overlooked, both in eggs and in meat, which are so essential in the home. It can be looked after by some of the inmates, as each man can be found a place he can fill, if the keeper makes a study of his people.

In the home there should be some kind of amusement for the inmates. There should be religious services conducted on Sabbath, and prayer service during the week.

This home should not differ any from a well regulated farm, only on a larger scale, for no business principal that will apply to an up-to-date farm but what will apply to this home.

The nearer to home life you make it, the nearer you have solved the problem, both to the taxpayer, the Superintendent, Matron and the inmates.

After adjournment, Superintendent Lipps of the Indiana School escorted the members through the various departments which were interesting to all. From there the members of the convention witnessed the game of football on Indian football field, after which the members were taken by trolley for a sight-seeing trip through Carlisle, to Mollie Pitcher's grave, and to Mount Holly Springs the famous watering place, and return.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION, OCTOBER 7, 1914.

President Miller called the meeting to order and announced a Duet by Miss Lena Wenger and Charles Goodyear, both of Carlisle. They sang very effectively, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say" by Rathburn, accompanied by Miss Nell McMillan.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The first paper of tonight will be the "Custodial Care and Surgical Operation for Deficient Men and Women", by Dr. Martin P. Barr, Superintendent of the Feeble-minded, school, Elwyn, Pa.

PAPER BY DR. MARTIN P. BARR.

CUSTODIAL CARE AND SURGICAL OPERATION FOR DEFICIENT MEN AND WOMEN, By MARTIN W. BARR, M. D., Chief

Physician Pennsylvania Training School for
F. M. C., Elwyn, Pa.

Probably no subjects have, within the last decade, given rise to opinions more widely diverse than have the enforcement of eugenic marriages and the sequestration and sterilization of mental defectives.

The laudation of these, in the most extravagant terms, by some, and the equally bitter decial by others, both show ignorance of true conditions; conditions which should be viewed equally from a com-

mon sense stand-point. The guide to this is the fact now made prominent, that every community has feeble-minded members unprotected and at large.

Now the law of life, inexorable as death itself, must be obeyed; and can neither be broken nor evaded. If defectives are allowed unrestrained marriage or free cohabitation, the consequent social devastation, as entire as that of a hurricane, must be inevitable, leaving behind, ruined homes and Living Death where Living Life should be.

After all, these Children of a Day— for so they are even though they have passed the meridian of life, with no past, no future and only the present theirs—are only human, and passion unguarded by normal intelligence leaps, as does any other predatory animal, to the impetuous call of sexual desire.

What is needed is to educate the public to such a realization of this, that society will not only co-operate with charity in the care of the helpless, but will demand for itself, protection from contamination and infusion of impure blood.

Charitable societies may try to reclaim unfortunates, especially women, when once they fall, but can **never** place them where they were before, or restore what they have lost. These stand in the pillory of their own **past** lives and can never alter their **present** state. For them, all the tears of the river Cocytus or the sighs of the river Acheron avail nothing.

In a study of harlots numbering 424—80 per cent. plus, were found to be distinctly imbecile, their mental age never exceeding twelve years. The 20 per cent. adjudged normal were found to be unable to carry on a consecutive conversation, and, never reading papers or books, were absolutely ignorant of the ordinary topics of the day. A large majority of the whole had contracted venereal diseases, and were pronounced alcoholics and drug fiends.

Recently my attention was called to a family in which there were 22 imbecile children, both parents being feeble-minded; and to another where there were 18 idiot children—also of defective parents—the community in which these latter lived, taking pride in exhibiting them as curiosities. Surely some one should have suggested that these cases required surgical as well as custodial aid; yet no steps had been taken to such end.

In two studies made in the Juvenile Court, the first, numbering 759, shows 75 per cent. imbecile. In the second, out of 728 cases, 47 per cent. were also found to be imbecile beyond a peradventure, their mental ages ranging from 7 1-2 to 11. Of these, over 50 per cent were suffering from venereal diseases.

At a hearing in court where it was shown desirable to retain within an institution, the sister of a harlot, a feeble-minded girl of fairly attractive personality with exaggerated sexual impulses, the judge felt that she should be discharged to give place to another, but, as she was only 18 years of age, he, after consideration, ordered her detained for a year or two longer. He would not agree to indeterminate sequestration, and even when urged that for the sake of posterity it was best to retain her permanently, he replied that that could not be considered; as on that plea many persons could be separated from the world entirely.

And well they might be, when we consider that the State of Pennsylvania alone numbers over fifteen thousand avowed imbeciles, an increase of over five thousand in a very few years; of these less than three thousand are cared for in institutions at a cost to the State of \$627,255 per year.

The courts simply do not go far enough back; they fail in that they do not reach the inception—the root of the matter. They often punish without careful investigation of the causes from which criminal instinct springs—the environment, family history, inherited tendencies, physical disability and that susceptibility to suggestion which makes them the ready tools of the vicious.

In the case of Roland Pennington, tried in Media last June, for aiding in the murder of a man, it was proven that the boy although almost twenty in actual age, yet coming from a neurotic stock, with three first cousins imbecile, had mentally only attained some 11 or 12 years; still he was adjudged responsible, and murder in the first degree was the verdict.

Is it not a poor law that first permits a person to commit a crime, and then punishes him for it, not recognizing that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure?

Pennington had sufficient intelligence to comprehend the enormity of the deed but, susceptible to suggestion in exaggerated degree, he had not sufficient inhibition to resist the volitional act.

Early recognition of his mental defect, and separation would have protected him alike from tempter and temptation.

Of those confined in penal institutions, at least 40 per cent. are feeble-minded, and crime increases naturally with the unrestrained increase of such authors, misnamed criminals.

Reports of last year show no less than 9,000 murders committed in the United States alone!

Among many homicides noted throughout the world within the last century, many high in authority have been the victims: three presidents of the United States; twenty royal personages; sixteen viceroys, premiers, presidents of South American republics, etc., and some thirty-two attempted assassinations of kings, presidents and governors were frustrated.

What might not humanity have gained had the mentally unbalanced perpetrators been recognized and sequestered in youth—protected from the world, and the world from them?

In the year 1893 in one hundred American cities, presenting a population of fourteen millions, there were 2,100 suicides; in 1903 one hundred cities, numbering eighteen millions, show suicides 3,500; in 1912 in one hundred cities aggregating twenty-three millions, the suicides were 4,400.

In this is noted a doubling of numbers in less than twenty years; and an undoubted increase of degeneracy in this decrease of courage and self-hood.

The percentage of mental defect among the foreign element in the city of New York, where our immigrants are mainly admitted, is 2.48 times greater than that of the native-born. A study made there in 1912, of the alien insane and feeble-minded cared for in the state hospitals, shows no less than 13,163 foreign-born patients.

For these, at a cost of \$262 per capita, the annual expenditure amounted to \$3,448,706, and as the average hospital age is eleven years, the sum of \$37,925,766 will have been paid by the state at the end of that period for the care of mentally defective and diseased aliens.

Throughout the entire United States no less than \$94,000,000 is annually spent in the care of the insane, and \$90,000,000 for the feeble-minded; making a total of \$184,000,000 expended yearly upon our ever-increasing helpless population.

From this brief scanning of statistics, one cannot fail to recognize the necessity for the enforcement of measures which experience has

demonstrated as absolutely needful steps toward prevention, viz: the Sequestration, Separation and Asexualization of degenerates, and further revision of Marriage Laws.

Sequestration protects society from contamination and removes the defective from a world where he is forever misunderstood and driven backward—be it in the home, the school or in business circles—wherever he is brought into competition with normal people.

In order to effectually accomplish these aims, Sequestration must be permanent, otherwise the trained imbecile is a greater menace to society than is the untrained, in that with latent powers and talents developed to the point of concealing defect, he is no longer recognized, and has opened to him a larger field for the indulgence of emotional or criminal instincts.

Training Schools for defectives, without the protection of permanent sequestration, find themselves often twice defeated in the aim of preventing increase and lessening crime; and by the loss of their trained laborers aiding in self-support and in the care of the helpless. For this evil, legislation offers no remedy, no state in the Union providing for indeterminate sequestration.

Separation, first, of normal from backward children in the schools; second, the massing in classes those of similar mental capacity, that they may be trained in occupations proven possible for them—industrial, manual or intellectual—such as farm and house work, shoe-making, carpentry, dress-making, painting or printing, in these aiding also in living expenses.

Asexualization has at last won its way to legal recognition as the only assured means of dealing with present numbers, not only preventing increase but by lessening the exaggerated sexual impulses, contributing to the happiness of the individual, thus insuring a certain amount of freedom in home or community life.

In this matter the past decade seems to present a new trend of thought, in that what was formerly termed brutality, is beginning to be viewed as the truest safe-guarding of the innocent, and the preservation of Nations from racial degeneracy. Some 12 states have concurred in affirming the necessity for sterilization; Indiana leading the way in finally gaining the endorsement of legislative action, in which Pennsylvania had thrice been defeated.

The application of the principle in these states cannot fail to correct prejudice and misunderstanding in the mind of the general public, making clear the nature and simplicity of operation, involving no danger and almost no discomfort to the subject, and insuring benefit to all.

The removal of the organs is not always essential, but is to be preferred as giving absolute security, and when performed upon youth, desire almost entirely ceases, or at least is held in reasonable obedience.

There is no reason why the operation should not be so safe-guarded as to prevent license. It should be permissible only after study of and testing by accredited alienists and surgeons, and this is best attained in the grouping of numbers by separation and segregation.

In the reconsideration of Marriage Laws, progress is also shown in that a large majority of states—some 38—make proven defect in either or both parties, a nullification of marriage; but none as yet require for obtaining a marriage license a certificate exhibiting a clean bill of health for two generations back; notwithstanding the large number of cases recorded, showing the reappearance of unsuspected defect, usually intensified, in the third or fourth generation.

It has been urged that stringency of marriage laws would encourage vice; but why not make illicit cohabitation with a defective a penal offense, as does the "Mental Deficiency Act" recently brought into operation in England?

It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant that shall bring a consensus throughout the Union, regarding the prevention of procreation by the unfit, as absolutely necessary to stem the tide that is polluting the race.

(Applause.)

Messrs. Archie Ruggles, Charles Goodyear, Reed Mower and Hugh R. Miller sang a quartette, "Barcarolle" from "Tales of Hoffman," by Offenbach. The quartette was greatly enjoyed by all.

As an encore the quartette sang Brahms's "Lullaby."

Mr. W. W. Stamm, Executive Secretary of the Association of the Blind, of Pittsburgh, gave the following Illustrated Address on "Pennsylvania's Duty to its Blind." Mr. Stamm during this address gave a description of the industrial work by the blind through the use of lantern slides, which were quite interesting and were enjoyed by all present.

ADDRESS BY W. W. STAMM. PENNSYLVANIA'S DUTY TO ITS BLIND.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Every person with sight recognizes a duty, or at least feels a sympathy for a blind man, woman or child. Oh, yes, we have dropped coins to the aggregate of many dollars into the tincups of the blind man we have seen for years at the most prominent street corner of the city from which we came. And, just as often, we have gone on our way rejoicing and with self-satisfied complacency because we thought we had done our duty.

We did our duty, possibly, as we saw it. But there is a different side to the story. Only a few days ago, I spoke to one of the most successful blind business men in the state of Pennsylvania—a man who started with nothing but who, after learning to tune pianos, used his money to good advantage in successively large real estate deals and who now owns one of the finest homes in the most exclusive sections of Pittsburgh and is conducting a piano business along with other business. This man was deploring the distorted idea the public has of the capabilities of the blind.

"The public must recast and reconstruct its entire ideas regarding the blind," he said. "They have a false idea of the real blind man or blind woman of any worth because such successful persons while compelling momentary admiration on account of their having overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles, are not often long remembered. But the fellow who sits on the street corner, making the best, or the worst of his affliction, creates a vivid impression on the mind of the passerby and is thought of frequently. He moulds public opinion toward a class of blind which is small in comparison with the several thousand sightless folks in this state, who have as much self respect as any person who sees."

This man's complaint is typical. There are in Pennsylvania, according to the Government census of 1910, nearly 6,000 blind persons. Nearly six thousand pairs of sightless eyes are turned toward their more fortunate seeing brethren and pleading for the opportunity to do something—to be considered as normal and to act just as seeing people except that they do so under a terrible handicap. A handful, comparatively, have their ambitions gratified through the Pennsyl-

vania Association for the Blind which has aided possibly 200 persons in different parts of the state to become at least partially self-supporting.

Of this small army of sightless men, women and children in Pennsylvania, nearly half are needlessly blind. Industrial accidents, improper care during sickness, Fourth of July accidents, have been the cause of many cases of blindness but the horrible appalling feature of our study of the figures is that from one-sixth to one-eighth of the six thousand have been born blind! Think of it! A thousand born blind just because somebody blundered. Somebody didn't do his duty. Some doctor, some nurse or more likely some mid-wife, who didn't know her business, looked at a case of "Only babies' sore eyes" and permitted the child to go irrevocably blind. True, the fault often came before birth, because of the diseased condition of one or both parents but even despite the worst case of such poisonous condition these little eyes might have seen the attending physician or midwife used a one per cent. solution of silver nitrate in the babies eyes to kill the infection.

Pennsylvania did awaken to its duty as a State in respect to such cases at the last session of the Legislature when a bill passed making it a criminal offense not to report cases of Ophthalmia Neonetorum within 24 hours. Like many of the good laws on our statute books it is more ornamental than useful but Daupin County recently took the lead in causing the arrest and imprisonment for 30 days of a mid-wife, who failed to report a case of babies' sore eyes, which later resulted in blindness.

Will 30 days in the jail restore that little one's sight? Will its heart broken parents get any comfort out of the woman's imprisonment? I do not think so. But, setting aside the awfully pathetic and sentimental side of this blind baby's case and that of a thousand other needlessly blind from the same cause, it is a matter of tremendous economic importance to the state to see that laws looking toward the conservation of vision are not only made but rigidly enforced.

Conservative estimates place the cost of educating and maintaining a child born blind from birth to maturity at \$5,000 and this figure is not too large. Suppose, then, that the State of Pennsylvania has been put, or will be put to the expense of educating and maintaining 1,000 blind children at \$5,000 each. What does it mean? It simply means that the state is paying \$5,000,000 because some physicians and some mid-wives did not measure up their responsibilities.

From the coldly economic standpoint, therefore, the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind contends that to prevent blindness is a tremendous saving to the finances of the state to say nothing of the effect upon the blinded person, his relatives and friends. To prevent loss of sight, either at birth or by the installation of safety devices in factories, or by keeping away from children dangerous toys such as guns and pistols, is the manifest duty of every citizen of the state. It should be a hobby of social workers, whether they be interested in other lines of social service or not. Such an interest in our fellow man is better than all the tin cup sympathy we can bestow in many years.

The blind do not want your sympathy. They want work. They are praying for something to do to make that never ending night, that eternal darkness, a little brighter. Some of you may have passed through a period of several weeks or months enforced idleness. Those who have will never forget the experience. It is awful. But what are a few weeks or months to a life of idleness in the dark? That

is what many of the 6,000 blind in Pennsylvania are facing now because the public, the social organizations, and the state itself has not seen its duty or performed it.

To provide profitable employment for blind men and women is part of the functions of the association of which I am proud to be the secretary. That association is an organization, separate and distinct from the two splendid schools for the blind in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but its work is closely allied to the schools.

We stand in the position of the "older brother" or the "helping hand" to the graduate from the schools for the blind. After years of the most careful training and instruction sightless boys and girls come from two great institutions—not asylums, if you please—prepared to prove that they are capable of doing really practical work.

You, the public, shrug your shoulder and mentally say, "Theoretical." "Blind people can't do anything worth while." Nonsense, I say. The graduate who left school a few months before becomes hopelessly discouraged because he has met with the cold shoulder everywhere. In such cases, our association has been able to aid a number of blind men and blind women. It has been the connecting link between the employer and the blind, or it has become the employer and has taken the product of the sightless and disposed of it, thus providing money for the worker and keeping him busy.

But we do not confine our work to graduates of schools. Many of the cases we handle are those of persons who were blinded late in life, or past school age, and they are taught how to do remunerative work, set up in a little store, or otherwise shown how to at least contribute materially toward their support. The state legislature thus far has been very generous to the schools for the blind in appropriating approximately \$100,000 per year toward their maintenance but it has fallen down miserably in its duty to their graduates or to those who have been blind after school age, or for the conservation of vision. A mere \$2,500 per year, half the cost of educating or maintaining one child born blind, has been appropriated to the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind for the tremendously important work of aiding the aged and infirm blind, prevention of blindness and in providing remunerative employment for the sightless.

To establish branches of our work in Harrisburg, Reading, Johnstown, Erie and Altoona is part of the plans of the association but to do this means that the state must appropriate at least \$50,000 at the next session of the Legislature, of this amount we will ask \$10,000 for Prevention of Blindness alone. There is another duty which Pennsylvania owes to the blind but of this I speak with great hesitancy because of its extreme importance and the fact that no satisfactory solution has been formed in other states. This is a pension system for the aged and infirm blind or for those absolutely unable to do anything toward self-help. The details of a pension for the blind are so vital that to avoid imposition on the state, we are gathering data which may result in concrete form in the presentation of bills to state or county authorities later. There is such grave danger of imposition that I feel this matter should be approached with great care as it is quite expensive. In Ohio the pension bill is very unsatisfactory and costs to the various counties \$250,000 a year.

Pictures showing actual work done for the blind by Pennsylvania Association. Motion picture film entitled "Toilers in the Dark," taken expressly for the Association in its workshop in Pittsburgh.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I have tried to point out some of the duties of Pennsylvania toward the blind. Do you agree that the state,



MR. SAMUEL E. GILL.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Member of the State Board of Public Charities, who delivered a very interesting address on the evils of intoxicating drinks to poverty.

the individual or society owes something more than it gives them? If you do, will you help us to give them these few comforts to compensate for their terrible affliction? Will you show your appreciation of sight by joining with the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind in being the "older brother" to these benighted brethren and sisters of ours?

(Applause.)

PRESIDENT MILLER: There has been some request for Mr. Francis J. Torrance to say a word on this subject at this point.

By Mr. Torrance:

My attention was first brought to the care of the blind by Dr. Moon and Dr. Fox, of Philadelphia. I have always considered it one of the sweetest charities we have. The work done by the institution which has been reported on by Mr. Stemm is such a practical substantial charity, such a worthy thing, that it appealed to me. It is a most interesting work. I have been able to send some business to them and everyone who comes in touch with the work is so pleased and so impressed with the practicability of it that there is no argument after you become acquainted with it. Any of you who are in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, will be well repaid if you call on both the Institution of the Blind at Bellfield and also the workshop for the blind in the old First Ward School.

The quartette before mentioned rendered another pleasing selection entitled "Santa Lucia" by Rees, accompanied by Miss McMillan.

PRESIDENT MILLER: The next address is "Relation of Intoxicating Drinks to Poverty, Degeneracy, and Crime" by Samuel E. Gill, Member of the State Board of Public Charities, Pittsburgh.

ADDRESS BY MR. SAMUEL E. GILL.

THE RELATION OF INTOXICATING DRINK TO POVERTY, DEGENERACY AND CRIME.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We might state the relation of intoxicating drink to poverty, degeneracy and crime, in a vast majority of cases, as the relation of parent to child, or the relation of cause to effect. But it may be profitable for us to consider briefly some important facts which lead us to the conclusion that such a relation exists.

First let us see what we mean by intoxicating drink. When we speak of an intoxicating drink we mean a beverage which when taken into the system will intoxicate, or as it is often put, makes one drunk. I much prefer the word intoxicate, for it has a deeper and more precise meaning. The word intoxicate is derived from "toxin," which means poison; so when we speak of an intoxicating drink we mean a poisonous drink, and when we speak of a person as intoxicated we mean one who is poisoned.

It is a matter of common knowledge, and needs no argument to prove that a person who is poisoned is less fit for the duties and activities of life than one who is well and free from the effects of poison. It will be conceded readily that the man who is poisoned frequently, is frequently unfit to perform duty as a wage earner, and the man who is frequently poisoned to the point of helplessness, or insensibility, is the man whom nobody wants to employ and who therefore is likely soon to become, and in fact often does become, a charge upon the public.

The fact that more than forty of the leading railroad companies

in the United States have prohibited their employees from drinking alcoholic beverages, because of the loss of efficiency should be sufficient to arrest the attention of all thoughtful observers. The U. S. Steel Corporation, and other large employers of labor, having made careful investigations of results attained by men who drink and men who are abstainers, have given notice that only abstainers will be given positions and abstainers only will be eligible for promotion. What are some of the reasons why these great corporations have taken this position? Carefully kept records have shown that the man who drinks is more subject to disease and when ill suffers longer than does the abstainer. Hence there is loss of time and wages to the employee and loss of product and profit to the employer. The records of insurance and beneficial societies show that abstainers average only about half as many cases of sickness as drinkers. They also show that in the case of drinkers the average period of illness is fully 50 per cent longer than that of abstainers. (33, Statistics of H. Dillon Gouge, Public Actuary of S. Australia.) But this is not all—Repeated experiments have proven conclusively that even the moderate drinker loses in efficiency when he is working. Brickmakers, typesetters, telegraphers, book-keepers, laborers, mill men, pedestrians and soldiers, under careful tests have all alike shown losses in efficiency when taking even dietary quantities of alcoholic drinks. The loss varies from seven to forty per cent as against their normal working capacity when without drink. (48, for particulars I refer you to some of the charts of the Scientific Temperance Federation exhibited upon the walls of this room.) House Document No. 1390 of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for 1910 shows that in that state there were 86,365 arrests for drunkenness, and 20,779 imprisonments for the same offence. These imprisonments varied from 10 to 90 days. If we take even the shortest term we have here a loss of 207,790 working days spent in prison, to say nothing of the longer terms, nothing of the days lost by the more than 65,000 who through arrested, but not imprisoned, yet must have lost an average or two or more days each, and nothing of the loss of time of the other thousands who though intoxicated were not arrested. This too in a state, the population of which is only 3,366,000 or about 1-30 of the total population of the United States.

If we make reasonable allowance for the longer term sentences, say an average of 20 days, and allow two days as indicated above for those arrested, but not sentenced, and apply these figures to the U. S. we will have, from this cause alone, the enormous amount of 19,367,400 days of lost time, which, at the low average of two dollars per day, would yield the workers the sum of \$38,734,800. This tidy sum would go a long way towards relieving the needs of the deserving poor, but it is insignificant when compared with the amount of money spent for drink. The quantity of beer, wine and spirits withdrawn for consumption as shown by the U. S. Reports of Internal Revenue for the year 1913, taken at the retail prices paid by the consumers, amounts to the enormous sum of \$2,400,000,000. Enough to build six Panama Canals and 15 Dreadnaught Battle Ships besides. This almost incomprehensible sum, which would relieve from actual want all the worthy poor of the world, is an economic waste and its expenditures for this purpose is the direct cause of at least 50 per cent of all poverty. Some have contended that POVERTY is the CAUSE, and INTOXICATION the EFFECT. I challenge any such person to show me one man who BEGAN drinking BECAUSE he was poor and I will produce ten who BECAME poor BECAUSE of drink. (15.)

We have thus seen that the drink habit is responsible for a vast deal of the poverty which oppresses the people. Poverty forces its victims into the slums, deprives them of air and sunlight, of wholesome food and comfortable homes and clothing. Under such conditions health, vigor, and efficiency are impaired and their children suffer.

Every farmer knows that if he sows poor seed he will reap inferior crops and each succeeding crop, from such seed, will be poorer than the preceeding one. Hence while poverty alone tends to degeneracy that is not all. A poisoned spring sends out a poisoned stream. Parents are the springs from which flow the streams of life from generation to generation. If parents take into their bodies poison which lowers their vigor, efficiency and vitality, their children must suffer in consequence. That degeneracy does result from drinking has been so completely demonstrated that it can no longer be successfully controverted. Dr. Demme of Berne, Switzerland, studied carefully the histories of two groups of families in that city. In one group of ten families the parents were total abstainers. They had 61 children of whom five died in infancy; six were defective; and fifty or (82 per cent) were normal, physically and mentally. In the other group of ten families, the parents were intemperate. They had 57 children of whom twenty-five died in infancy, twenty-two were defective and only ten (or 17.5 per cent) were normal. Dr. McNicholls of New York studied the cases of 20,147 school children. Of this number 6624 had drinking parents. Fifty-three per cent of these children were subnormal and dullards; 13,523 had abstaining parents and only ten per cent of these were subnormal and dullards. Dr. W. C. Sullivan of England studied the life history of the children of 628 mothers and found that 55 per cent of those whose mothers drank, died under two years of age while of the children of sober mothers only 23 per cent died under two years of age. Dr. Taave Laitinen of Helsingfore, Finland, during the years 1903-1909 studied 5,845 families with 20,008 children. He found that the children of abstainers weighed more at birth, developed more rapidly, enjoyed better health and fewer died in infancy. Details of his studies may be seen on some of the charts exhibited. (1,7,8.)

The studies and experiments of Professor C. F. Hodge of Clark University with dogs show some very interesting and impressive facts corresponding closely to facts observed by others in the cases of children. The results may be briefly stated as follows: Of 23 whelps born in four litters to dogs which had been given alcohol with their food, 9 were born dead, 8 were deformed and only 4 were viable and seemingly normal. A pair of normal kennel companions, of the same strain and treated in all respects the same as the above, except that they were not given any alcohol with their food, produced 45 whelps, of which 4 were viable and normal—showing 90.2 per cent normal offspring from the abstaining dogs against 17.4 per cent from the alcoholics. Dr. Henry S. Williams, eminent as a physician and author, makes the following statement:

"If additional evidence of the all-pervading influence of alcohol is required, it may be found in the thought-compelling fact that the effects are not limited to the individual who imbibes the alcohol, but may be passed on to his descendants. The offspring of alcoholics show impaired vitality of the most deep seated character, sometimes this impaired vitality is manifested in the non-viability of the offspring; sometimes in deformity; very frequently in nueroses, which may take the severe forms of chorea, infantile convulsions, epilepsy, or idocy.

In examining into the history of 2554 idiotic, epileptic, hysterical, or weak-minded children in the institution at Bicetre, France, Bourneville found that over 41 per cent had alcoholic parents."

We cannot dismiss this phase of our subject without referring to another important point which has not generally received the attention it deserves, and that is the evil influence of alcohol on sex morality. Fortunately there is a growing interest in sexhygiene. All who have studied the question seriously, know that drink plays a very important part in sensuality, especially in its initial stages, and in the maintenance of prostitution. The New Conscience is everywhere demanding the separation of the use of liquor from the vice resorts even where vice is not being very vigorously repressed. And why? Because it is certain that drink leads to vice and vice to degeneracy and crime.

That a vast majority of crime, especially crimes against the person, has been the result of drink has long been known and frequently pointed out by careful observers. As illustrative of this fact I may point to the records of the Allegheny County Workhouse which show that 90 per cent of all persons committed there were drinkers. The records of the Allegheny County Jail show a like proportion. Other institutions for delinquents in our state report from 50 to 80 per cent of their population as habitual or occasional drinkers. It has not, however, been until comparatively recent years, that the close connection between drinking and degeneracy, and crimes, have been shown and widely commented upon. Go into any of our penal institutions and scan the faces of the inmates; mark the abnormal craniums, the peculiar facial expressions. With clouded minds, enfeebled wills and oft times weak physical powers, the results of the sins of the parents, temptations which would be successfully resisted by normal persons, sweep these from their moorings and they drift into crime with all that it entails (45) Dr. Bernardo, that great friend of the London waifs, in his report for 1888 after having carefully tabulated the many thousands of cases which passed through his homes, made this statement: "The astonishing fact emerged (doubly astonishing to me, because I was not then a total abstainer, nor even in sympathy with that movement) that no less than 85 per cent of all the children whom we admitted to the Homes under my care owed their social ruin, and the long train of distresses, to the influence, direct or indirect, of the drinking habits of their parents or grandparents, or other relatives." (Crooker p. 33.) Neither the U. S. government nor our state officials give us any adequate statistics concerning the crimes resulting from drink. In order to obtain them we are dependent upon investigations made by social workers, philanthropists, news bureaus, court records, etc. These are not always complete, or exact, but from them estimates are made which somewhat approximate the actual facts. Based upon such sources of information we catalogue some of the crimes committed in a single year as follows: Nearly three thousand infants are smothered in bed by drunken parents who overlie them in their drunken stupor. About five thousand suicides are caused by strong drink. Nearly one thousand wives are murdered by drunken husbands and approximately nine thousand other murders are caused by drink. Forty thousand wives are robbed of their husbands and two hundred thousand children of their natural protectors. Drink in saloons, dance halls, theaters, beer gardens and other resorts sends sixty thousand girls to ruin; girls once as pure and sweet as any daughter of yours or mine. It is estimated that about one hundred thousand persons enter upon a career

of crime each year through the influence of strong drink.

These estimates may at first seem surprising but when we consider that the official records of our own state show that more than 80,000 persons have been remanded to Jails, Penitentiaries, Reform Schools and the Workhouse in a single year they begin to impress us as being very conservative.

Permit me to quote from U. S. Senate Document No. 43 of 1905 the words of Dr. George W. Webster, President of the Illinois State Board of Health. "The alcohol problem is more important than the tuberculosis problem as (1) it costs more lives and more money; (2) it costs the United States over \$2,000,000,000 annually; (3) it probably causes directly and indirectly, at least 10 per cent of all deaths in the United States; (4) it predisposes to infection, destroys acquired immunity, prevents the occurrence of artificial immunity at least in rabbits, lessens resistance, leads to an increased mortality in all infectious diseases and after surgical operations; (5) it lessens the power of the individual to resist the injurious influences of extreme heat and cold; (6) it causes a deterioration of the quality of mental work; (7) it diminishes the power to withstand fatigue and lessens the general efficiency of the individual; (8) it is a poison and should be classed as such instead of as a food or stimulant.

Col. L. Mervin Maus, Chief Surgeon Eastern Division U. S. A. in an article in the Medical Record, February 22, 1913, says: "Temperance has become the most important sociological problem of the age. Apart from its bearing upon the health and preservation of the human race, temperance has become a cold blooded business proposition, which is assuming the greatest importance in the commercial world. Professional and business men everywhere are beginning to learn that even the mildest manifestations of the Drink Habit unfit men for the ordinary pursuits of life." And we all know how army men, the Kaiser, Lord Kitchener, our own General F. D. Grant, and hosts of others regard the use of intoxicants.

When we consider all the evil effects arising from the prevalent use of strong drink, it seems unthinkable that the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, or any commonwealth, should be content to go on year after year selling to a few of her citizens the privilege of dispensing to other citizens the poison which is so fruitful of poverty, sickness, imbecility, idiocy, insanity and crime. The National Association of Alienists and Neurologists, at its annual meeting in Chicago, deplored the use of intoxicants and went upon record in favor of the medical profession espousing the cause of temperance and becoming leaders in the enactment of laws for the suppression of the drink habit.

Permit me to recapitulate very briefly:

Alcohol is not a food or a stimulant. It is a narcotic poison. Its use as a beverage is destructive of mental and physical efficiency. Its economic waste far exceeds that of war and pestilence combined. It is responsible, according to very conservative authorities, for 50 per cent of our insane, 60 per cent of our paupers and 70 per cent of our criminals.

I venture the opinion, that the good sense of the American people will not much longer suffer a business to continue, which is detrimental not only to all its customers but to the whole community; a business which produces no good results, but only evil, and that continually. We who are brought into contact with the wrecks of humanity caused by the drink traffic, as we minister to the poor, care for the insane and over-see the delinquents, realize as others can

scarcely do, the necessity for the suppression of this great evil and I call upon you as lovers of your fellow men, as patriotic sons and daughters of this grand old commonwealth, to use your utmost powers to banish completely from our state the cause of so much poverty, degeneracy and crime.

(Applause)

SAMUEL E. GILL.

President Miller: We will have an Illustrated Address "The White Plague, the Commonwealth's Efficient Means of Arresting the Spread of it." In the absence of Dr. Dixon, who was to give this address, Dr. Hunt will take his place.

Dr. Hunt illustrated his address by the use of lantern slides with which he showed pictures of the various sanatoriums, new methods of ventilation, Dispensary work, etc. etc., which was quite interesting.

ADDRESS BY DR. C. J. HUNT.

"The White Plague, the Commonwealth's Efficient Means of Arresting the Spread of it."

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Dr. Dixon regrets very much that he was unable to be present this evening in order to give you the picture which I know he has in mind, probably better than any one else in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to just how to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and the latest methods that are being used in Pennsylvania in order to get control of it.

To Dr. Dixon has been assigned the discussion on methods of arresting the spread of tuberculosis in the Commonwealth. You have already had figures presented to you showing the tremendous numbers of citizens of Pennsylvania who have become the State's wards by reason of mental enfeeblement, poverty and crime. It is fitting that a fourth group should be considered in your deliberation, for it is a well known fact that chronic disease due to transmissible cause unfits for the greater part, those unable to cope with the problems of life.

First, it would seem pertinent to tell you what the tuberculosis problem means in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

It has been estimated that in all of the United States during every year 150,000 deaths from tuberculosis alone. In Pennsylvania it has not been necessary to make estimates. It is impossible under the present method of registration of vital statistics to have a body buried in the Commonwealth without first having the cause of death given by the physician who last treated the case. Based on this accurate mortality record, it is shown that the annual deaths from tuberculosis in Pennsylvania exceed 8,000.

The number of patients in Pennsylvania is more difficult to determine. Despite the great skill which has been developed in establishing a diagnosis and the advanced efforts which are being made through all medical and sociological channels to secure exact records, all of the cases occurring are not reported.

Some years ago, Dr. Phillip of Edinburg, determined that for the purposes of roughly estimating the total number of existing cases it would be safe to state that for every death from tuberculosis there probably existed ten living cases. Using this "rule of the thumb" for the purpose of determination, there must be living in Pennsylvania over 80,000 persons having tuberculosis.

It is a well-known fact that the so-called open case, i. e., the patient who is discharging bacilli with his or her sputum, is the most import-

ant menace to all those in direct and, to a less extent, to those in indirect. It is more important to note that 90 or more per cent of all cases of all ages are the result of more or less intimate relationship between the sick and the well.

The work of prevention would not seem so great a problem were mortality figures alone considered. The full significance is apparent when the relation of each death to those in contact is studied.

It is obvious that the problem of those in immediate contact with the patient is of greatest importance. In a study of 5,033 cases treated in the State's Dispensaries, during 1913, it has been found that each case represents a family population of 5.4 persons. This means that in Pennsylvania 432,000—nearly a half million—persons either have the disease or are in immediate contact with those having the disease. Without consideration of indirect contacts it is observed how stupendous becomes the problems of prevention.

It is a disease which is so intimately associated with the poor, that the problems of family maintenance, of personal hygiene, and of housing conditions take foremost rank in any methods of prevention which may be devised. It has been determined that not more than 25 per cent of those who die during each year are personally circumstanced to care for themselves or to have others do so, so that they may be without danger to their own family or to the community in which they live.

Making direct application of these factors to the conditions in Pennsylvania, it is evident that we have directly to care for 25 or more per cent of 80,000 cases and the immediate probability of infection of over 100,000 persons.

In developing methods to treat this problem, it has been necessary to realize that each patient is part of the family and, that while in a restricted sense he is to be treated individually, the methods must be of wide and very general application.

In Pennsylvania, the problem has been placed under governmental control, by such means centralizing administration in the most economical way. The plan of organization was made sufficiently comprehensive to take into consideration the nature of the disease, the methods of its spread, its extensive prevalence, and the unfortunate financial and sociological condition of those afflicted.

The plan of work was so designed that a record of all cases of tuberculosis in the Commonwealth should be filed in the archives of the State Department of Health and that all patients who are indigent or in need of assistance are admitted to the service of local agencies of the Department and from there to the State Sanatoria.

It was not until 1907 that a special appropriation was made by legislature for this work. As soon as the funds became available, late in the same year, the first sanatorium was opened and a chain of dispensaries was organized.

In addition to the Dispensary and Sanatoria service, a Traveling Exhibit, with a lecturer and especially instructed nurse attendants, is maintained by the Department. Since the organization, the exhibit has shown in over 125 cities and towns, and during the last three autumns at fourteen County Fairs. Over 500 public lectures and over 200 special lectures to school children, illustrated with appropriate lantern slide pictures, have been delivered. Instruction of this type has reached over 1,000,000 persons.

By means of the Laboratory service the physicians of the Commonwealth have examined free of charge for the presence of the tubercle

bacillus over 4000 specimens of sputum and, in addition, many other specimens of tissue and fluids from the human body.

These institutions as they exist today are located at points indicated on the diagram. These locations were determined according to the distribution of population, to lines of travel, and, to a less extent, to the general topographic features of the State.

The heavy line across the map indicates the median line of population between the north and south. The median line between the east and west would be represented by a vertical line erected so as to pass through Lebanon.

The great centers of population are located at the beginning of the Ohio River, at Philadelphia, in the vicinity of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre and, in less proportion, at Harrisburg.

It is to be noted that the three sanatoria, indicated by keystones, have been built at points convenient both in distance and by transportation facilities to these great centers of population, and also that Hamburg and Cresson are sufficiently remote from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh respectively should these cities ever provide sufficient bed capacity to care for their own cases. Patients residing in scattered and more remote small centers may be economically transported.

The heavy black spot in each county indicates the location of a tuberculosis dispensary, the assignment being made to the larger centers of population for each county. In several of the counties there are more than one, Allegheny County having five and Philadelphia County four.

The dispensaries have two functions, one for the examination of cases to be sent to the sanatorium, the other to guide the treatment and general care of those who for any reason may not be able to leave their homes. Each applicant is carefully examined by the physician in charge and full information as to the history of the case, the probable source of his infection, his environment, occupation, etc. are noted. He is carefully instructed what he must do to improve his own health and is carefully instructed as to the absolute necessity of taking precautions to avoid infecting others. He is supplied with sputum cups and paper napkins and if too poor to purchase the proper nourishment, this is supplied to him in form of milk and oil. During the period from the first day of organization to May 1st, 1914, over 1,800,000 gallons of milk have been distributed.

The dispensaries act as clearing houses for admission to a sanatorium and are the centers for sociological and educational work and, in addition, are distributing centers through which the members of charitable and philanthropic agencies render financial and other assistance to the patients and to the families of patients.

Since the organization of this branch of the service in 1907 up to May 1st, 1914, the number of dispensaries has been increased from 76 to 116. At the present time there are in the 116 dispensaries 195 physicians and 119 nurses; 86,769 patients have been examined, of which 68,180 proved to be tuberculosis. The gradual development of the dispensary work has been along sociological lines and dispensary physicians and nurses in order to accomplish results devote a considerable portion of their time to an intensive study of the underlying essential factors which are so largely responsible for the dissemination of the disease and at the same time to make direct application of measures which will tend to increase the resistance of both the patient and those in contact with the patient.

This is accomplished by means of advice and instruction, in personal and domestic hygiene and in the choice of and proper preparation of foods. Through this service many early cases of tuberculosis which would otherwise have been unrecognized and untreated early in the course of their disease became patients at the State dispensary or sanatorium.

When the nurse visits the home, the patient is again thoroughly instructed in the precautions he must observe and health rules he must follow and each member of the family is similarly taught how to avoid infection. The patient himself is especially advised to sleep with windows open and to sleep alone or, if possible, to sleep out of doors. Helpful suggestions are offered as to how sleeping quarters can be made out of back porches at a nominal expense. The general conditions in the home are noted, as to whether or not the children are anemic, poorly nourished, improperly clad, not necessarily because of destitution but because they do not know how to spend the little income they do have.

Up to May 1st, 1914, 708,103 visits have been made for these purposes. Through the effort of the dispensary, local poor authorities, philanthropic societies, and charitably disposed individuals have been interested, considerable sums of money and large quantities of the necessities of life being supplied to the families of patients. Through the same agency a great deal of work has been accomplished in procuring employment.

The dispensary physicians and nurses in addition have charge of the field work in relation to following up all cases of tuberculosis who have previously been patients at the Sanatorium. At the present time it is so arranged that a special follow-up of each patient is made twice a year, and the records so obtained give valuable data with reference to the problem of tuberculosis itself and also as to what preventive measures may be further taken through the State's services.

Of the three sanatoria, Hamburg, with a capacity of 480 beds, will be opened during this present month. It is the unusual amount of detail in connection with that institution which prevented the Commissioner of Health from appearing before you this evening.

Cresson was opened to service on January 1, 1913.

Mont Alto, the oldest institution, was opened as a small cottage and tent colony in 1907.

Up to October of this year, there have been 14,142 admissions to Mont Alto and Cresson. Of these, 13.5 per cent are incipient cases, 38.5 per cent moderately advanced, and 47.6 per cent are far advanced. Of all cases admitted 8.8 per cent have died. At the present time, 1,520 patients are cared for in these two institutions.

The average length of stay for each patient is 120 days. Therefore, each bed is available for two and one-half patients during each year; with the added 480 beds at Hamburg, it will be possible for this month, to treat and to instruct in methods of prevention approximately 5,000 patients during every year in the sanatorium service alone. (Applause.)

PAPER BY DR. JANE TEAGARDEN, OF WAYNESBURG.

"Observations of the Work of the Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, After a Quarter of a Century.

"To cure is the voice of the past. To prevent, the divine whisper of today." Some observations of the work and results, of the work of The Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania, during the

last twenty five years. First among these, is the one, that the very best women and men of our state, have given of their time, money and best endeavor, to this work, never grudgingly or ungenerously, but with free hand and hearts to feel for the helpless little wards, thrust upon their care. Perchance other duties have been slighted other interests may have suffered, and in some cases "Our Own," have been neglected, while time and effort were spent in behalf of the less favored ones. What the verdict will be when the Court of last resort hears the evidence and hands down the decision, must be left to that Judge. In summing up results so many instances crowd upon the memory, that we fear to be tiresome in the recital. Away back in the early years of this specified, quarter of a century, with the work all new, more mistakes were made than is now possible. So the younger workers of the present, will wonder how such mistakes as in the past could have been made. As I understand the duty assigned me, the observations must include failures and successes faithfully portrayed. Early lessons in the law governing cases were sometimes ludicrous, often putting the learner at a disadvantage, but oftener valuable to all the parties concerned. The duty to the child, the parent and foster parent were not all at once comprehended; so there came clashes of authority and appeals to Court. But the scope of the work, as well as the quality of it grew, and a generous public soon recognized the fact that the best interests of the child was of first importance. Then arose the question of the rights of society a vicious child must not be permitted to be a menace to even a small community or endanger the morals of other children. Neither must a child be inhumanly treated; which sometimes brought clashes between the meddling women of the C. A. S. and the farmer who, with an eye to business and his own interest, secured the services of a boy or girl of twelve or fifteen years of age, to do the work of a grown man or woman, without money or price, giving just enough food and clothing to furnish fuel to keep the machine going, and pray, dear fellow citizens, that you be not as other men are; for I assure you things be the same, and often, more so, in every county in our wonderful, old state. In some cases bad conditions existed for months before an investigation revealed the facts. One case comes vividly to mind, today, which illustrates many others. A little boy and girl of Washington County, had been placed by the father, who had not provided for them, or their mother, in her short life; in the care of the society of that county, and were placed by the state office, with a farmer in one of the mountain counties of Central Pennsylvania, a typical home of the mountains, where the people were kind in their way; but when it meant the making, or failing to make, good citizens of these little waifs, was a mighty poor way. The long time secretary of the Washington County auxiliary, learned things, and brought these children back to the state office from which they were placed in homes under the observation of that Major General in the service, Miss LeMoyne. The boy grew to manhood, enlisted in the service of our Country during the Spanish American War, and was honorably discharged at the end of his term of enlistment. The little girl was fortunate in finding a home, where her nursing instinct, was discovered and encouraged. She was given a fair share of home training and considerable experience in fevers and other medical cases of nursing, after which she was accepted without the usual formalities, in the hospital training school for nurses at the Washington Hospital, where as the Superintendent told the writer she was a great help and comfort to that lady, as well as all patients that came to her care. After graduation and nearly two years of strenuous work, at the maximum price for graduate nurses, she went west with a young

woman friend, whose bachelor brother finally persuaded her to "stay on the ranch." A picture in my possession, of the pretty and comfortable looking home, with garden and flowers; and the young woman driving her own horse, and just returned from one of her cases, in which she had sole care of the young mother and her babe, in a little home in the foothills of the Rockies, where the young husband and the cattle on the range are the only company, and where in less than a year she has served, in a dozen such cases without the aid of a physician; for the sake of serving, receiving the gratitude and love of these lonely, but brave pioneers in this wild region of homesick, homemakers. This case typical of many, differs only in degree, in the affluence and happiness of the once homeless, hopeless, little girl in whom the heart of her husband now delighteth, and who daily strives to make her life a high tribute to the love, and care, and kindness, of those early friends in the C. A. S. of Western Pennsylvania. At the risk of being accused by the distinguished member from Warren, of running a matrimonial bureau, to which we plead "not guilty," we recall a goodly number of happy and prosperous marriages among the girls and boys, that have been in our care, as a society, for the promotion of good citizenship; and little children in several of these homes are taught to literally rise up, and call us "blessed."

Then comes the memory of one of the most alarming and distressing cases, when it was reported to us that a sixteen-year-old girl had disappeared from the home in our own County, where she had been living contentedly and giving satisfaction to the woman with whom she lived. Not a reliable clue could be obtained and the mystery deepened, until citizens, officers and the court was enlisted, and searchers for the girl living or dead, failed at every point. The County from which she had come when a little child had no trace of her, and the municipal authorities were baffled and humiliated in defeat. The girl according to the woman's story had no money to pay railroad fare, yet when some weeks had passed, the woman reported that the girl had written her from the county of her birthplace. An officer secured the letter in which were statements that led us to believe that a great wrong had been done the girl and a crime committed to prevent discovery. The utmost efforts to secure evidence, were frustrated by men "higher up." So the distressed, indignant women of the Children's Aid Society, as well as many citizens of all political and religious affiliations gave up the investigation. The girl was placed by people of her native county in the school for feeble minded, at Polk, and reported to us from there, as having the mentality of a girl of twelve years. From the averages she had made in the public school, from the well written letters to a number of our society, and the character of her housework and sewing, it seems at least questionable, whether Justice has been done this girl, who might have, in any one of a hundred homes, in any County, been given the opportunity for a life of usefulness and happiness, that an institution is not supposed to give. Some years ago a boy was brought from the C. A. S. of Fayette County, and placed in a home, which our auxiliary was led to believe was a suitable one, but visits by our committee were not satisfactory. The boy was sent to school only the number of weeks required by the compulsory school law, complaints were made and the farmer promised better treatment, of the boy, and it was learned that he was working a limited number of hours on a state highway, then building, and earning his board by milking and churning and other chores, in the morning and evening hours. After being furnished with a pair of \$2.50 shoes, a cheap suit of clothes from the ready made clothier and a cheap second hand bicycle, he ran away and came to a woman, (whom he

knew to be a member of one society) asking for help to find a home and work. This was done, and the former timekeeper for the construction company interviewed; as a result the actuary of the State office and the attorney for the organization visited the office of Ott Brothers, in Pittsburgh and found that the sum of fifty-six dollars had been paid the farmer for the boys work, and which said farmer refused to share with the boy, or entrust to a bank for him, and still wanted the lad to "come back" and incidentally be received into membership in the farmers church. The boy did not go. Just a few words more of this interesting OBSERVATION.

The next year this farmer came out as a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor. A statement was sent out through the county of this candidate's treatment of a homeless ward of the state and he led the procession of candidates, at the rear, a similar experience by this same candidate marked his second attempt at office getting. But a third attempt, at a time when one of the leaders of the expose, of his methods, was walking in the shadow of death and could give no thought or service, he was successful. Oh! shades of patriots and statesmen. Oh! the cries of the little children.

Just one more observation of law-breaking and we have the disagreeable recitals, trusting that those given all of which can be substantiated by many citizens, will at least be food for thought, that will in the present upward trend in our state, bear fruit, and in the near future, put in offices of trust only men of integrity, of intelligence and at least a fair education, men who will not sell honor and independence for petty graft, who will not be led by little politicians, a little higher in the social or financial world, who will not seek office for the sake of county contracts, or become drunkards on campaign liquors, or forget the responsibilities of the position of guardian of the unfortunate, disabled and diseased wards of their counties.

New enactments by our legislature might well provide that at least one woman should serve on all Poor Boards and that without danger to the interests of tax payers or wards of the State and along with these may come the realization that the child is the key to all the problems that must be solved by the church and the State.

One day a little twelve year old girl came to our office crying and asked to be given a home. The mother was a widow, keeping a board-house for laboring men. The reason given for wanting to leave her home was that they were not good to her. A few hours later, one of this woman's boarders came to the office of the President and told us to NOT get a home for the little girl, that her mother needed her and could keep her, that he himself had bought a dress and shoes for the child, (although not a kinsman.) He was told that the child would be looked after, since she had asked the society to do so, and helped if necessary, by the Childrens' Aid Society. A few days later this man was arrested on the complaint of the mother, that both her children, twelve and ten years old respectively, had been assaulted. The trial speedily followed, with conviction and a sentence of twelve years to the Western penitentiary. Twenty years since a bright little girl was brought from Pittsburgh and placed in a childless home in Greene county, where the foster father and mother were made happy as never before. The child grew into beautiful young womanhood, and gave the mother a daughter's loving care through years of suffering, and when their "house was left unto them desolate," comforted the lonely old father. Two years ago a foster cousin took her away from her home on a wedding journey and now the

crowning glory of this foster father and of his home, is his wonderful baby grandchild.

Some years ago, the typical little girl with sunny curls and a singing voice whom so many people want, was placed in one of the best homes in ANY county where she ruled in the hearts of the indulgent foster parents until they saw, as wise people do that Ruth was growing selfish and which she also realized, so a poor little homeless brother was found for her and a sheltered useful life for the little lad was assured.

Five years ago, a mill worker in Waynesburg, from Wales, was stricken by death. A wife and five little children were left to fight the bitterest fight that comes to the lot of the human family. I pass rapidly in review the struggles of that mother who went out day after day to work; through snow or rain or burning sun, that she might keep her little flock together. How she resisted the entreaties, EVEN DEMANDS, of friends to give up her children to the C. & S. to be placed in homes. Suddenly some of us realized that the mother must be helped and allowed to keep her children together, in so doing we gained new ideas in relation to the home and the state. The rights of the mother, who would work and freeze and starve, rather than give up the little half-fed weaklings that clung to her skirts, must be respected. Mother love and child affection was not a commodity to be carelessly dealt with. Even though it seemed that the child's best interest demanded it, we dared not separate them from the mother. And so, after a time, the good people who had given freely of old clothes and small potatoes, began to see a better way and substantial help came from many sources, at the quiet request of our members and then the little chaps began to prove themselves "recordbreakers," in the way of making grades and getting promotions in the public schools; and we wanted to forget that we had ever tried to scatter them to unknown influences and now the eight year old boy and ten year old girl of this family sing in their own church choir; the singing of the boy of seven and baby girl of five is a part of all their Sunday school entertainments. The oldest girl was recently given (by two elderly, good women,) a good piano. She is paying for lessons by doing ironing and many friends have been added to their former little list, and now we boast of our work, because it has succeeded. Yet the mother goes out, five days in every week to wash, or do housecleaning; so we come lastly to our latest observation.

THE NEED OF THE MOTHERS' PENSION AND THE DUTY OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN EVERY COUNTY TO ACCEPT THE PROVISION MADE BY THE RECENTLY ENACTED LAW.

Many cases similar in fact, could be named, where the quiet work, personally, and by our organization, has kept families together until able to care for themselves, and so saved to the state what is proving to be its best asset. And so, believing that in "The Court of last resort, all work is worthy, or worthless, according as it bears on the welfare of the race, may we put aside love of ease, even as we pass swiftly down into the valley, where the shadows are so swiftly gathering. May we put aside the man-fearing weakness of earlier years, and the service for the revenue of popularity. May we put aside selfishness in its every form, and with 'malice toward none and charity for all,' make our own these words of an unknown writer."

"Ah! me! that there should be,

With so much happiness on earth, so much misery,

Sure they of many blessings should scatter blessings around,

As laden boughs in Autumn
 Fling their ripe fruits to the ground;
 For the best love we can offer to the God of Love, be sure,
 Is kindness to his little ones,
 And bounty to his poor."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF OFFICERS FOR 1915.

President, D. A. Mackin, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Vice-Presidents, Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank P. Bausman, Lancaster, Pa.; John H. Flaherty Pittsburgh, Pa.; M. Brady, Youngsville, Pa.; E. M. Ansley, Indiana, Pa.; Mrs. Reed B. Teitrick, Carlisle, Pa.; Miss Belle Chalfant, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Lincoln University; Charles Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. R. W. Wolfe, Taylorstown, Pa.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazelton, Pa.; R. D. Wolff, Greensburg, Pa.; T. C. White, Mercer, Pa.; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Pa.

Secretary and Treasurer, L. C. Colborn, Esq., Somerset, Pa.

Honorary Secretary, Fred Fuller, Scranton, Pa.

Assistant Secretary, Edwin D. Sollenberger, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. G. Theurer, Chairman Com. on Officers.

On motion it was agreed that the report of the Committee on Officers be accepted.

The Convention accepted the following Resolutions submitted by Hon. Francis J. Torrance, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted same.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

"We advocate the adoption of a system of Civil Service for employees in County Institutions similar to that in City and National Government where changes of administration would not affect to their detriment those who have faithfully served and honored their employment, believing that by such method better employees may be obtained.

We advocate a system of Pension for employees in County Institutions, whereby those who serve well and faithfully for a period of years, may be retired to private life with a modest competency and avoid the possibility of becoming inmates of the Institution at which they have worked. By some such plan a better grade of nurses, guards, orderlies, etc., could be had and their automatic discharge at a fixed age would prevent their retention in employment when they are unfitted by age to continue therein.

We earnestly recommend a codification of the present poor laws and that the incoming Committee on Legislation of this Body be directed to take up the subject with the next General Assembly to the end that conflicting laws governing the poor and poor districts be abolished.

Believing that the attendance at the meetings of this Body on the part of Directors of the Poor, Stewards or Superintendents of County Homes, Physicians of County Homes, Attorneys for Poor Boards is highly beneficial.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Committee on Legislation prepare a bill amending the Act of 1913, paying or providing payment for the necessary expenses of County Commissioner in attending the Annual Meetings of a similar organization, so that such act will provide for the payment on the part of the County or Poor District of the necessary expenses of such County officers hereinbefore enumerated.

RESOLVED, that the thanks of the Association here assembled

be accorded to the good people of the beautiful town for their cordial welcome and generous hospitality, and the various local committees, to the Ministers of the several denominations whose presence and interest have been so helpful; to the local press for ample space accorded to the Report of the proceedings. To the County Commissioners of Cumberland County for the free use of this Building. To the Directors of the Poor of Cumberland County for the financial aid generally accorded. To the men and women who have aided so much to our entertainment by the musical program.

To the retiring President we move a rising vote of cordiality for his fair and impartial conduct of the office, recognizing the interest and dignity which characterized his incumbency, and likewise to the General Secretary, who so ably conducts his office, and without whose services this Association would be like unto the play of Hamlet-without Hamlet.

RESOLVED, that the thanks of this Association be hereby tendered to Hon. John K. Tener, Governor of the Commonwealth, to Hon. Francis J. Torrance, President, Mr. Samuel E. Gill, Hon. Bromley Wharton, General Secretary; Mr. W. G. Theurer, Asst. Secretary and Inspector, all of the State Board of Public Charities, for their presence, for their encouragement, and very hearty approval of the work of this Association, and their very able assistance, addresses, and wise suggestions in our work of the charities of the state.

RESOLVED, that we request these gentlemen to furnish us with a personal photograph to be placed in our proceedings.

RESOLVED, that the thanks of the Association are due to Mr. Wm. Stamm, for his illustrated lecture on blind to Dr. Hunt for the very able lecture on the ravages of Tuberculosis, and the provision the state is making to arrest this disease, and that we cordially welcome them as members of this Association.

Resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

BY MR. COLBORN:

At the last meeting there was a motion made to incorporate this Society and the Secretary was directed to draw articles of incorporation. I have directed this to the Courts of Somerset County. If the Association should think otherwise it can be changed. It don't make any difference in Pennsylvania in which court we are incorporated.

Mr. Colborn read the Articles of Incorporation at this time!

On motion the Association agreed on the adoption of the report of the Secretary.

BY MR. COLBORN:

I was very careful, and consulted a number of my fellow attorneys on the Articles of Incorporation. They all think it covers everything very fully. I will have this incorporated in our Court, before our proceedings are out, and a copy of these with the incorporations will be published in our proceedings, if so directed by this Association.

On motion it was agreed that the Secretary be instructed to proceed with the Articles of Incorporation and have them printed in the proceedings of this Convention.

Messrs. Theurer and Torrance were appointed by the President to escort the new President to the platform.

PRESIDENT MILLER: It becomes my painful duty to turn over this gavel. I had my eyes on it, but when Mr. Torrance presented it he said it was for temporary use.

Mr. Mackin, president-elect, was received with applause and said: I am perfectly satisfied that there is one particular thing that you

don't want tonight! That is a speech. I think you have been most patient. Since the opening of this Convention there has been one good thing after another that has taken up your time. I do want to thank you for the honor of being called on at this Fortieth Annual Convention to preside over the destinies for the next year. I want to do everything possible to promote the good of the organization. I trust to meet you all at Reading a year from now, and I hope that you will bring your friends with you.

On motion it was agreed that the photographs of the members of the Association who passed away during the past year be placed in the Annual Report.

BY MR. COLBORN:

Mr. President, Members of the Association:

It has been the custom for the incoming president to appoint the Program Committee and the Legislative Committee. They will be appointed and Mr. Mackin can hand me a copy and they will be printed in the proceedings of the Convention. I think that the new president should have sufficient time to cover the situation and appoint people on the Program Committee and on the Legislative Committee that will take some interest in the work and get out and look after the interest of this Association, and I know that the new President will do that very thing if he is given sufficient time, so I move that he be allowed to take all the time necessary so he gets it ready for the annual report to be published!

PRESIDENT MACKIN: I think it is not customary to have the annual report published for at least a month, and that will give plenty of time to look over the situation carefully.

BY MR. T. C. WHITE, OF MERCER:

At the Convention at Erie there was a measure referred to the Legislative Committee instructing them to draft a bill to present to the next legislature to have the Charities of Pennsylvania dispensed through the Board of the Directors of the Poor, and I move you that it be the sense of this meeting that the legislative committee of this body would act with them looking forth to the passage of that act.

Question asked: Would that put the Association on record as favoring County Poor Directors as against Commissioners?

BY MR. WHITE: Yes sir. The vote went 47 to 28.

BY MR. FALLER: I think that would be a matter for the legislative committee to decide and I think that it would not be fair to tie down the Legislative Committee with binding instructions which would carry to them the apparent sentiment of the entire Convention when so few of the members are present. I suggest that the motion is out of order.

BY MR. WHITE: Mr. Chairman, I would not for one minute try to bring this measure before a small number. It has been the only opportunity that I had or anybody else, to present a matter like this.

BY PRESIDENT MACKIN: Let me suggest that the matter be referred to the Legislative Committee.

On motion it was agreed that the matter be referred to the Legislative Committee.

BY MR. COLBORN: Before this Association adjourns I desire to return my very sincere thanks to the members for the patience they have had with me for the hearty approval of my work. Nothing has pleased me so well as your approval of my work, and I hope to meet you all another year in even a more successful meeting than we have

had now. I want to thank, especially my good friend, Mr. Theurer, the Assistant Secretary and Inspector of the State Board of Public Charities, for the many wise suggestions and the help he has given me during this last year, in preparing for this Convention.

On Friday morning, pursuant to previous arrangements by the Entertainment Committee, the members of the Convention took the Reading train for Gettysburg, where they had the pleasure and opportunity of viewing the battlefield.

CHILDRENS' AID SOCIETY, WESTMORELAND CO.

**L. C. COLBORN, ESQ., SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION OF
DIRECTORS OF POOR AND CHARITIES & CORRECTIONS
OF PENNSYLVANIA.**

Dear Mr. Colborn:

The Directors of The Westmoreland Children's Aid Society, wish to thank you for the notice of the Convention at Carlisle, but regret very much that they find it impossible to send a representative this year; but in the future sincerely hope to take some active part in the annual meeting. Will give you a few figures that may enable you to see something of our work. The Westmoreland Children's Aid Society located in Greensburg, Pa., was incorporated May 17, 1876, for the purpose of caring for destitute children, by providing homes, food and clothing. At the present time, we have two buildings—a main building and an isolation Pavillion. We can accommodate one hundred children very comfortably and have had that many for several years. We receive some state aid, for the years 1913-14, and 14, 15 we have and will receive \$2500.00 a year, and the cost for maintaining the Home will average \$1000.00 per month in all about \$12,000.00 a year. We have a membership of sixty-five. Membership dues are \$5.00 a year. The total value of the property, real estate and personal property is \$52,000.00. During the year we receive many gifts of monies and provisions from friends. Hoping sincerely this will give you some idea of our grand work and wishing you a grand convention, I am respectfully yours,

MRS. BENNETT RACK, Secretary.

APPENDIX

CORPORATION OF THE FIRST CLASS.

Petition for Corporation.

To The Honorable William H. Ruppel, President Judge of The Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania:

In compliance with the requirements of The Act of The General Assembly of The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved the 29th day of April, Anno Domini, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Four and its supplements, the undersigned, Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrence, L. A. Cramer, James McBobb, B. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver P. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reilly, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mrs. Sue Willard, Mrs. Mildred S. Lindsey, Mrs. Abbie W. Wilder, E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, Phillip Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Grube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. G. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfaut, Mrs. Mary Huges Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Mrs. J. L. Anderson and others, whom are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the purpose hereinafter specified and desiring that they may be duly incorporated, according to law, do hereby certify:

FIRST:—The name of the corporation shall be, "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania."

SECOND:—The said incorporation is formed for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble mindedness and insanity, the spread of disease and crime, the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care training, maintenance and nursing idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association, to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquent and care for the afflicted and advocate and adopt such measures as may attend to the building up of a better citizenship, morally, physically, and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed, and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommending to the board of public charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed, and for better preparing those for the discharge of their duties, the making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

THIRD:—The place or places where the convention of The Association is to be held and the business of the said corporation is to be transacted is at such place, city or borough, in the state as may be designated by the members of the association in convention for the previous year.

FOURTH:—The corporation shall have perpetual existence.

FIFTH:—The names and residences of the subscribers hereto are as follows:

NAME	POST OFFICE.	COUNTY
Andrew S. Miller.....	Pittsburgh	Allegheny.
Francis J. Torrance ...	Pittsburgh	Allegheny.
W. G. Theurer.....	Washington	Washington
R. W. Wolfe	Taylorstown	Washington
H. D. Braumeller	W. Braunsville	Washington
John McNary	Washington	Washington
Jas. W. Smith	Peckville	Lackawanna
T. B. Bausman	Lancaster	Lancaster, Pa.
Millard Matthews	Scranton	Lackawanna
Philip Hartzog	Carrolltown	Cambria
W. A. Paine	Scranton	Lackawanna
R. G. Buchanan	Washington	Washington, Pa.
Robert Barclay	Johnstown	Cambria
P. H. Hollar	Chambersburg	Franklin
A. S. Brubaker	Lancaster	Lancaster
I. H. Mayer	Waynesboro	Franklin
J. W. Peck	Meyersdale	Somerset, Pa.
Chas. T. Loesel	Erie, Pa.	Erie
P. G. Cober	Somerset, Pa.	Somerset
M. P. Whitaker	Marvon, Pa.	Lancaster
D. A. Mackin	Retreat	Luzerne
E. E. Ohl	Williamsport	Lycoming
J. M. McB. Robb	Oakdale	Allegheny
E. D. Solenberger	Philadelphia	Philadelphia.
Hettie Porch	Arden	Washington
J. H. Flaherty	Pittsburgh	Allegheny
Wm. J. McGarry	Philadelphia	Philadelphia
James M. Norris	Warrendale	Allegheny
L. A. Cramer	Warren	Warren
E. E. Thompson	Warren	Warren
M. Brady	Youngsville	Warren
Addison White	Warren	Warren
Milfred S. Lindsey	Warren	Warren
Fred Fuller	Scranton	Lackawanna
B. A. Black	Polk	Venango
Anna L. Bohan Barrett.	Pittston	Luzerne
Thomas F. Mumford ..	Centralia	Columbia
John Barrett	Glen Lizard	Luzerne
John B. Clark	Luzerne	Luzerne
James L. Reilly	Ashley	Luzerne
Juliette Campbell	Buttert	Buttert
Belle C. Lalfaut	43 Fernando St.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
T. J. Dickert	Scranton	Lackawanna
John J. Kenney	Parsons	Luzerne
Mrs. Sue Williams	Indiana	Pennsylvania
E. M. Ansley	Indiana	Pennsylvania
Oliver P. Bohler	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania
Albert P. Roderus	Rankin, Pa.	Allegheny
Florence D. Cameron..	Lincoln University	Pennsylvania
John L. Smith	Chester Springs	Chester
L. C. Colborn	Somerset, Pa.	Somerset
Geo. F. Kimmel	Somerset, Pa.	Somerset

The membership of the corporation shall be composed of the Directors, Guardians and Overseers of the Poor or County Commissioners acting as such, of the Poor Directors of Pennsylvania, physicians, solicitors, clerks and matrons and all officers of Almshouses. The Governor and heads of Departments of the State, the judges of the several courts of Pennsylvania, members of the State Board of Public Charities, Committee on Lunacy, Trustees, physicians, superintendent and managers of all insane hospitals, training schools for the feeble-minded, trustees and officers of children's homes, schools for the blind, institutions for the deaf and dumb, reformatory and industrial schools, Children's Aid Societies, Societies for the prevention of cruelty, probation officers, and all persons connected with charitable, benevolent and corrective institutions and associations, all trustees, officers, physicians and nurses, of all hospitals for the care of the sick, maimed and injured and transmittable diseases.

SIXTH:—The business of the corporation is to be managed by the officers of the association, consisting of a President, Seven Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

The President, First Vice-President, the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, shall compose the Executive Committee.

The names and residences of those chosen as officers to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Luzerne Co.; Vice-presidents—Bromley, Wharton, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Frank P. Bausman, Lancaster Co.; John H. Flaherty, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; M. Brady, Youngsville, Warren Co.; Mrs. Reed, Teitrich, Carlisle, Cumberland Co.; Miss Belle Chalfaut, Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co.; Mrs. Florence Cameron, Lincoln University, Chester Co.; Chas. Snyder, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; J. M. Stauffer, Hazelton, Luzerne Co.; R. D. Wolfe, Taylorstown, Washington Co.; T. C. White, Mercer, Mercer Co.; Oliver P. Bohler, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; L. C. Colborn, Sec. & Treas., Somerset, Somerset Co.; E. D. Solenberger, Asst. Sec., Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co.; Fred Fuller, Hon. Sec., Scranton, Lackawanna Co.

SEVENTH:—The names and residences of the officers chosen who will compose the executive committee to serve for one year are as follows:

D. A. Mackin, President, Retreat, Pa.; Bromley Wharton, Vice-President, Philadelphia; Miss Belle Chalfant, Vice-President, Pittsburgh Pa.; L. C. Colborn, Sec'y & Treas, Somerset; E. D. Solenberger, Assistana Secretary, Philadelphia, Fred Fuller, Honorary Secretary, Scranton.

EIGHTH:—The corporation has no capital stock to be held in shares.

NINTH:—The yearly income of the corporation will not exceed Three Thousand Dollars. The work of the association is purely charitable, benevolent and philanthropic in character, its funds to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of holding the annual conventions, stenographic services for reporting the proceedings, printing the reports of the proceedings of the convention, printing of programs, postage, stationery, expenses of Secretary and Treasurer and the payment of such other expenses that may be connected with the business of the association, and for securing experienced speakers to deliver addresses at the convention on such questions as may be designated by The Executive Committee, the funds necessary to defray these expenses to be raised by voluntary assessments, levied upon the various

almshouses, hospitals and poor districts, institutions through the state, or by appropriation made by the state, or by donation or gift of the association.

WITNESS our hands and seals this day of October, A. D., 1914.

Andrew S. Miller,	(SEAL)	James M. Norris,	(SEAL)
J. H. Flaherty,	(SEAL)	S.A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
W. G. Theurer,	(SEAL)	E. E. Thompson,	(SEAL)
Wm. J. McGarry,	(SEAL)	Addison White,	(SEAL)
Hettie Porch,	(SEAL)	E. M. Ansley,	(SEAL)
R. W. Wolfe,	(SEAL)	John McNary,	(SEAL)
M. Brady,	(SEAL)	D. A. Mackin,	(SEAL)
Milfred S. Lindsey,	(SEAL)	J. McB. Robb,	(SEAL)
Fred Fuller,	(SEAL)	Albert P. Roderus,	(SEAL)
Francis J. Torrance,	(SEAL)	P. H. Hollar,	(SEAL)
B. A. Black,	(SEAL)	John L. Smith,	(SEAL)
E. D. Solenberger,	(SEAL)	Mary Hughes Ewing,	(SEAL)
Anna L. Bohan Barrett,	(SEAL)	J. W. Peck,	(SEAL)
John B. Clark,	(SEAL)	J. M. Stauffer,	(SEAL)
T. C. White,	(SEAL)	W. C. Grube,	(SEAL)
Juliette Campbell,	(SEAL)	Robert Barclay,	(SEAL)
Belle Chalfaut,	(SEAL)	T. B. Bausman,	(SEAL)
T. J. Dickert,	(SEAL)	A. S. Brubaker,	(SEAL)
Willard Matthews,	(SEAL)	L. C. Colborn,	(SEAL)
John J. Kenney,	(SEAL)	P. G. Cober,	(SEAL)
Mrs. Sue Wilcox,	(SEAL)	Philip Hartzog,	(SEAL)
Jas. W. Smith,	(SEAL)	Charles T. Loesel,	(SEAL)
R. C. Buchanan,	(SEAL)	R. C. Buchanan,	(SEAL)
H. D. Brawueller,	(SEAL)	M. Brady,	(SEAL)
Olive P. Bohler,	(SEAL)	James, M. Norris,	(SEAL)
Florence D. Cameron,	(SEAL)	J. H. Moyer,	(SEAL)
Abbie W. Wilder,	(SEAL)	N. A. Paine,	(SEAL)
E. E. Ohl,	(SEAL)	L. A. Cramer,	(SEAL)
J. H. Flaherty,	(SEAL)	M. P. Whittaker,	(SEAL)
Geo. F. Kinnel,	(SEAL)		

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. } ss:
COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Before me the subscriber, Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Somerset, personally appeared P. G. Cober, Geo. F. Kimmel and L. C. Colborn, three of the subscribers to the above foregoing certificate of Incorporation, The Association of Directors of The Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania, and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed and desired that the same might be recorded as such.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this 19th day of October, A. D. 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL)
Recorder of Deeds.

SOMERSET COUNTY, ss:

L. C. Colborn, Geo. F. Kimmel and P. G. Cober, being duly sworn as the law directs says that the above advertisement has been published for three successive weeks in the Somerset Herald and the Somerset Standard, two newspapers of general circulation, printed in the County of Somerset, as fol-

lows: In the Somerset Herald on the days of 21st and 28th of October and 4th of November, 1914, and in the Somerset Standard on the 22d and 29th of October and 5th of November, 1914, and further that the subscribers to the said charter here presented are all citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sworn and subscribed before me this 19th day of October, 1914.

L. C. COLBORN,
GEO. F. KIMMEL,
P. G. COBER.

PROOF OF NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County of No. December Term, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on the 10th day of November, 1914, at ten o'clock A. M. by—

Andrew S. Miller, Esq., Francis J. Torrence, L. A. Cramer, James McB. Robb, D. C. Buchanan, John L. Smith, Oliver B. Bohler, H. D. Browneller, James L. Reiley, Fred Fuller, J. W. Peck, Dr. W. A. Paine, P. H. Holler, Mesdames Sue Willard, Mildred S. Lindsey, Abbie W. Wilder, E. Thompson, Dr. B. A. Black, Addison White, P. Hartzog, J. H. Flaherty, Chas. F. Loesel, Frank J. Dickert, W. C. Crube, A. S. Brubaker, E. M. Ainsley, D. A. Mackin, P. C. Cober, Esq., J. W. Smith, M. Brady, L. C. Colborn, Esq., E. D. Solenberger, Mrs. Florence D. Cameron, Dr. R. W. Wolfe, J. M. Stauffer, E. E. Ohl, W. G. Theurer, Miss Belle Chalfaut, Mrs. Mary Huges Ewing, Dr. M. P. Baer, Dr. J. M. Murdock, Mrs. J. L. Anderson—under the Act of Assembly entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a charter of an intended corporation to be called "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," The Character and object of which is for the purpose of discussing all questions pertaining to the care and management of County Homes, Hospitals and Institutions, the suppression of pauperism and crime, idiocy, feeble-mindedness and insanity, the care of neglected, delinquent, deformed and afflicted children, the care, training, maintenance and nursing of idiotic, feeble-minded and insane of the State, to suggest and advocate such legislation as will be helpful in carrying out the object and purposes of the association, to relieve suffering and distress, accidents and disease, reform the wayward, correct the delinquent, care for the afflicted, and advocate and adopt such measures as may attend to the building up of a better citizenship, morally, physically and intellectually, to meet annually in convention at some designated point within the Commonwealth where these objects and purposes and the questions pertaining to them may be discussed and for the better preparing those who are entrusted with the care of the classes herein recited, and recommend to the Board of Public Charities and the Legislature such legislation as should be passed and for the better preparing these for the discharge of their duties, the making and adopting of by-laws for the government and regulation of the corporation and its members and for these purposes, to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the Prothonotary's office.

L. C. COLBORN, Solicitor.

DECREE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, of No. December term, 1914.

And now this 10th day of November, 1914, the within charter and certificate of incorporation, having been presented to me, a Law Judge of Somerset County, accompanied by due proof of publication of the notice of this application as required by The Act of Assembly and rule of this Court in such case made and provided, I certify that I have examined and perused the said writing, and have found the same to be in proper form, and within the purpose named in the first-class specified in section second of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, and the same appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, I do hereby on motion of L. C. Colburn, Esquire, on behalf of the petitioners, order and direct that the said charter of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania" aforesaid be and the same is hereby approved, and that upon the recording of the same and of this order, the subscribers thereto, and their associates shall be a corporation by the name of "Association of Directors of the Poor and Charities and Corrections of the State of Pennsylvania," for the purposes and upon the terms herein stated.

W. H. RUPPEL, President Judge.

Recorded in the office for recording of deeds in and for the County of Somerset, in Deed Book Volume Page

WITNESS my hand and seal of office this day of Nov. 1914.

JOHN G. EMERT, (SEAL.)

Recorder of Deeds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

Report of the Eastern Pennsylvania State Institution for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic for the year ending May 31, 1914.

No. of Inmates at close of last year	547
No. admitted during year	72
Total No. in Home and received during year	619
No. died, discharged and eloped	57
No. remaining at close of year, May 31, 1913	532
Average No. in Almshouse or Hospital during year	546

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes, Year ending May 31, 1914.	\$236,129.98
Cost of Building and Improvements	\$111,046.25
Cost of other Expenses, Maintenance	\$125,083.73
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	\$125,083.73
Average weekly cost per capita	4.40
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses, Pay Pupils, Clothing, etc.	12,184.81
Total receipts other than County, from State	113,648.92
Balance on Hand May 31, 1914	750.00
Location—Chester County, Pennsylvania, Postoffice, Spring City, Pa.	
Number of Acres, 565, value of Buildings, \$1,374,669.86, value of Acres, \$239,743.26.	

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$225.00 Per Capita.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.

Samuel A. Whitaker, President, Franklin Bldg., Philadelphia.
 Fred Taylor Pusey, Secretary, Bailey Building, Philadelphia.
 J. Comly Hall, Farmers & Mechanics Trust Co., West Chester, Pa.
 T. C. Detwiler, Lancaster, Pa.
 George W. French, Pottstown, Pa.
 Lewis Y. Smith, Bridgeport, Pa.
 John O. Gilmore, Franklin Bank Building, Philadelphia.
 J. W. Thompson, Mont Clare, Pa.
 S. E. Crothers, Chester, Pa.
 George C. Signor, Superintendent.
 W. J. Steward, M. D., Chief Physician.
 S. B. Sower, Steward.

REPORT OF THE ALLEGHENY CO. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

For the Year Ending December 30th, 1913.

Number of Inmates at the close of last year	807
Number admitted during the year	325
Total Number in Hospital and received during the Year	1132
Number died, discharged and eloped	255
Number remaining at close of Year, December 31, 1913	877
Average Number in Hospital during the Year	856

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes.....	\$146,939.23
Cost of Building and Improvements	3,215.55
Cost of Maintenance	143,723.68
Average weekly cost per capita	3.64
Total expense of Hospital	146,939.23
Total receipts other than County	112,231.35
Total cost to County for Maintenance of Hospital.....	34,707.88

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

James McB. Robb, President	Oakdale, Pa.,
Andrew S. Miller, Secretary	Bellevue, Pa.
*William Bennett	Braddock, Pa.
A. P. Roderus	Rankin, Pa.
R. L. Hill, M. D. Superintendent	Woodville, Pa.
Location, Woodville, Pa.	Post Office, Woodville, Pa.
Value of Building	\$554,377.76

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Total Number of patients in Hospital.....877

Amount of aid or appropriation received from State\$90,508.58

"Five Quarters."

*Died August 19, 1914.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Report of Blair County Hospital for the Insane, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
 Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	251
No. admitted during year	96
Total No. in Home and received during year	347
No. died, discharged and eloped—discharged 70—died 26.....	96
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	251
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.....	254

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$47,512.82
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$6,050.73
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..	\$41,462.09
Average weekly cost per capita	3.27
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses,mainte-	
nance, net	41,462.09
Total receipts other than County, net, from Earnings only and	
State allowance	41,592.24
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or	
Hospital—none drawn from County Treasury.	

Improvements—We built a sanitary bakery from concrete blocks, made by patients 52x36 feet, 1¾ stories high. Cost, equipped \$3600.00. (1913) Building, Piggery 138x36 feet, concrete, 90 per cent of same done by Patients. Cost about \$2400.00.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—H. H. Pensyl, President, Altoona, S. Shoemaker, Hollidaysburg; I. L. Coleman, Tyrone, Directors; H. J. Sommer, M. D., Superintendent.

Location—Hollidaysburg, Postoffice, same.

Number of Acres, 30, value of Buildings, \$160,000.00, values of Acres, about \$200.00 per acre.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$24,511.14.

Remarks—I am proud to be able to repeat that the fourth year has passed in which we did not have to call on our County Treasury. Our earnings have balanced expenditures. We end our year with same number as in beginning, although we had as high as 269 Patients at one time in 1913.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Report of Chester County Home and Hospital for Insane Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	Hospital 301 Home 193
No. admitted during year	Hospital 65 Home 206
Total No. in Home and received during year	Hospital 366 Home 399
No. died, discharged and eloped	Hospital 79 Home 188
No. remaining at close of year, 30th Dec. 1913..	Hospital 287 Home 211
Average No. in Hospital during year	Hospital 277 Home 189

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$48,518.75
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$6,875.76
Cost of Out-door Relief	1,964.12
Cost of other Outside Expenses	6,579.28—\$15,419.16
Total cost of maintaining Hospital	33,099.59
Average weekly cost per capita	1.63
Total Hospital Expenses	77,230.58
Total receipts other than County	45,519.10
Total cost of County for maintenance of Hospital	\$31,711.48

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—John L. Smith, Chester Springs; Levi S. Thomas, Malvern; Charles L. Huston, Coatesville; Davis Garrett, Supt. County Home, Embreeville; Mrs. Davis Garrett, Watron, Dr. F. M. Hollister, Supt. Insane Department; Mrs. F. M. Hollister, Matron.

Location West Bradford, Postoffice, Embreeville.

Number of Acres 664, value of Buildings and Grounds \$501,425.

We are now caring for 287 Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 3, Females 0, Total 3.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital, 11.
Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$26,690.58.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Report of the Allegheny County Home, for the Year ending December 30, 1913:

Number of Inmates at close of last year	390
Number admitted during the year	553
Total Number in Home and received during year	943
Number died, discharged and eloped	486
Number remaining at the close of year, Dec. 31, 1913	457
Average Number in Home during the year	400

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$128,966.98
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	9,496.37
Cost of Maintenance	119,470.61
Average weekly cost per capita	3.20
Total Expense of Home	128,966.98
Total Receipts other than County	3,804.78
Total Cost to County for maintenance of Home	\$125,162.20

Board of Directors and Officers—James McB Robb, President, Oakdale, Pa.; Andrew S. Miller, Secretary, Bellevue, Pa.; *William Bennett, Braddock, Pa.; A. P. Roderus, Rankin, Pa.; R. L. Hill, M. D., Supt., Woodville, Pa.

Location, Woodville, Pa., Postoffice, Woodville, Pa.

Value of Buildings, \$570,328.16.

We are caring for our Poor under the County Care Act.

Total Number of Patients in Home, 457.

*Died August 29, 1914.

BERKS COUNTY.

Report of Berks County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	344
No. admitted during year	332
Total No. in Home and received during year	676
No. died, discharged and eloped	346
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1913	330
Average No. in Almshouse during year	274

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$63,223.12
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$ 1,315.39
Cost of Out-door Relief	5,520.61
Cost of other Outside Expenses	16,523.67—\$23,359.67
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	39,863.45
Average weekly cost per capita	2.79
Total Almshouse Expenses	63,223.12
Total receipts other than County	3,818.83
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	\$59,404.29

Improvements—Equipped the kitchen of the hospital Building with new and improved cooking apparatus; consisting of two aluminum steam packeted cooking boilers of 100 gals. capacity each, and a 90 gal. aluminum coffe urn; also renewed the floor of this department with tile and installed a new and improved drain system.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Joel H. Krich, President, Reading, Pa.; D. B. Hill, Gouglersville, Pa.; Chas. P. Shirk, Sinking Spring, R. D. No. 1.

Location three miles Southwest of Reading, Postoffice Shillington, Pa.

Number of Acres, 514, value of Buildings, \$250,000, values of Acres, \$200,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 152, Females 143, Total 295.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse January 1, 1914, 330.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

ERIE COUNTY.

Report of Erie County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	196
No. admitted during year	63
Total No. in Home and received during year	259
No. died, discharged and eloped	60
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	199
Average No. in Almshouse during year	196

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$67,216.55
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$ 4,618.20
Cost of Out-door Relief	6,333.44
Cost of other Outside Expenses	30,691.28—\$41,642.92
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	25,573.63
Average weekly cost per capita	2.61
Total Almshouse Expenses	30,191.83
Total receipts other than County	4,665.15
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	\$30,191.83

Improvements—Painting interior of Almshouse and new beds.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Directors: Chas. F. Loesel, President, Erie; J. A. Smith, North Girard, Pa.; and Millard L. Davis, Erie, Pa.; J. E. Leslie, Secretary, Erie, Pa.; M. R. Nason, Solicitor, Erie, Pa.; James A. Henry, Steward, Erie, Pa.; C. B. Grant, Clerk.

Location—Millcreek Township, Erie County. Postoffice, Erie, Pa. R. D. No. 2.

Number of Acres—136¾, value of Buildings, \$110,000.00, value of Acres, \$75,000.00.

We are partly caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 136, Females 108, Total 244.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse at close of 1913, Insane 7, Male 24, Females——. Total Number 196.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$2,600.00.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Report of Franklin County Almshouse for the County of Franklin Poor District for the year ending December 30th, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	127
No. admitted during year	67
Total No. in Home and received during year	194

No. died, discharged and eloped	61
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	133
Average No. in Almshouse during year	130

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$23,629.21
Cost of Out-door Relief	\$5,020.00
Cost of other Outside Expenses	3,045.27— 8,065.27
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	18,609.21
Average weekly cost per capita	2.40
Total Almshouse Expenses	18,609.21
Total receipts other than County	6,466.51
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	17,033.85

Improvements—New tramp quarters, 1914 Colored house in course of remodeling. New rooms added to insane department.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Chas. M. Funk, Director, Waynesboro; M. R. Brown, Director, Chambersburg; J. H. Mayer, Director, Waynesboro; P. H. Hallor, Steward, Chambersburg, Location—one mile east of Chambersburg, Postoffice, Chambersburg, Pa.

Number of Acres, 209, value of Buildings, \$30,000, value of Acres, \$20,000.

Number of Patients in State Hospital, Males, 4; Females, 1, Total 5.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 121 at present time.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$4,011.71.

GERMANTOWN.

Report of Germantown Almshouse, Institution, Reformatory or Hospital for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	78
No. admitted during year	58
Total No. in Home and received during year	136
No. died, discharged and eloped	43
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	67
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	65

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$63,974.38
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$1,453.02
Cost of Out-door Relief	\$8,988.34
Cost of other Outside Expenses	14,098.45—\$24,539.81
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	14,098.45
Average weekly cost per capita	3.70
Total receipts other than County	4,402.17

Location—Rittenhouse and Pulaski Ave, Postoffice, Germantown.

Number of Acres, 6, value of Buildings, \$50,000.00, values of Acres, \$100,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospitals—Males 73, Females 70, Total 143.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

Remarks—We are in a prosperous and healthy condition.

MERCER COUNTY.

Report of Mercer County Almshouse and Hospital for the Insane,

and Mercer County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

	Insane	Paupers	Total
No. of Inmates at close of last year	103	90	193
No. admitted during year and returned	46	93	139
Total No. in Home and received during year	149	183	332
No. died, discharged and eloped	41	98	139
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	108	85	193
Average No. in Almshouse & Hospital during year	107	78	185

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$43,615.71
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$ 450.00
Cost of Out-door Relief	13,497.66
Cost of other Outside Expenses	4,467.91—\$18,415.57
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse and Hospital ...	25,200.24
Average weekly cost per capita—Gross amount	2.63
Receipts deducted	1.09

Total Almshouse and Hospital Expenses and Buildings and Improvements

25,650.24

Total receipts other than County

15,015.76

Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse & Hospital \$10,634.48

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Thos. Campbell, President, West Middlesex, Pa.; J. L. Merchant, Secretary, Sharpsville, Pa.; D. O. Mallorie, Jamestown, Pa.; T. C. White, Supt., Mercer, Pa.; Mrs. Alice Dight, Matron, Mercer, Pa.; T. A. Sampson, Atty., Mercer, Pa.; M. G. Yeager, M. D., House Physician, Mercer, Pa.

Location 1½ Miles North of Mercer, Postoffice, Mercer, Pa.

Number of Acres 208, value of Buildings, \$135,000.00, value of Acres \$18,000.00.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 11, Females 19, Total 30.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse and Hospital 193.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$11,094.00.

No. of Children in Polk Training School—Boys, 26; Girls, 25; Total 51.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Report of Almshouse for the Huntingdon County Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	31
No. admitted during year	16
Total No. in Home and received during year	47
No. died, discharged and eloped	22
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912.....	37
Average No. in Almshouse during year	34

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$12,894.62
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$ 321.18
Cost of Out-door Relief	3,873.26
Cost of other Outside Expenses	5,000.00—\$ 9,194.44
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	3,700.18
Average weekly cost per capita	1.85
Total Almshouse Expenses	3,700.18
Total receipts other than County	842.58
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	\$ 2,857.60

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Directors: J. H. Myers, Shirleysburg, Pa.; James R. Edwards, Huntingdon, Pa.; James V. Stevens, Three Springs, Pa.; Steward, W. W. Wilson, Shir-

leysburg, Pa.; Clerk, R. P. Smith, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Location—Aughwick Valley, Postoffice, Shirleysburg, Pa.

Number of Acres, 200, value of Buildings, \$15,000, value of Acres, \$10,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 14, Females 13, Total 27.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, nothing.

Remarks—Permanent improvements. A concrete walk through front yard to main building; also concrete walk at north end of main building, and through back yard along east side of main building.

PERRY COUNTY.

Report of Perry County Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th November, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	49
No. admitted during year	11
Total No. in Home and received during year	60
No. died, discharged and eloped	11
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912.....	58
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	50

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes, including Insane in

State Hospital	\$ 14,345.12
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$ 692.00
Cost of Out-door Relief, including State Hospital..	5,093.16
Cost of other Outside Expenses	1,476.28 \$ 1,261.44
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	\$10,408.20
Average weekly cost per capita	3.63
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses	9,982.76
Total receipts other than County	3,146.76
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse.....	11,337.20

Improvements—Silo built, stables cemented and some new floors in halls.

Board of Directors and Officers, and Postoffice Address—E. R. Loy, Director, Loysville; S. S. Orris, Director, Duncannon; W. Harry Smith, Director, Newport; Sam'l Ebert, Clerk, Loysville.

Location, Loysville, Postoffice, Loysville.

Number of Acres, 169, value of Buildings, \$50,000, values of Acres, \$9,000.

We are caring for our Insane under the County Care Act in State Hospital.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 26, Females 23, Total 49.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, 49.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none except in State Asylum.

Remarks—The Insane are all kept at the State Asylum, except a few who are a little demented.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Report of Central Poor District Almshouse, for the Central Poor District of Luzerne County for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	325
No. admitted during year	375
Total No. in Home and received during year	700
No. died, discharged and eloped	352

No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1913	348
Average No. in Almshouse during year	312

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$42,230.11
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$5,593.21
Cost of Out-door Relief,	51,755.92
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	36,636.90
Average weekly cost per capita	2.19¾
Total Almshouse Expenses	42,230.11
Total receipts other than County	1,021.86
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	\$35,615.04

Improvements—Reconstruction of stable and improving Superintendent's residence.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Maurice Gaertner, President, Wilkes-Barre; Hon. S. W. Davenport, Treasurer, Plymouth; James L. Reilly, Secretary, Ashley; Hon. Geo. H. Brown, Wilkes-Barre; Geo. M. Wall, Plains; Charles W. Laycock, Kingston; John B. Clark, Luzerne; John Barrett, Glen Lyon; Chas. B. Mayberry, M. D. Supt., Hospital for Insane; D. A. Mackin, Supt., Home Department.

Location—Retreat, Luzerne County, Postoffice, Retreat.

Number of Acres. 302, value of Buildings and Personal Property \$799,955.33, values of Acres \$14,700.00.

ROXBORO.

Report of Roxboro Almshouse, Institution, Reformatory or Hospital for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913: ,

No. of Inmates at close of last year	28
No. admitted during year	1
Total No. in Home and received during year	29
No. died, discharged and eloped	1
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	28
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	28

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$ 5,975.25
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$ 458.45
Cost of Out-door Relief	834.19
Cost of other Outside Expenses	1,840.93—\$ 3,133.57
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	2,841.68
Average weekly cost per capita	2.19
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital expenses	5,975.25
Total receipts other than County	953.57
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institution or Hospital	\$ 5,021.68

Improvements—To Stable and House.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—W. W. Umsted, President, W. Johnson street; B. W. Hagy, Secretary, E. Hermitage street, Roxboro; H. A. Markley, Treasurer, 8842 Ridge avenue, Roxboro.

Location E. Shannon Avenue, Postoffice, Roxboro.

Number of Acres 40, value of Buildings, \$14,000, value of acres, \$22,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 6, Females 8, Total 14.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 28.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$5,000.00.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT AND OAKLAND POOR DISTRICTS.

Report of Susquehanna Depot and Oakland Almshouse, Institution, Reformatory or Hospital for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	8
No. admitted during year	4
Total No. in Home and received during year	9
No. died, discharged and eloped	1
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	8
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year	6½

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$6,202.08
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$677.20
Cost of Out-door Relief	810.55
Cost of other Outside Expenses	352.20
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	\$3,480.52
Average weekly cost per capita	5.62
Total Almshouse Expense	\$6,202.08
Total receipts other than County	\$5,299.26
Taxes	4,237.67
Proceeds Farms	\$1,061.59

Improvements—Barn added and one Barn rebuilt.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—W. C. Deakin, Jno. T. McMahon, A. L. Webb, all of Susquehanna, Pa.

Location—Oakland Township, Postoffice, Susquehanna, Pa.

Number of Acres, 126, value of Buildings, \$3,500, values of Acres, \$3,000.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in State Hospital—Males 6, Females 8, Total 14.

Total No. of Patients in Almshouse 8.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Report of Schuylkill County Almshouse, Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	478
No. admitted during year	557
No. died, discharged and eloped	676
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	597
Average No. in Almshouse	554

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$126,701.98
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$ 5,731.66
Cost of Out-door Relief	20,624.33
Cost of other Outside Expenses	22,309.75—\$ 48,665.74
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	78,036.24
Average weekly cost per capita	1.86
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses	83,765.90
Total receipts other than County	5,646.68
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	\$ 78,119.22

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—H. H. Brown-miller, President, Orwigsburg, Pa.; Chas. H. Heine, Giraidville, Pa.; Ames Spancake, Pine Grove, Pa.

Location—Schuy'l Haven, Postoffice, Schuy'l Haven, Pa.

Number of Acres, 285, value of Buildings, \$200,000, values of Acres \$200.00.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse 478.

Remarks—The County Insane Patients are maintained in a separate Institution controlled by a Board of Trustees appointed by Court.

SCRANTON.

Report of Scranton Poor District, Institution or Hospital for the Poor District for the Year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	662
No. admitted during year	331
Total No. in Home and received during year	1043
No. died, discharged and eloped	319
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1913	724

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$233,663.32
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$46,977.51
Cost of Out-door Relief	\$34,414.23
Cost of other Outside Expenses	\$34,826.32—\$116,218.06
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital ..	\$117,445.26
Average weekly cost per capita	3.01
Total Almshouse, Institution or Hospital Expenses	\$164,422.77
Total receipts other than County	59,687.07
Total cost to County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institu-	
tion or Hospital	\$173,976.25

Improvements—New Dairy Barn and Feed House, New Auto Truck, New Sewage Disposal Plant—Fifty-one acres of ground purchased, 100 cows purchased.

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—Willard Matthews, President; C. K. Acker, Secretary; Fred Fuller, Frank J. Dickert, Dr. W. A. Paine, John M. Harris, T. J. Kelley, P. J. Murphy, all of Scranton, Pa.

Location—Newton Township, Postoffice, Clark Summitt, Pa.

Number of Acres, 551, value of Buildings, \$745,550., values of Acres, \$57,000.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$48,719.43.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Report of Somerset County Home and Hospital for the Insane Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	193
No. admitted during year	199
Total No. in Home and Hospital and received during year	392
No. died, discharged and eloped	142
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1913	250
Average No. in Almshouse and Hospital during year	221

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$43,361.70
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$3,782.81
Cost of Out-door Relief	4,179.42
Cost of other Outside Expenses	3,458.11—\$11,420.34
Total cost of maintaining Institution	31,941.36
Average weekly cost per capita	2.85
Total Institution Expenses	\$35,724.17

Total receipts other than County	23,389.89
Total cost of County for maintenance of Institution	\$19,971.81
Improvements—Remodelling of old Insane Hospital in part to accommodate more patients	\$ 16.00
Overhauling Heat Plant by County Commissioners.....	52.50
Sewage Disposal Plant Constructed by County Commissioners..	41.50

Total\$110.00

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—George F. Kimmel, President, Somerset, Penna; J. W. Peck, Meyersdale Pa.; J. J. Snyder, Frieden's, Pa.; P. G. Cober, Secretary and Attorney, Somerset, Pa.; Clarence Moore, Treasurer, Meyersdale, Pa.

Location—one and one-half miles from Somerset, Postoffice R. F. D. No. 5.

Number of Acres 360, value of Buildings \$200,000, value of Acres, \$20,000.

We are now caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Total number of Patients in Almshouse and Hospital at present about 275.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, \$16,898.75 during 1913.

Remarks—On March 1st, 1914, the Supervision of both the Hospital for the Insane and the Home which are one Institution, with buildings in close proximity, was placed with Dr. Henry Wilson, resident physician.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Report of Washington County Almshouse, Arden, Pa., Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	212
No. admitted during year	130
Total No. in Home and received during year	342
No. died, discharged and eloped	118
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	167
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.....	185

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$29,984.41
Cost of Buildings and Improvements	\$2,297.64
Cost of Out-door Relief	1,895.77
Cost of other Outside Expenses	710.87 \$ 4,914.28
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse, Institution or Hospital..	\$28,471.08
Average weekly cost per capita	2.34
Total receipts other than County	\$ 3,409.10
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse, Institu- tion or Hospital	\$28,471.08
Improvements—Sanitary Plumbing, \$2,000.00; Green House, \$2,500.00; Repairing, \$800.00.	

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—H. D. Brownelles, W. Brownsville, Pa.; R. C. Buchanan, Washington, Pa.; R. W. Wolfe, Taylorstown, Pa.; John McNary, Supt., Arden, Pa.

Location—Arden, Pa., Postoffice, Arden, Pa.

Number of Acres 209.

Number of patients in State Hospital—Males 22, Females 5, Total 27.

Total number of patients in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital 212.

Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, none.

WILLIAMSPORT CITY.

Report of Williamsport City Home for the City of Williamsport, Lycoming County, Pa. Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913:

No. of Inmates at close of last year	36
No. admitted during year	29
Total No. in Home and received during year	65
No. died, discharged and eloped	28
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	35
Average No. in Almshouse, during year	35

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$25,432.51
Cost of Buildings and Improvements.....	\$ 404.63
Cost of Out-door Relief	19,874.37
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse	5,153.56
Average weekly cost per capita	2.41
Total receipts of other than County	\$ 1,609.18

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—R. B. Staver, President, Williamsport, Pa.; N. B. Wilson, Secretary, Williamsport, Pa.; J. G. Linbach, Member, Williamsport, Pa.

Location one and one-half miles from city, Postoffice, Williamsport, Pa.

Number of Acres, 15, value of Buildings, \$40,000.00, values of Acres, \$7,000.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Remarks—We are not under the County Care Act. The item \$19,874.37 includes the care of our Insane and Feeble-Minded.

WARREN COUNTY HOME—ROUSE HOSPITAL.

Report of Rouse Hospital Almshouse, for the Poor District for the year ending 30th December, 1913 :

No. of Inmates at close of last year	70
No. admitted during year	40
Total No. in Home and received during year	110
No. died, discharged and eloped	42
No. remaining at close of year, 30th December, 1912	72
Average No. in Almshouse, Institution or Hospital during year.....	70

EXPENSES.

Total amount expended for all purposes	\$24,261.99
Cost of Out-door Relief	\$3,031.66
Cost of other Outside Expenses	3,064.66
Total cost of maintaining Almshouse,	\$18,165.67
Average weekly cost per capita	4.99
Total Almshouse	18,165.67
Total cost of County for maintenance of Almshouse	\$18,165.67

Board of Directors and Officers and Postoffice Address—E. E. Thompson, President, Russell, Pa.; Jno. Siggins, Jr., Solicitor, Warren, Pa.; A. C. Mook, Warren, Pa.; M. Brady, Superintendent, Youngsville, Pa.; S. A. Cramer, Russell, Pa.; Mrs. M. Brady, Matron, Youngsville, Pa.; Addison White, Clerk, Warren, Pa.

Location—Youngsville, Postoffice, Youngsville, Pa.

Number of Acres, 445, value of Buildings, \$65,000.00, values of Acres, \$33,375.00.

We are not caring for our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patinets in State Hospital—Males 57, Females 46, Total 97.
 Amount of Aid or Appropriation received from State, nothing.
 New Laundry Building now in course of Construction.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA ALMSHOUSE AND HOSPITAL FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1913.

Number in the Institution December 31, 1912	5813
Number admitted during the year	15645
Total in Institution and received during the year	21458
Number discharged, eloped and died during the year	15666
Number remaining December 31, 1913	5792
Average number during the year	5606

EXPENSES.

Operation—Personal Services	\$370,367.43
Food	445,691.53
Clothing	56,587.93
Drugs	17,170.61
Other Stores	181,193.04
Various Objects	62,678.62
Total	\$1,133,689.16
Maintenance—Personal Services	\$ 5,099.75
Supplies; stores	16,245.84
Various Objects	9,412.99
Total	\$ 30,758.58
Capital Outlay—Land	\$ 10,000.00
Structures	387,975.60
Equipment	27,388.67
Total	\$ 425,364.27
	\$1,589,812.01

CENSUS Per Capita Cost, per day.

Hospital	1751.....	\$.6594
Insane Department	2462.....	.5312
Male Indigent	850.....	.3596
Female Indigent	543.....	.3425
Per Capita Cost, per week.....		\$3.688

IMPROVEMENTS.

At Home for Indigent at Holmesburg—

Buildings completed, and Vitrified Pipe Sewers Constructed at cost of\$637,450.00

At City Farms, Byeberry—

Dormitory for Insane—at cost of	19,171.00
Sewers Completed—at cost of	30,000.00
Dining-room for Insane enlarged—at cost of	2,700.00
Pavillion constructed for Tubercular Insane	30,125.00
Barns for Cattle	7,679.00

Home for Feeble-minded at Byeberry —

Dining-room, Kitchen and Laundry Buildings, as well
as three Dormitories now nearing completion—at a
cost of 383,947.00

At 34th & Pine Streets—

Tile, Concrete and Terrazzo Floor in Congregate
Dining-room, Insane Department—cost..... 6,000.00
Water-tower mentioned in last report (capacity
100,000 gallons, has been completed—cost 19,716.17

Board of Directors and Officers—and Post Office Address.

Richard H. Harte, M. D., Director, Room 580, City Hall, Philadelphia.

Alexander M. Wilson, Asst. Director, Room 580, City Hall, Philadelphia.

Daniel W. Seltzer, Supt. 34th & Pine Streets, Philadelphia.

Oliver P. Bohler, House Agent, 34th & Pine Streets, Philadelphia.

Location—34th & Pine Streets; Post Office, Philadelphia. Acreage—22.

REMARKS.

We are caring for a number of our Insane under the County Care Act.

Number of Patients in the State Hospitals:

Males1267

Females1145

Total2412

Temporary Hospitals were continued during the Summer months for children at the Race Street Pier. The Picnics for the Insane during the Summer months, and the entertainments during the Winter months were continued, as well as bi-monthly concerts at Byeberry, and weekly concerts in the Men's Tubercular Wards.

We have at present 406 Male Insane patients at the City Farms, Byeberry, of whom 88 are Tubercular.

Reported by

OLIVER P. BOHLER,

House Agent.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
CONVENTION
OF THE
ASSOCIATION
OF
Directors of the Poor and
Charities and Corrections
OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA



HELD AT
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA
OCTOBER 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1914

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